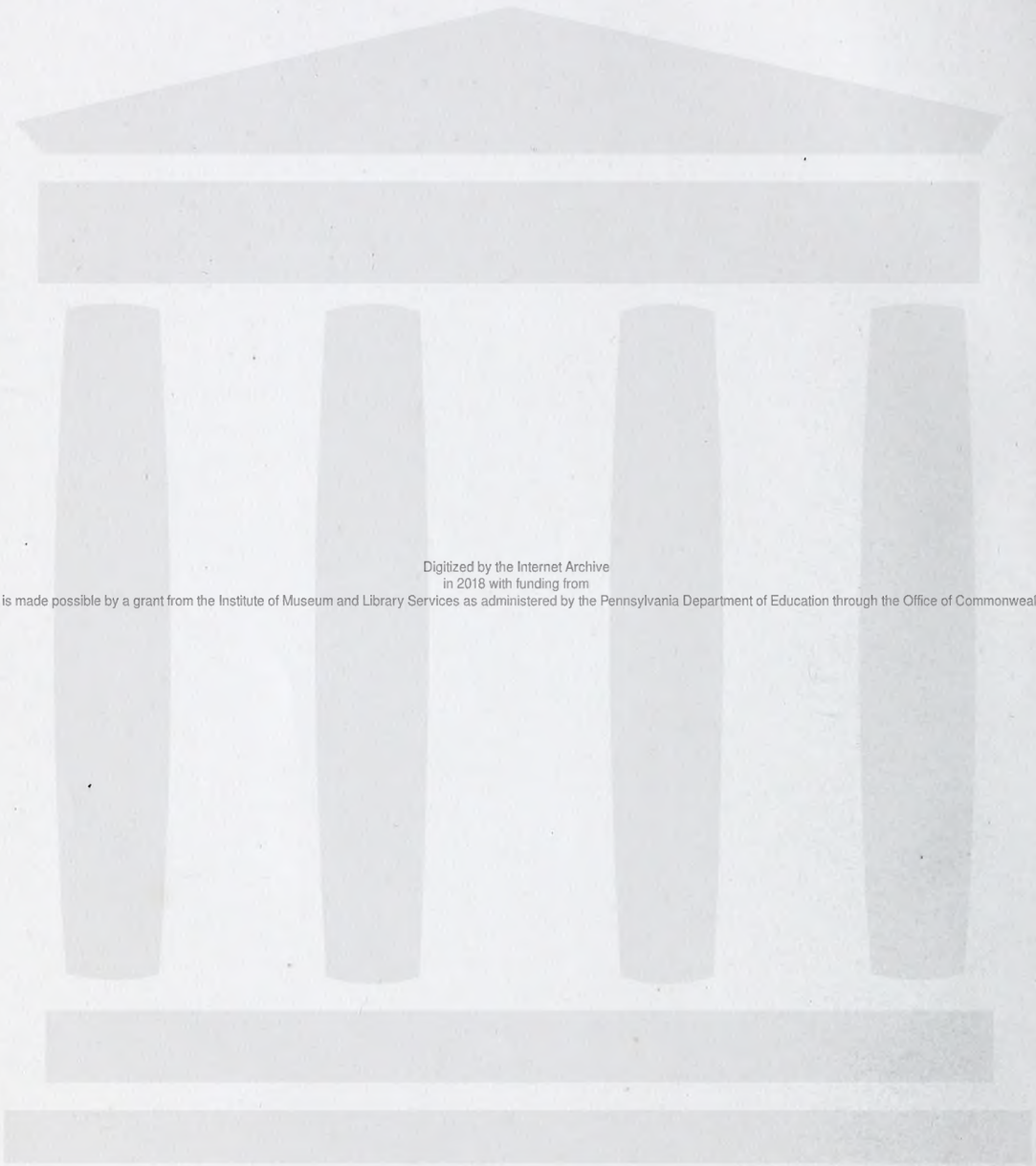
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Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Being Extracts from the Minutes of its Quarterly, Extra, and Annual Communications, during the year A. D. 1863, A. L. 5863.

PHILADELPHIA:
KING & BAIRD, PRINTERS, No. 607 SANSOM STREET.
1864.

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Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

Held at Philadelphia, December 7, A. D. 1863, A. L. 5863.

Present:

Bro. David C. Skerrett,	*R. W. Grand Master.*
" Lucius H. Scott,	" *Deputy Grand Master.*
" John L. Goddard,	" *Senior Grand Warden.*
" Richard Vaux,	" *Junior Grand Warden.*
" Peter Williamson,	" *Grand Treasurer.*
" William H. Adams,	" *Grand Secretary.*
" James L. Taylor,	*Assistant Grand Sec'y.*
" James Harper,	*Past Grand Master.*
" Josiah Randall,	" " "
" Samuel H. Perkins,	" " "
" William Barger,	" " "
" James Page,	" " "
" Peter Fritz,	" " "
" William Whitney,	" " "
" James Hutchinson,	" " "
" Henry M. Phillips,	" " "
" John Thomson,	" " "
" Charles M. Howell,	*District Deputy Grand Master.*
" Joseph L. Stichter,	" " "
" George H. McCabe,	" " "
" William M. Stewart,	" " "
" George W. Sweeney,	" " "
" Christian F Knapp,	" " "
" Israel L. Craft,	" " "
" A. M. Pollock,	" " "
" Ammi Bond.	" " "

Bro. Richard Vaux, . . .	*Representative of the Gr'd Lodges of New York and Illinois.*
" William H. Adams, .	*Representative of the Gr'd Lodge of Missouri.*
" George W. Wood, . .	*Grand Marshal.*
" Robert P. King, . .	*Grand Sword Bearer.*
Rev. Bro. John Chambers, .	*Grand Chaplain.*
Bro. N. J Hatfield, . . .	*Senior Grand Deacon.*
" Attwood Smith, . . .	*Junior Grand Deacon.*
" James Ferguson, . .	*Grand Stewards.*
" John Bolt, ...	
" Fred'k Hoffmann, Jr.,	*Grand Pursuivant.*
" William B. Schnider,	*Grand Tyler.*

One hundred and one Lodges represented.

Grand Lodge opened in ample form at quarter past six o'clock P. M.

This being the evening designated by our rules and regulations for holding the annual election for officers, the R. W. Grand Master appointed the following named brethren tellers:

For votes by members, . . .	Bro. John Thomson,
	" George H. McCabe,
	" Chas. M. Howell.
For votes by proxy, ...	Bro. James Hutchinson,
	" William Lilly,
	" A. M. Pollock.
For votes by jewels, ...	Bro. Henry M. Phillips,
	" Wm. L. Stewart,
	" Joseph S. Riley.

The Grand Lodge proceeded to a ballot.

After report of the tellers, the R. W. Grand Master announced the following Brethren elected to their respective offices for the ensuing Masonic year.

Bro. David C. Skerrett,	.	*R. W. Grand Master.*
" Lucius H. Scott,	. .	" *Deputy Grand Master.*
" John L. Goddard,	. .	" *Senior Grand Warden.*
" Richard Vaux,	. . .	" *Junior Grand Warden.*
" Peter Williamson,	.	" *Grand Treasurer.*
" William H. Adams.	.	" *Grand Secretary.*

The following Brethren were also elected:

Trustees of Girard Bequest.

Brothers Samuel H. Perkins, James Hutchinson, David Boyd, David Jayne, and George Thomson.

Trustees of Masonic Loan.

Brothers William Badger, James Shields, William Barger, John U. Giller, and Alex. Kirkpatrick, in connection with the elective Grand Officers.

Trustees of Grand Lodge Charity Fund.

Brothers Joseph S. Riley, William S. Black, Angus N. Macpherson, Jacob Loudenslager and George Griscom.

No further business; Grand Lodge closed in harmony, at quarter to eleven o'clock, P. M., to the third Monday in December, 1863.

WM. H. ADAMS,
Grand Secretary.

EXTRA QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

Philadelphia, December 21st, 1863, A. L. 5863.

Present, Brother David C. Skerrett, Right Worshipful Grand Master, and the other Grand Officers in their respective stations and places.

Forty-seven Lodges represented.

The Grand Lodge opened in ample form at half-past six o'clock P. M.

The following report from the Committee of Finance, was read, and approved, and on motion ordered to be printed, to wit:

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, respectfully present the following Annual Report of the Financial Affairs of the Grand Lodge for the fiscal year ending Nov. 15, 1863.

Your Committee have examined quarterly the accounts of the Hall Committee, the Grand Treasurer, and the Grand Secretary, and have found them uniformly correct.

The Account Books and Records of the Grand Lodge are kept in the most neat and correct manner by the officers having charge of them. They have taken full vouchers and exercised a general care over the true interests of the Grand Lodge.

We now present a condensed statement of the receipts and payments of the Grand Treasurer for the past year, as follows:

He has received,

Balance last account,	$187 62
Dues from Lodges,	23,959 58
Dispensations,	2,180 00
Rents of Stores,	5,375 00
Do. of Chapters and Mark Lodges,	864 00
	$32,566 20

He has paid,

Orders of Grand Master,	$ 454 75
D. D. Grand Masters' Expenses,	468 02
Hall Committee,	3,120 46
Printing,	517 72
Interest on Masonic Loans,	5,250 00
Grand Lodge Charity Fund,	1,317 00
Trustees Masonic Loans,	17,348 68
Taxes,	1,657 80
Grand Secretary's Salary and Expenses,	1,518 75
Grand Tyler's " "	354 62
Grand Treasurer, Exchange, Postage, &c.,	49 75
Insurance on Furniture,	200 00
Balance to new account,	308 65
	$32,566 20

We next submit a condensed statement of payments of interest on Masonic Loans.

On the $110,000 Loan:

Balance on hand at last Report	$126 00
Amount appropriated,	2,790 00
	$2,916 00
Paid this year,	2,916 00

On the $41,000 Loan:

Balance on hand at last Report,	$ 109 50
Amount appropriated,	2,460 00
	$2,569 50
Paid this year,	2,569 50

Your Committee have, after consultation with the proper officers and Committees, made the following estimates of the receipts and expenditures of the Grand Lodge for the fiscal year ending November 15, 1864.

Estimated Receipts.

Dues from Lodges, &c., &c.,	$25,000 00
Dispensations, warrants, &c.,	1,200 00
Rents of Stores,	8,000 00
	$34,200 00

Estimated Disbursements.

Interest on Loans:

On outstanding of $110,000 Loan,	Jan'y 1, 1864,	$ 955 50
" " "	July 1, "	955 50
On the $41,000 Loan,	April 1, "	1,230 00
" " "	Oct. 1, "	1,230 00
		$4,371 00

Hall Committee:

Hire of Laborer,	$ 450 00	
" two women,	364 00	
Taxes,	2,500 00	
Fuel,	665 00	
Gas,	1,350 00	
Water Rent and Sewerage,	68 00	
Incidentals,	703 00	
		6,100 00

In addition to which your Committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following estimates for repairs, alterations &c., to the building, which are deemed necessary:

Estimated expenses in contemplated alterations of Stairway of New Masonic Hall,	$ 650 00
Estimated expenses in contemplated alterations of Sky-lights over the Stores and Passageway,	3,000 00
Estimated expenses in contemplated Repainting and Varnishing of Chapter Room,	1,265 00

Repainting, Gilding, &c., of Blue Lodge Room,	1,190 00	
Estimated expenses in contemplated introduction of a Water Plug in the Hall for fire-extinguishing purposes, with hose complete,	250 00	
Estimated expenses contemplated in Cleaning, Revarnishing, Painting, Reupholstering, &c., &c., of Furniture in Grand Lodge Room, Blue Lodge, and Chapter Rooms,	1,900 00	
Estimated expenses in contemplated counter-ceiling of Attic Floor,	350 00	
Estimated expenses in contemplated Repainting of front of New Masonic Hall,	100 00	
Estimated expense of providing a new Cooking Range in the Tyler's Department,	500 00	
		15,305 00
Grand Secretary's Salary and Expenses,	$1,800 00	
" " to pay Insurance on Furniture,	200 00	
Grand Master's Expenses,	1,000 00	
D. D. Grand Masters' Expenses,	300 00	
Grand Treasurer's Salary and Expenses,	250 00	
Grand Tyler's Salary,	250 00	
Grand Lodge Charity Fund, $1,620 00		
Less interest on Pittsburg Loan, 120 00		
	1,497 00	
		5,297 00
Total estimated disbursements,		$31,073 00

Your Committee append, for the information of the Brethren, the following statement of the Loans of the Grand Lodge:

Outstanding per report of last year,	$56,400 00
Purchased and redeemed this year,	15,400 00
Balance,	$41,000 00

Divided between the Loans as follows:

Unpaid last year of the $110,000 Loan,	$46,500 00	
Purchased since,	14,650 00	
		$31,850 00
Unpaid last year of the $41,000 Loan,	$9,900 00	
Purchased since,	750 00	
		9,150 00
		$41,000 00

The Committee have learned, with pleasure, that Bethlehem Lodge, No. 283, whose dues for the years 1860 and 1861, had been remitted by this Committee at its stated meeting December 4, 1862, has since paid up the full amount of those dues, with interest. They deem it due to that Lodge to note this fact with commendation, proving, as it does, that she is composed of correct men and true Masons, thus to pay in full, with interest, an amount for which there was not the slightest claim, except in their own sense of justice and honor.

In conclusion, we present for the consideration of the Grand Lodge, the usual resolutions of appropriation for the present year.

All which is respectfully submitted,

WM. WHITNEY,
ROBERT CLARK,
MICHAEL NISBET,
J. T. THOMAS,
Committee.

Philadelphia, Dec. 7, 1863.

Resolved, That the following appropriations be made for the fiscal year ending November 15, 1864.

Hall Committee,	$21,405 00
Grand Secretary's Salary and Expenses,	1,800 00
" " to pay Insurance on Furniture,	200 00
Grand Master,	1,000 00
Expenses D. D. Grand Masters,	300 00
Grand Treasurer's Salary and Expenses,	250 00
Grand Tyler's Salary,	250 00
Trustees Grand Lodge Charity Fund,	1,497 00
	$26,702 00

Resolved, That the Grand Master be authorized to draw his warrants on the Grand Treasurer for the following amounts and dates, to pay interest on Masonic Loans.

January 1, 1864,	$ 955 50
July 1, 1864,	955 50
April 1, 1864,	1,230 00
October 1, 1864,	1,230 00

The Trustees of the Girard Bequest at a previous meeting made the following Report; which was approved and ordered to be printed—and the Resolution attached thereto was adopted.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE GIRARD BEQUEST.

To the Right Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging:

The Trustees of the Girard Bequest respectfully report, That they have received since their last Report, dated April 4th, A. L. 5862, from interest and dividends on investments, . $ 2,707 96

From premium on specie,	146 08
For allowance on specie,	13 50
Making a total income of	2,867 54
To which add the balance on deposit to the credit of the Bequest at date of last report,	1,044 31
Making a total of	3,911 85
Of this sum the trustees have paid on orders of the Grand Master in favor of the Grand Treasurer for the Stewards of the Stephen Girard Charity Fund, the sum of	2,000 00
Leaving a balance of	1,911 85

To which add the principal of six certificates of the Grand Lodge Loan of $500 each, Nos. 243 to 248 inclusive, (exclusive of interest, which is included in the items of income,)	$3,000 00
Also, the principal of certificates of Masonic Loan Nos 1 and 2 of $250 each, . . .	500 00
Making a principal of	5,411 85
Invested as follows, to wit: U. S. 5-20 Loan, .	4,500 00
Balance in Bank, ...	$911 85

There has been no change in the investments of the Bequest since the last report of the trustees, except in the payment by the Grand Lodge of the balance of the Masonic Loan, amounting to thirty-five hundred dollars, which was immediately invested in U. S. 5-20's.

The investments of the Bequest are, therefore, the same as at the last report, except that the certificates of the Grand Lodge Loan have been surrendered, and certificates Nos. 849, 911, 912, 913, and 176 of United States 5-20 Loan purchased.

In view of the increased productiveness of the investments of the Bequest and the enhanced price of the necessaries of life, the trustees would recommend an increased appropriation of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars for charitable purposes; and they, therefore, offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of $2,250 be and the same is hereby appropriated to the use of the Stewards of the Stephen Girard Charity Fund, for the year ending June 1st, A. L. 5864, to be drawn for in the usual manner.

All which is respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL H. PERKINS,
DAVID JAYNE,
JAMES HUTCHINSON,
DAVID BOYD,
Trustees of the Girard Bequest.

March 2d, A. L. 5863.

On behalf of the Grand Officers the Grand Secretary presented the following correspondence between himself and David Wills, Esq., Agent of the National Soldiers' Cemetery, at Gettysburg.

On motion the same was ordered to be spread on the minutes, and referred for publication, as follows:

GETTYSBURG, ADAMS CO., PA., 23*d October*, 1863.

W. H. ADAMS:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have been instructed by Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 336, A. Y. M., to transmit to you the enclosed communication to the officers of the R. W. Grand Lodge. We, as a Lodge, are too weak and ill-provided to either properly care for the brethren who may attend, or properly to conduct affairs, and we earnestly request the Right Worshipful Grand Officers to take such action and make such provisions to suitably have our Holy Order represented on the day and at the ceremonies in question. We, as a Lodge, or as individual members, will be glad to carry out any instructions or execute any commands given or imposed by the Grand Officers.

I am, very respectfully and fraternally,

Your friend and obedient servant,

L. R. BAUGHER,

W. M. of No. 336.

GETTYSBURG, *October* 19, 1863.

WM. H. ADAMS,

Sec'y Grand Lodge of Penna. Masonic Fraternity:

SIR,—The officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Masonic Fraternity, are respectfully invited to participate in the ceremonies of the Consecration of the National Soldiers' Cemetery at Gettysburg, on Thursday the 19th day of November next. As all the Lodges throughout the loyal States are interested in the dead on the battlefield here, we request of you that you invite the subordinate Lodges of this State to be present at these exercises. Also, by our authority you are requested to invite the Grand Lodges of the other loyal States, with a request that they

send invitations to *their* subordinate Lodges to join in the celebration of these exercises.

We hope you will take charge of this matter.

I am, with respect,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID WILLS,

Agent for the State of Pennsylvania, and other States.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 12, 1863.

DAVID WILLS, Esq.,

Gettysburg, Adams Co , Pa.,

Agent for the State of Pennsylvania and other States, for the ceremony of Consecrating the National Soldiers' Cemetery at Gettysburg :

SIR,—Your communication of the 19th of October to the officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, from some unexplained cause of delay, was not received until the 10th instant, which prevented action on our part in carrying out fully your request. The officers of the Grand Lodge are desirous of knowing if it is expected that they will take any part in the ceremonies of the day, and if they can have comfortable accommodations while in Gettysburg.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM H. ADAMS,

Secretary of Grand Lodge of Penna.

[TELEGRAM.]

Dated at GETTYSBURG, *November* 14, 1863.

To WM. H. ADAMS,

Secretary Grand Lodge, Philadelphia :

The Masonic Fraternity will not take part in the ceremonies other than having a position in the procession and on the ground. They can be accommodated here.

DAVID WILLS.

MASONIC HALL CHESTNUT ST., PHILAD.,
November 17, 1863.

DAVID WILLS, Esq.,

Agent for the State of Pennsylvania, &c. :

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your despatch of the 14th inst., I have been instructed by the Board of Grand Officers of the Grand

Lodge of Pennsylvania, to express their deep regret in being obliged to decline the honor of participating in the ceremonies, incident to the praiseworthy object of consecrating the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, to the memory of the noble and lamented dead, who have offered up their lives upon the altar of their country a willing sacrifice, to sustain the Government in its efforts to quell rebellion, preserve the integrity of the Union, and maintain the supremacy of law.

It would be unusual, and contrary to the principles of our order, which seeks no popularity by public display, to appear in procession on any occasion whatever, unless called upon to perform the ancient ceremonies devolving upon us as Free and Accepted Masons, and as such are not contemplated on the present occasion, they feel reluctantly compelled to decline the honor which, under other circumstances, they would have cheerfully and with pride accepted.

I have the honor to be, with high regard,

Your obedient servant,

WM. H. ADAMS,
Grand Secretary.

The following list of Lodges, &c., prepared by the Grand Secretary, was presented and directed to be printed, to wit:

LIST OF LODGES

UNDER THIS JURISDICTION:

Showing the Name, Number of Lodge, Where Held, Admissions, Initiations, Rejections, Resignations, Suspensions and Expulsions, Deceased, and the Number of Members in each Lodge up to December 27th, 1862, A. L. 5862.

NAME OF LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	WHERE HELD.	Admitted.	Initiated.	Rejected.	Resigned.	Suspended or Expelled.	Deceased.	No. of Members.
	2	Philadelphia....		7	5	1	10		132
	3	"	2	4			5	5	191
	9	"		10		2	9	1	125
MONTGOMERY.....	19	"	1	8		1	12	4	226
PERSEVERANCE....	21	Harrisburg.....	2	10	5	2	15	3	133
	22	Sunbury.....	3	6		1	6		41
BRISTOL.....	25	Bristol.....		3	2			1	100
	43	Lancaster.....		12	1		1	3	242
	45	Pittsburg	2	10	6				120
	51	Philadelphia....	2	6		4	6	4	137
HARMONY.....	52	" ...	1	4	1	2	5	1	143
WASHINGTON.....	59	"	1	7	1				107
BROWNSVILLE.....	60	Brownsville.....	3	3	2	8	4	1	68
	61	Wilkesbarre.....		7	5	1		6	105
	62	Reading.....	2	6	3	2		3	236
CONCORDIA	67	Philadelphia....		7			1	5	189

NAME OF LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	WHERE HELD.	Admitted.	Initiated.	Rejected.	Resigned.	Suspended or Expelled.	Deceased.	No. of Members.
Rural Amity.....	70	Athens		4		3		1	40
Lafayette	71	Philadelphia....		15		1	13	1	176
Philadelphia....	72	"		2		3	9	3	146
Phœnix.....	75	Phœnixville.....	2	8		3		1	79
Columbia	91	Philadelphia....	1	15		2	2	2	80
	106	Williamsport....	1	11	4	1		4	96
Union.....	108	Towanda	1	9	2			3	115
Solomon's.....	114	Philadelphia....	2	8		5		8	151
St. John's.....	115	"		10			7	2	160
Union.....	121	"		9		1	9	1	156
Herman's...	125	"		9	2	1	10	3	126
Rising Star.....	126	"		12	1	2	7	4	140
Phœnix.....	130	"		5		3	10		232
Industry.....	131	"		2		5	2	2	73
Franklin.....	134	"	1	4		4		1	113
Roxborough.....	135	Manayunk.....	1	10				1	127
Schuylkill.....	138	Orwigsburg.....		1				1	40
Geo. Washington.	143	Chambersburg ..	3	8	1		6		63
Charity.	144	Lewisburg.....		2		2	9	1	49
Easton.....	152	Easton.....	2	14			4	2	149
Waynesburg.....	153	Waynesburg		8		4	5	1	47
Mount Moriah...	155	Philadelphia	2	14	4	1	13	6	236
Washington.....	156	Drumore Centre.		23		4		2	91
Meridian Sun....	158	Philadelphia.....	8	12		1	19	3	271
Evergreen.....	163	Monroeton.....	2	1					20
Washington.....	164	Washington, Wash. Co. ..	4	4	2		5		55

NAME OF LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	WHERE HELD.	Admitted.	Initiated.	Rejected.	Resigned.	Suspended or Rejected.	Deceased.	No. of Members.
Eastern Star....	186	Philadelphia....	6	11	2	3	9	5	295
Integrity	187	"	1	13	6		7	5	179
Charity.....	190	Norristown.....		7	1		11	1	120
Lafayette.....	194	Selins' Grove....	1	5		1			37
Cumberland Star	197	Carlisle.....		1			4	2	58
Lafayette	199	Lock Haven.....	2	10	1	2		4	112
Lewistown.....	203	Lewistown.....	2	8	3	2			72
Kensington	211	Kensington.....	3	9	1	1	6	5	224
Pulaski.....	216	Pottsville.....	3	2		1		2	144
Honesdale.....	218	Honesdale.....	1	3		3	1		45
St. John's.....	219	Pittsburg.....	5	11	3	3	1	1	160
Portage.....	220	Hollidaysburg...		7	1	2	21	2	77
Franklin.....	221	Pittsburg	1	7		2		4	129
	222	Minersville.....		4		1	2		53
Allegheny.....	223	Allegheny City...	1	6	1	3	8	1	82
Danville	224	Danville.... ...	2	2		2		2	68
Philanthropy....	225	Greensburg.....	1	5	1		11	4	85
Mount Lebanon..	226	Lebanon.....	1	10	1			1	123
Chandler.....	227	Reading		6				3	163
Fayette.....	228	Uniontown.....	5	2				2	156
Rochester.....	229	Rochester.....	1	3		1			37
Richmond.....	230	Port Richmond..	1	11	3		4	1	168
Solomon's.....	231	Pittsburg.,.....	1	1		2	2	1	60
La Belle Valle..	232	Jersey Shore....	3	1	3	2	4	3	49
St. John's.....	233	Pittston.....	1	4	2			1	89
Crawford	234	Meadville.....	1	6		12	4		98

NAME OF LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	WHERE HELD.	Admitted.	Initiated.	Rejected.	Resigned.	Suspended or Rejected.	Deceased.	No. of Members.
Presque Isle.....	235	Erie.....	1	8	3	1	4		77
Chester.....	236	Chester.....	1	7		2	5	3	99
Chandler.....	237	Bealsville.....	2	8		2		1	45
Tamaqua.....	238	Tamaqua.....	3	4	2	1		1	63
Armstrong.....	239	Freeport.....		4		1			36
Warren.....	240	Montrose.....	2	11	2	4		1	137
North Star.....	241	Warren.....	2	3	5			1	69
Carbon.....	242	Mauch Chunk...		1					101
Mahoning.....	243	New Castle.....						1	31
	244	Kittanning.....	1	1	1	2	1	2	64
Doylestown.....	245	Doylestown.....		7			3		121
Shekinah	246	Philadelphia....	2	9			3	2	173
Friendship.....	247	Mansfield.....		5		2			49
Temple.....	248	Tunkhannock...		9				1	58
Carbondale.....	249	Carbondale.....		5		2	4	1	69
Sharon.....	250	Sharon.....	1						26
Hebron	251	Mercer.....	4						39
Gummert.....	252	Fayette City.....	3			7	2		49
Washington... ..	253	Pittsburg.....		5		2		2	58
Stichter.....	254	Pottstown	2	6		1			51
Shamokin	255	Shamokintown..		2			2		34
Milton.....	256	Milton.....	1	11	1	4	1	2	67
Wes'n Crawford.	258	Conneautville....	1	9		1		1	55
Union.....	259	New Brighton...		5			1	2	46
St. John's.....	260	Carlisle		3		4	1	1	57
Hiram..... ..	261	Providence.....		6			12		68

NAME OF LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	WHERE HELD.	Admitted.	Initiated.	Rejected.	Resigned.	Suspended or Expelled.	Deceased.	No. of Members.
ORRSTOWN.....	262	Orrstown.....				1			15
FRANKLIN	263	Laceyville	1	3	1	2			59
COLUMBUS.....	264	Columbus.....	2	12			5	1	53
WASHINGTON.....	265	Bloomsburg.....	1	9	1	1		4	68
YORK.....	266	York.....	1	12			1		99
SWATARA.....	267	Tremont.....							56
BELLEFONTE.....	268	Bellefonte.....	2	3		1	3	2	67
MONONGAHELA....	269	Birmingham....		8			3		83
PAGE.....	270	Schuyl'll Haven..	1	2		1	5		43
KEYSTONE	271	Philadelphia....	3	3			3	2	97
BUTLER.....	272	Butler	1	2				2	29
CASSIA	273	Athensville.....		1		2			26
HAMILTON	274	West Philada....	1	10	1	3			120
LOYALHANNA.....	275	Latrobe.....		1			6	4	63
HOBAH.....	276	Brookville.....		5			4	4	46
CLARION.....	277	Clarion..... ...	3	1					47
CAMBRIA.....	278	Johnstown.....	1	2		4	2		56
NEWCOMB.....	279	Carmichaels	3	2		6	2	2	35
MOUNTAIN.....	281	Altoona		6	5	1	11	1	98
JUNIATA.....	282	Hollidaysburg...		2		1	7		49
BETHLEHEM.....	283	Bethlehem.....	3	2		1			37
PORTER.....	284	Catasauqua	2	5		4	2		48
ANTHRACITE	285	St. Clair.....		5		2		1	35
COLUMBIA.....	286	Columbia.....	8	6	2		6	5	70
MILNOR.....	287	Pittsburg.....	3	11		1	8	2	104
JEFFERSON.....	288	Allegheny City..		4			2		40

NAME OF LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	WHERE HELD.	Admitted.	Initiated.	Rejected.	Resigned.	Suspended or Expelled.	Deceased.	No. of Members.
ORIENT	289	Philadelphia		6	1	5	5	2	136
EUREKA	290	West Greenville		6		2	5	1	31
UNION	291	Scranton		4	1	2	5	1	65
FRANKFORD	292	Frankford, Pa	2	13		1		3	154
ASHLAND	294	Ashland	1			1	3		57
MELITA	295	Philadelphia	1	4	1		5	3	115
MITCHELL	296	Germantown		7	1		8	2	78
CHARTIERS	297	Canonsburg	1	14		6		2	44
GEORGE BARTRAM	298	Media		6					50
MUNCY	299	Muncy	1	3		2		2	37
MT. MORIAH	300	Huntingdon		7	2		1	2	62
WAVERLY	301	Waverly		2		3	1		37
EUREKA	302	Mechanicsburg		5		1		3	55
OIL CREEK	303	Titusville		6	2	2		3	58
WESTERN STAR	304	Albion	2	9		3		1	24
HAWLEY	305	Hawley		5		1			41
TROJAN	306	Troy	5	6	1	1			46
WILLIAMSON	307	Womelsdorf				2	6		36
WASHINGTON	308	Fort Washingt'n		4				1	40
WILLIAMSON	309	Downingtown		4		2			44
WARREN	310	Perkiomen B'dge		1		1	2		19
MT. BETHEL	311	Williamsburg	1	2					38
CAMBRIA	312	Ebensburg		3		1	0	1	43
INDIANA	313	Indiana	1			3		1	32
CLEARFIELD	314	Clearfield	1	2		5	2	1	31
CUMBERLAND VA'Y	315	Shippensburg	2	2		1		1	33

NAME OF LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	WHERE HELD.	Admitted.	Initiated.	Rejected.	Resigned.	Suspended or Expelled.	Deceased.	No. of Members.
Myrtle.....	316	Franklin.....		13	5	1	3	1	67
Ossea.....	317	Wellsboro'.....	1			1			37
McKinley.....	318	Allegheny City..	1	5	1		5		53
Adams.....	319	Bloomfield.....		3		2	2		33
Bedford.....	320	Bedford.....		5					29
Hailman.....	321	East Liberty....		1			1	1	37
West Chester....	322	West Chester....		3		2	1		39
Peter Williamson	323	Scranton.....	4	3		1		1	42
Union.....	324	Mifflintown.....		10		1			67
Barger.....	325	Stroudsburg.....		4	1			2	54
Lehigh.....	326	Trexlertown		10	1	2		1	56
Hazel.....	327	Luzerne.....		2		1			26
Freedom.....	328	Gibson.....		1		1		1	35
Craft.....	329	Greensboro'.....		4					49
Salem.....	330	Hamilton.....		3		3		1	32
Fort Ligonier...	331	Ligonier.....		5		1	1		25
Plymouth.....	332	Plymouth.....	5					1	18
Barger.....	333	Allentown.....	1	11	2			1	86
	334	Bradford.....	3			1			52
Eureka.....	335	Montoursville...	1	3			1		19
Good Samaritan..	336	Gettysburg.....	4						20
Hen'y M. Phillips	337	Allegheny City...		13					41
Great Bend.....	338	Great Bend.....	2	13		1			44
Hyde Park.....	339	Hyde Park.....		3		2			27
Thompson.....	340	Garret's Siding } E. Whiteland. }		6					25

NAME OF LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	WHERE HELD.	Admitted.	Initiated.	Rejected.	Resigned.	Suspended or Expelled.	Deceased.	No. of Members.
FACTORYVILLE ..	341	Factoryville.....	1	4	1			1	29
	342	Coudersport							28
SKERRETT.....	343	Cochranville....							18
RECAPITULATION.									
ADMITTED.....			195						
INITIATED.....				977					
REJECTED.....					120				
RESIGNED.....						245			
SUSPENDED OR EXPELLED.....							465		
DECEASED.....								233	
NUMBER OF MEMBERS.....									13,988
Total.....			195	977	120	245	465	233	13,988
An increase of 200 over last Report.									

Number of Lodges, 174.

The Committee on By-laws made the following Report September 7th, 1863, which was approved, and the Resolutions attached thereto were unanimously adopted.

It was further ordered, that the same be placed in the hands of the Committee on Printing and Publishing, to be printed with the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

To the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania:

The Committee on By-Laws respectfully report,

That the proposed new By-Laws of Lodge No. , be referred back to the Lodge for amendment, as they require very many and extensive alterations before they can meet the approval of the Committee; and many of the By-Laws which have heretofore been submitted to the Committee are open to the same remark.

The Committee deem the present a fitting opportunity for submitting the following general observations on the subject of the By-Laws of subordinate Lodges, and recommend to the Grand Lodge the adoption of some general rules, which will very much lighten the labors of your Committee, and tend, it is believed, to simplify and render more uniform and consistent the rules for the interior government of subordinate Lodges under this jurisdiction.

The Committee observe that the great majority of the Lodges under this jurisdiction, in framing their By-Laws, have failed to recognize the appropriate and limited office of By-Laws, which is, to provide such minor rules for the particular Lodge in its internal management as are not provided by the Constitution, Rules, and Regulations, adopted by the Grand Lodge.

There are few of the Lodges whose By-Laws do not include regulations upon matters expressly provided for in the Ahiman Rezon. Sometimes such By-Laws are in the very words of the Ahiman Rezon, but oftener in a different phraseology, meant to be of the same import, which almost in every instance, however, even with the most careful supervision of the Committee, leaves

room for doubt and question. The object of thus incorporating portions of the General Constitution and Regulations with the By-Laws, is undoubtedly a good one, to wit, for the information and guidance of those who may not readily have access to a copy of the Ahiman Rezon.

Some of the Lodges have extracts from the Ahiman Rezon printed and bound up with their By-Laws; but even in these cases very much of the same matter is often incorporated into the By-Laws themselves.

The By-Laws, in the very nature of things, ought to be strictly confined to their legitimate and limited purpose. As instances of the irregularity to which your Committee allude, they need only refer to the articles on "Meetings," and on "Applications for Initiation and Membership." In the first of these articles it is necessary to specify the days of meeting, but the hours are fixed by the Ahiman Rezon; yet your Committee doubt if there is a single Lodge within this jurisdiction whose By-Laws are not cumbered with a provision as to the hours of meeting. In regard to applications for initiation and membership, most, if not all the Lodges, have in their By-Laws an article, the greater part of which is made up of matters expressly provided for in the Ahiman Rezon. So, too, the elective officers, with the time and manner of their election, and the time of their installation are frequently specified in the By-Laws, when all these matters are subjects of express provision in the Ahiman Rezon. Other examples might be given, but the above are sufficient. The Committee on By-Laws have not brought the subject up before, because it has only been within the last few years that the number of new By-Laws submitted to the Committee has been so great as to render their labors onerous, and no plan had suggested itself as a remedy, without depriving the Lodges of the benefit of having the substance of the more important parts of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge in the hands of all their members.

The Committee, however, now are prepared to respectfully recommend to the R. W. Grand Lodge the following plan: That the Committee on By-Laws be instructed to select such extracts from the Ahiman Rezon, Rules, Regulations and Decisions of the Grand Lodge as may be necessary or useful for the guidance and government of subordinate Lodges in their

duties as separate Lodges; and that said extracts, together with the resolutions submitted with this Report be printed, under the direction of the Grand Secretary, in the usual 16mo. form. That all subordinate Lodges shall hereafter be prohibited from incorporating either *verbatim* or in substance any such extracts in their By-Laws. That whenever a subordinate Lodge shall adopt a new set of By-Laws, it shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary when he shall certify to said Lodge the approval thereof by the Grand Lodge, to furnish said Lodge, at cost price, with such number of printed copies of said extracts as shall be sufficient to afford one to each copy of the edition of said By-Laws the Lodge shall inform him they intend to print; and it shall be the duty of such Lodge to have a copy of said extracts bound up with each copy of their By-Laws they shall have printed.

One other matter in reference to the By-Laws of subordinate Lodges the Committee desire to call attention to, and ask the action of the Grand Lodge upon. The By-Laws of all the Lodges contain Articles upon the same subjects; for instance, "Meetings," "Election of Officers," "Duties of Officers," "Fees," "Dues," "Resignations," "Committees," "Charity," "Amendments," and perhaps others. Without, of course, intending to compel the subordinate Lodges to have exactly the same By-Laws upon these subjects, which would be impracticable, as well as in violation of the Ahiman Rezon, (page 31,) your Committee think it very desirable that the By-Laws of all the Lodges, which relate to the same subject, shall be uniform in their *phraseology*. The advantage will be, not only in much simplifying the labors of this Committee, but in making it easier to preserve entire uniformity in the decisions of the Grand Lodge in all appeals in cases of alleged violation of By-Laws; and it will render the government of the Craft throughout the jurisdiction more entirely uniform and consistent; your Committee, therefore, respectfully recommend, that the Committee on By-Laws be instructed to prepare and have printed a series of forms of By-Laws on all the subjects upon which By-Laws may be enacted by subordinate Lodges, and that two copies of said forms be sent to each Lodge under this jurisdiction, and two copies with the warrant of Constitution of each new Lodge which shall be hereafter constituted by this Grand Lodge; and that the subordinate

Lodges be directed in framing their By-Laws or any amendments to the same, to conform strictly to such forms in all By-Laws or Amendments they may enact upon the same subjects respectively. It is not intended to compel the Lodges to enact By-Laws upon every subject for which a form may be prepared, but only to provide that in such as they do enact, they shall follow the forms prepared.

In order to make this Report complete the Committee further recommend, that every Lodge which has heretofore adopted a set of By-Laws shall, before printing the same or any new edition thereof, amend said By-Laws so as to conform to the recommendations of this Report, and send the same so amended to the Grand Lodge for approval.

The Committee respectfully submit the following resolutions in accordance with the above Report:

1. *Resolved*, That the Committee on By-Laws be instructed to select such extracts from the Ahiman Rezon, Rules, Regulations and Decisions of the Grand Lodge as may be necessary or useful for the guidance and government of subordinate Lodges in their duties as separate Lodges, and that such extracts be printed by the Grand Lodge in the usual 16mo. form; and that no subordinate Lodge shall hereafter incorporate either *verbatim* or in substance any such extracts in their By-Laws.

2. *Resolved*, That whenever a subordinate Lodge shall adopt a new set of By-Laws, it shall, when the same are sent to the Grand Lodge for approval, inform the Grand Secretary of the number of copies intended to be printed; and it shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary when he shall certify to said Lodge the approval of said By-Laws by the Grand Lodge, to furnish said Lodge, at cost price, with a like number of printed copies of the extracts provided for in the preceding resolution; and it shall be the duty of said Lodge to have one copy of the same bound up with each copy of their By-Laws they shall have printed.

3. *Resolved*, That the Committee on By-Laws be instructed to prepare and have printed, a series of forms of By-Laws on all the subjects upon which By-Laws may be enacted by subordinate Lodges, together with such suggestions in reference to framing and enacting By-Laws as may be useful; and that two copies of the same be sent by the Grand Secretary to each Lodge under

this jurisdiction, and two copies with the warrant of Constitution of each Lodge which shall be hereafter constituted by this Grand Lodge; and that the subordinate Lodges be directed in framing their By-Laws or amendments to the same, to conform strictly to such forms in all By-Laws or Amendments they may enact upon the same subjects respectively.

4. *Resolved*, That every Lodge which has heretofore adopted a set of By-Laws, shall, before printing the same, or any new edition thereof, amend said By-Laws in conformity with these resolutions, and forward the same so amended to the Grand Lodge for approval.

5. *Resolved*, That such parts of these resolutions as the Committee on By-Laws think proper, be printed in connection with the extracts provided for in the first resolution.

5. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Printing and Publishing be recommended to have this Report, except so far as relates to the particular Amendments and By-Laws, referred to the Committee, printed in the abstract of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge for the present year.

All which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL C. PERKINS, Chairman,

For the Committee.

EXTRA QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

Philadelphia, December 21, A. D. 1863, A. L. 5863.

The Committee on By-Laws made the following Report, which on motion was approved, and ordered to be printed, and the Resolutions attached thereto were unanimously adopted:

To the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania:

The Committee on By-Laws respectfully present the following Report:

That, since the adoption of their last Report by the R. W. Grand Lodge, at the Grand Quarterly Communication, Sept. 7,

1863, your Committee have understood that much dissatisfaction exists in the minds of the brethren, at that feature of the Report and the Resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge, which require the extracts from the Ahiman Rezon, which are to accompany the By-Laws, to be printed under the direction of the Grand Lodge, and compels the subordinate Lodges to purchase copies thereof from the Grand Lodge and have them bound up with their By-Laws, thus necessitating all the Lodges throughout the jurisdiction to have their By-Laws printed of a uniform size. This measure was recommended principally with a view to economy and the convenience of the subordinate Lodges themselves. And while the Committee still think there would be advantages in the plan proposed, yet they do not consider it of paramount importance if the brethren of the subordinate Lodges prefer to have their By-Laws printed in all varieties of size and style.

The Committee, therefore, in order that the matter may receive the fullest attention of the Grand Lodge, respectfully recommend a reconsideration of their Report of September 7, 1863, with a view to the adoption of the amendments to the Resolutions then adopted, which are herewith submitted.

The remaining portions of their Report and Resolutions of September 7, 1863, the Committee consider of importance, and they do not understand that any complaints have been made in reference thereto. Certain they are, that if properly understood by the brethren, the advantages of the system proposed will commend themselves to their approval.

The Committee again desire to call the attention of the Grand Lodge to the necessity of enforcing a compliance with its regulations in reference to the By-Laws of subordinate Lodges. At the meeting of the Grand Lodge, held December 20, 1860, this Committee presented a report which was accepted and approved by the Grand Lodge, in which, among other things, it was said: "When 'Extracts' from the 'Constitution, Rules and Regulations of the Grand Lodge' are printed, the only proper source from which such 'Extracts' can be taken, is the present Ahiman Rezon, as adopted in June, 1857;" and the "Extracts" should be literal, and refer to the page of the printed volume upon which they are to be found; and yet By-Laws printed so late as the present year have come under the notice of your Committee, to

which have been appended "Extracts" from the Ahiman Rezon, edition of 1825, and which "Extracts" contain matters which are essentially changed in the Ahiman Rezon of 1857.

They annex to their Report the selection of Extracts made by them from the Ahiman Rezon, Rules, Regulations and Decisions of the Grand Lodge, and from the ancient Charges.

The forms of By-Laws they have not yet been able to prepare.

They respectfully submit the following resolutions, and ask their adoption, to wit:

1*st.* *Resolved,* That the Report of the Committee on By-Laws, presented and accepted at the Quarterly Communication, Sept. 7, 1863, and also the 1st and 2d Resolutions, which accompanied said Report and were adopted by the Grand Lodge, be reconsidered.

If the above resolution is adopted, they then submit the following as substitutes for said 1st and 2d Resolutions, to wit:

1. *Resolved,* That the Committee on By-Laws be instructed to select such Extracts from the Ahiman Rezon, Rules, Regulations and Decisions of the Grand Lodge as may be necessary or useful for the guidance and government of subordinate Lodges in their duties as separate Lodges; and that hereafter no subordinate Lodge shall incorporate, either *verbatim* or in substance, any such Extracts in their By-Laws.

2. *Resolved,* That hereafter each subordinate Lodge shall be required to have said Extracts, and no other, printed and bound with their By-Laws.

They also respectfully submit the following:

Resolved, That the selection of Extracts from the Ahiman Rezon, Rules, Regulations and Decisions of the Grand Lodge, and from the Ancient Charges, annexed to this Report, be approved and adopted by the Grand Lodge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAM'L C. PERKINS, Chairman,

Dec. 21, 1863. *For the Committee.*

No further business presenting itself, the Grand Lodge closed in peace, at quarter past 8 o'clock, P. M.

W. H. ADAMS,

Grand Secretary.

Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

ANNUAL GRAND COMMUNICATION.

St. John the Evangelist's Day,
Philadelphia, December 28, A. D. 1863, A. L. 5863.

Brother David C. Skerrett, Right Worshipful Grand Master, and the other Grand Officers in their respective stations and places.

The Grand Lodge, with sixty Lodges represented, opened in ample form at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

So much of the Minutes of the Quarterly Communication, held December 1st, as related to the Election of Officers, was read and approved.

Past Grand Master, Brother John Thomson took the chair, when Brother David C. Skerrett was duly installed Right Worshipful Grand Master.

The Right Worshipful Grand Master then installed Brother Lucius H. Scott Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master,

Who installed the other Grand Officers in ancient and solemn form as follows:

Bro. John L. Goddard, .	*Right Worshipful*		*S. G. Warden.*
" Richard Vaux, . .	"	"	*J. G. Warden.*
" Peter Williamson, .	"	"	*G. Treasurer.*
" William H. Adams, .	"	"	*G. Secretary.*

Brother Samuel C. Perkins, Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, read the following Report, which was, on motion, approved and referred to the Committee on Printing and Publishing, to be printed with the published proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE FOR THE YEAR A. L. 5863.

To the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging:

The Committee of Correspondence, SAMUEL C. PERKINS, JOHN U. GILLER, GEORGE GRISCOM, E. T. CHASE, and EDWARD ROBINS, through their Chairman, respectfully present the following

REPORT:

That they have received through the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary the following documents, which have been referred to them by the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge, to wit:

1. CALIFORNIA.....Proceedings of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge at its 14th Annual Communication, at *San Francisco*, May 12th to 16th, 1863.
2. CANADA.....Proceedings of the Grand Lodge at its 8th Annual Communication, at *Montreal*, July 8th to 11th, 1863.
3. COLORADO.....(*a*) Proceedings of the Grand Lodge at its 1st Regular Communication, at *Denver*, Dec'r 10th to 12th, 1861.
   (*b.*) Proceedings of the Grand Lodge at their 2d Annual Communication, at *Central City*, Nov'r 3d and 4th, 1862.
4. CONNECTICUT.....Proceedings of the M. W. Grand Lodge at its 75th Annual Communication at *Hartford*, May 13th and 14th, 1863.

5. ENGLAND.....(*a.*)Proceedings of the Grand Lodge at a Quarterly Communication at Freemason's Hall, *London*, March 4th, 1863.
(*b.*)Proceedings of a Special Grand Lodge at the Institution for the Sons of Indigent and Decayed Freemasons, Lordship Lane, Wood Green, Tottenham, August 8, 1863.
(*c.*)Proceedings of the Grand Lodge at a Quarterly Communication, at Freemasons' Hall, *London*, Sept. 2, 1863.
6. ILLINOIS.....Proceedings of the Grand Lodge at the 22d Annual Communication at *Springfield*, Oct. 7th and 8th, 1862.
7. INDIANA.....Proceedings of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge at *Indianapolis*, May 25th to 28th, 1863.
8. IOWA.....Proceedings of the Grand Lodge at its 20th Annual Communication at *Iowa City*, June 2d to 6th, 1863.
9. KANSAS.....Proceedings of the Grand Lodge at its 7th Annual Communication at *Topeka*, Oct. 21st and 22d, 1862.
10. KENTUCKY.....Proceedings of the Grand Lodge at an Annual Communication at *Louisville*, Oct. 20th to 23d, 1862.
11. LOUISIANA.....Proceedings of the M. W. Grand Lodge at its 51st Annual Communication at *New Orleans*, Feb'y 9th and 10th, 1863.
12. MAINE.....Proceedings of the Grand Lodge at its Annual Communication at *Portland*, May 5th to 7th, 1863.
13. MARYLAND.....(*a.*)Proceedings of the Grand Lodge at the Semi-annual Communication at *Baltimore*, Nov. 17th to 20th, 1862; and proceedings of the Grand Steward's Lodge, July 3d, Oct. 2d and Nov. 12th, 1862.

(*b.*)Proceedings of the Grand Lodge at the Semi-annual Communication at *Baltimore*, May 11th to 13th, 1863; and Special Communication, March 17th to 20th, 1863; and of the Grand Steward's Lodge, Jan. 1st and April 2d, 1863.

(*c.*)Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, Special Communication at *Baltimore*, August 17th and 18th, 1863.

14. MASSACHUSETTS.....Abstract of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge at *Boston*, from March 12th to Dec. 30th, 1862.

15. MICHIGAN.....(*a.*)Transactions of the Grand Lodge at its Annual Communication at *Detroit*, Jan. 14th to 16th, 1863.

(*b.*)A Communication, dated *La Grange, Kentucky*, July 6, 1863, signed Rob. Morris, and addressed "To the Freemasons of Michigan," in reference to the Institution known as the Conservators' Association.

16. MISSOURI.....(*a.*)Proceedings of the Grand Lodge at its 43d Annual Communication at *St. Louis*, May 25th to 29th, 1863.

(*b.*)Preamble and Resolutions unanimously adopted by the Grand Lodge, May 28th, 1863, in reference to an Institution known as the Conservators' Association.

(*c.*)A Solemn Protest, dated *La Grange, Kentucky*, July 6, 1863, signed Rob. Morris, directed "To the Masonic Brethren of Missouri, against the Legislation of their Grand Lodge concerning the Society of Conservators, in May, 1863."

17. NEW JERSEY.....Proceedings of the Grand Lodge at the 76th Annual Communication at *Trenton*, January 21st and 22d, 1863.

18. New York.....Transactions of the Grand Lodge at its Annual Communication at *New York*, June 2d to 5th, 1863.
19. Oregon.....Proceedings of the M. W. Grand Lodge at its 12th Annual Communication at *Salem*, Sept. 15th and 16th, 1862.
20. Rhode Island.....Proceedings of the M. W. Grand Lodge at *Providence*, for the year ending May 25, 1863.
21. Vermont.....Proceedings of the M. W. Grand Lodge at its Annual Communication at *Burlington*, Jan. 14th and 15th, 1863.
22. Washington Ter'y.Proceedings of the M. W. Grand Lodge at the 5th Annual Communication at *Olympia*, Dec. 1st to 4th, 1862.
23. Wisconsin.....Proceedings of the Grand Lodge at the 19th Annual Communication at *Milwaukie*, June 9th to 11th, 1863.

These proceedings of the various Grand Lodges are comprised in more than three thousand printed octavo pages, and have received the attentive, interested and careful consideration of your Committee. They contain, in addition to a volume of local information respecting the condition and prospects of the Craft in the several jurisdictions from which they emanate, a vast amount of matter which has important bearings upon the welfare of the Fraternity throughout the world. The vital principles of Free Masonry, its landmarks, its relations as a social organism with the moral and physical welfare and advancement of the human race, its power for good, its capabilities for usefulness, and its subjective and objective influences; as manifested, treated, discussed, amplified and exemplified in the proceedings of the assemblages of the Grand bodies which exercise control in the several jurisdictions,—in the addresses of the Grand Masters,—in the Reports of Committees of Correspondence,—in the Reports of Committees on Jurisprudence,—in the Orations of Grand Orators, all possess an interest which extends beyond the limits and confines of territorial jurisdiction, and demand the attention of

every zealous Brother and Craftsman under the whole canopy of heaven.

The duties of a Committee of Correspondence seem to be as yet not very definitely settled or laid down. The title would seem to indicate that to their care and supervision should be committed the reception and answering of all communications addressed directly from other Grand Masonic bodies to that by which it is appointed. But such communications are comparatively infrequent. The usage has therefore arisen of treating all documents transmitted to the Grand Lodge in the shape of "Proceedings," "Circulars," "Addresses," "Transactions," &c., whether emanating from Grand Lodges, or from any source requiring a special notice as concerning the Craft at large thoughout the particular jurisdiction, or in general, as proper subjects of reference to the Committee of Correspondence. The manner in which these documents shall be noticed, or the question whether they shall be noticed at all, is left generally to the discretion of the Committee, and depends necessarily very much upon the brother to whom is entrusted the preparation of their Report.

The present Committee of Correspondence of this Grand Lodge have thought it not assuming too much, to bear in mind the very general custom of late years, of having the Reports of this Committee printed at large among the proceedings of the Grand Lodge; a custom which, if any part of the proceedings is printed, is manifestly proper, not out of any compliment to the Committee or their Report, but from the very nature of the subjects it treats. Your Committee think that matters, which if the Report were merely to be read in open Grand Lodge, would be uninteresting to the brethren therein assembled, and speedily forgotten, such as statistical details, and which might as well, therefore, in such case be omitted; yet fall legitimately within their province to notice, and may with great propriety and satisfaction be introduced into their Report, with a view to the information of the Craft throughout the jurisdiction, when it shall be laid before them in a printed form for their deliberate perusal and consideration.

Your Committee accordingly have condensed, under the head of each jurisdiction from which documents have been received, such statistical details as they have considered might be useful and

interesting to the brethren of this jurisdiction; and will treat under distinct heads such topics, touching the welfare of the Craft at large, as demand notice, without separating the action of the several jurisdictions thereon, except where the nature of the case requires such notice to be confined to some individual jurisdiction in which the subject has arisen.

The following details afford an opportunity of learning and comparing the material condition and prosperity of the Craft in the several jurisdictions:

CALIFORNIA.

William Caldwell Belcher	M. W. Grand Master	Marysville.
Gilbert B. Claiborne	R. W. Deputy Grand Master	Stockton.
Louis Cohn	R. W. Senior Grand Warden	San Francisco.
William A. Davies	R. W. Junior Grand Warden	Columbia.
James Laidley	V. W. Grand Treasurer	San Francisco.
Alexander G. Abell	V. W. Grand Secretary	San Francisco.

Among the appointed Grand Officers, we notice two not usual in this jurisdiction, viz., a Grand Standard Bearer and a Grand Bible Bearer.

Number of Lodges, 143; initiations, 698; rejected, 188; members, 6,474; suspensions for non-payment of dues, 240; suspensions for unmasonic conduct, 15; expulsions, 15.

Total receipts for the fiscal year ending February 28, 1863, $16,344; disbursements, $13,560.25; balance, $2,783 75.

Masonic Board of Relief of San Francisco. Receipts, $5,381.26. Disbursements: expenses, $70; charity, $5,268.24, to two hundred and thirty-nine applicants, of which $274.24 was to six applicants from Pennsylvania.

CANADA.

T. Douglas Harington	M. W. Grand Master.
W. B. Simpson	R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
Henry Macpherson	R. W. Grand Senior Warden.
R. C. Davy	R. W. Grand Junior Warden.
Henry Groff	R. W. Grand Treasurer.
Thomas B. Harris	R. W. Grand Secretary.

The Grand Chaplain and Grand Registrar, an officer not usual in this jurisdiction, and also the District Deputy Grand Masters, are *elected* by the Grand Lodge.

Among the appointed officers we notice a Grand Superinten-

dent of Works, a Grand Director of Ceremonies, with an Assistant, and a Grand Organist.

Number of Lodges, 155, including two working under dispensations. No statistics are given of the number of initiations, rejections, or members. Suspensions for non-payment of dues, 215; for unmasonic conduct, 10; expulsions, 20.

Total receipts for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1862, including balances on hand December 31, 1861, General Fund, $8,268.28; disbursements, $995.84; balance, $7,272.44. Masonic Asylum Fund, $1,396.85.

COLORADO.

Allyn Weston	M. W. Grand Master	Central City.
M. C. White	R. W. Deputy Grand Master	
J. M. Van Deren	R. W. Senior Grand Warden	
Richard Sopris	R. W. Junior Grand Warden	
O. B. Brown	R. W. Grand Treasurer	
O. A. Whittemore	R. W. Grand Secretary	Colorado City.

Among the appointed officers, we notice as not usual in this jurisdiction, a Grand Orator, a Grand Lecturer, and a Grand Standard Bearer.

Number of Lodges, 6. The statistics of the number of initiations, members, &c., are not given.

Total receipts for the fiscal year ending November 3, 1862, $641.75; disbursements, $94.50; balance, $547.25.

CONNECTICUT.

Alvan P. Hyde	M. W. Grand Master	Tolland.
David E. Bostwick, M.D	R. W. Deputy Grand Master	Litchfield.
Nelson N. Barrett	R. W. Senior Grand Warden	Collinsville.
Arthur B. Calef	R. W. Junior Grand Warden	Middletown.
Benjamin Beecher	R. W. Grand Treasurer	New Haven.
Lucius E. Hunt	R. W. Grand Secretary	Hartford.

The Grand Deacons also are elected by the Grand Lodge.

Number of Lodges, 66; initiations, 789; rejected, 42; members, 7,037; suspensions, 3; expulsions, 4.

No report from the Grand Treasurer appears in the printed proceedings. The amount of dues from subordinate Lodges received by the Grand Secretary, May 1863, is $1,357.50.

ENGLAND.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, K. T...M. W. Grand Master.
The Right Hon. the Earl de Grey and Ripon...R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
G. Cornwall Legh, M. P.....R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
Samuel Tompkins.....V. W. Grand Treasurer.
William Gray Clarke.....V. W. Grand Secretary.

A Grand Registrar, a Grand Superintendent of Works, a Grand Director of Ceremonies, with an Assistant, and a Grand Organist, are among the Grand Officers, but whether elected or appointed the printed proceedings do not enable your Committee to state.

No statistics are given of the number of the Lodges, &c.

Receipts for the year ending December 31, 1862, for general purposes, £7,303 8*s.* 8*d.*; disbursements, (including investment of £3,323 17*s.* 6*d.*,) £6,740 14*s.* 6*d.*; balance £562 14*s.* 2*d.* Fund for Benevolence; receipts, £3,475 13*s.* 0*d.*; disbursements, (including investment of £468 15*s.* 0*d.*,) £3,633 12*s.* 9*d.*; balance due Grand Treasurer, £157 19*s.* 9*d.*

£2,351 were donated to one hundred and sixty-eight petitioners, and £800 to Royal Benevolent Institution.

INDIANA.

William Hacker.....M. W. Grand Master.....Shelbyville.
Harvey G. Hazelrigg.....R. W. Deputy Grand Master..Lebanon.
William J. Millard, Jr.....R. W. Senior Grand Warden..Millersville.
George W. Porter.....R. W. Junior Grand Warden..New Albany.
Charles Fisher.....R. W. Grand Treasurer.....Indianopolis.
Francis King.....R. W. Grand Secretary..... "

A Grand Lecturer is among the appointed officers.

Number of Lodges, 293, including three working under dispensations; initiations, 1,118; members, 11,314; suspensions for non-payment of dues, 391; suspensions for other causes, 11; expulsions, 35.

Total receipts for fiscal year ending May 23, 1863, $6,697.48; disbursements, $5,747.05, of which $4,074.30 was for mileage and per diem of members of the Grand Lodge in attendance at its Annual Communication; balance, $950.43.

ILLINOIS.

F. M. Blair.....M. W. Grand Master.....Paris.
John C. Baker.....R. W. Deputy Grand Master..Waukegan.
Jerome R. Gorin.....R. W. Grand Senior Warden..Decatur.
James C. Luckey.....R. W. Grand Junior Warden..Polo.
James R. Mack.....R. W. Grand Treasurer.....Nunda.
Harman G. Reynolds.....R. W. Grand Secretary.....Springfield.

The Grand Chaplain, a Grand Orator, and the Grand Tyler are also among the elected officers.

A Grand Standard Bearer is one of the appointed officers.

Number of Lodges 372, including seven local Lodges working under dispensations, and six military Lodges; initiations, 1,349; rejected, 331; members, 13,818; suspensions for all causes, 420; expulsions, 83.

Total receipts for 1862, $11,919.02. The disbursements are not stated in the printed proceedings.

IOWA.

Edw'd A. Guilbert, A.M., M.D.	M. W. Grand Master	Dubuque.
Oliver George	R. W. Deputy Grand Master	
C. K. Peck	R. W. Senior Grand Warden	Keokuk.
William J. Law	R. W. Junior Grand Warden	Bloomfield.
R. K. McMasters	R. W. Grand Treasurer	Des Moines.
Theodore S. Parvin	R. W. Grand Secretary	Iowa City.

The Deputy Grand Master is appointed by the Grand Master, instead of being elected by the Grand Lodge, as is the usage in other jurisdictions.

Number of Lodges, 150; initiations, 550; members, 4,549; supensions for all causes, 125; expulsions, 13.

Total receipts for financial year ending May 31, 1863, $2,079.64; disbursements, $2,100.59; balance due Grand Treasurer, $20.95.

KANSAS.

Jacob Saqui	M. W. Grand Master	Atchison.
C. K. Holliday	R. W. Deputy Grand Master	Topeka.
J. F. Bliss	R. W. Senior Grand Warden	Grasshopper Falls.
W. F. Johnston	R. W. Junior Grand Warden	Auburn.
Christian Beck	R. W. Grand Treasurer	Leavenworth.
E. T. Carr	R. W. Grand Secretary	Fort Leavenworth.

A Grand Lecturer and a Grand Orator are among the appointed Grand Officers.

Number of Lodges, 26; initiations, 102; rejected, 26; members, 720; suspensions for all causes, 47; expulsions, 9.

Total receipts, $784 85; disbursements, $590 55; balance, $194.30.

KENTUCKY.

John B. Huston	M. W. Grand Master	Winchester.
Rev. P. H. Jeffries	R. W. Deputy Grand Master	Newport.
Thomas Saddler	R. W. Grand Senior Warden	Paris.
J. H. Caldwell	R. W. Grand Junior Warden	Hopkinsville.
Albert G. Hodges	R. W. Grand Treasurer	Frankfort.
Philip Swigert	R. W. Grand Secretary	Frankfort.

The Grand Chaplain and Grand Tyler are also elected by the Grand Lodge.

Number of Lodges 321, including six working under dispensations; initiations, 144; members, 3,199; suspensions for all causes, 244; expulsions, 8.

Total receipts for the year ending October 17, 1862, $8,056.09; disbursements, $6,250 04; balance, $1,806.05. Resources of Grand Lodge, including balance in hands of Grand Treasurer, $32,328.93.

LOUISIANA.

J. Q. A. Fellows	M. W. Grand Master	New Orleans.
A. G. Carter	R. W. Deputy Grand Master	Port Hudson.
B. G. Thibodaux	R. W. Senior Grand Warden	Thibodaux.
Samuel J. Powell	R. W. Junior Grand Warden	St. Francisville.
Harmon Doane	R. W. Grand Treasurer	New Orleans.
Samuel M. Todd	R. W. Grand Secretary	New Orleans.

Number of Lodges 110, including three working under dispensations.

Total receipts for the financial year ending January, 31, 1863, $10,155.38; disbursements, $10,136.15; balance, $19.23.

Receipts of Louisiana Relief Lodge, No. 1, for 1862, $1,276.04; disbursements, $577; balance, $699.04. None of the disbursements were for the relief of applicants from Pennsylvania.

MAINE.

William P. Preble	M. W. Grand Master	Portland.
John J. Bell	R. W. Deputy Grand Master	Carmel.
Edmund B. Hinkley	R. W. Senior Grand Warden	Thomaston.
F. L. Talbot	R. W. Junior Grand Warden	East Machias.
Moses Dodge	R. W. Grand Treasurer	Portland.
Ira Berry	R. W. Record'g Grand Secretary	"
Edward A. O'Brien	R. W. Corresp'g Grand Secretary	Cornish.

The last named officer is not elected by the Grand Lodge, but appointed by the Grand Master. A Grand Standard Bearer is also among the appointed officers.

Number of Lodges, 110; initiations, 1054; rejected, 155; members, 6,041.

Total receipts for financial year ending May 1, 1863, $3,671.74; disbursements, $2,456.20; balance, $1,215.54.

MARYLAND.

Rev. John N. McJilton, D.D..M. W. Grand Master.....Baltimore.
W. L. W. Seabrook.....R. W. Deputy Grand Master..
James Logue.....R. W. Senior Grand Warden..
William H. Jordan.....R. W. Junior Grand Warden..
Frederick Woodworth .....R. W. Grand Secretary.....Baltimore.
Appointed in place of Jos. Robinson, deceased since election.
Frederick Fickey..... .....R. W. Grand Treasurer.....

The Grand Chaplain and the Grand Marshal are also elected by the Grand Lodge.

A Grand Standard Bearer and a Grand Director of Ceremonies are among the appointed officers.

Instead of District Deputy Grand Masters officers with analogous duties are appointed, viz.: Grand Inspectors, three for the city of Baltimore, and one for each county of the State.

Number of Lodges, 40; initiations, 183; members, 2,254; *Dismissed* for non-payment of dues, 44; suspensions, 2; expulsions, none.

Total receipts for the year ending May 1, 1863, $6,143.83; disbursements, $5,471.35; balance, $672.48. Grand Charity Fund, $41,078.18.

MASSACHUSETTS.

William Parkman.....M. W. Grand Master.....Boston.
Charles C. Dame.....R. W. Deputy Grand Master..Newburyport.
William C. Martin.....R. W. Senior Grand Warden..Boston.
Daniel Reynolds.....R. W. Junior Grand Warden..Springfield.
John McClellan.....R. W. Grand Treasurer.....Boston.
Charles W. Moore.....R. W. Grand Secretary..... "

The Deputy Grand Master is appointed by the Grand Master. Among the appointed officers, also, are a Corresponding Grand Secretary, three Grand Lecturers, a Grand Chorister, and a Grand Organist.

Number of Lodges 130, including ten army Lodges.

MICHIGAN.

J. Eastman Johnson.....M. W. Grand Master.....Centreville.
Lovell Moore.....R. W. Deputy Grand Master..Grand Rapids.
Michael Ayres.....R. W. Senior Grand Warden..Fentonville.
A. T. Metcalf.....R. W. Junior Grand Warden..Kalamazoo.
R. W. Landon.....R. W. Grand Treasurer.....Niles.
James Fenton.....R. W. Grand Secretary.....Detroit.

The Grand Chaplain, a Grand Architect, a Grand Visitor and

Lecturer, the Grand Deacons, the Grand Marshal, the Grand Sword Bearer, the Grand Pursuivant, and the Grand Steward and Tiler, are all elected by the Grand Lodge. None of the officers are appointed by the Grand Master.

Number of Lodges 135, including seven working under dispensations; initiations, 1,100; rejected, 319; members, 7,313; suspensions for all causes, 197; expulsions, 26.

Total receipts for the year ending January 12, 1863, $2,444.31; disbursements, $2,495.84; balance due Grand Treasurer, $51.53.

MISSOURI.

John H. Turner	M. W. Grand Master	Glasgow.
William N. Loker	R. W. Deputy Grand Master	St. Louis.
Rev. John D. Vincil	R. W. Grand Senior Warden	Glasgow.
Allen L. McGregor	R. W. Grand Junior Warden	Vienna.
John D. Daggett	R. W. Grand Treasurer	St. Louis.
A. O'Sullivan	R. W. Grand Secretary	"

Two Grand Orators are among the appointed officers.

Number of Lodges, 198; suspensions, 275; expulsions, 18.

Total receipts for the financial year ending May 27, 1863, including balance of $7,338.85, May 29, 1862, $10,368.85; disbursements, $3,088; balance, $7,280.85

St. Louis Board of Relief; receipts, $1,468.50; disbursements $874.75; balance, $593.75.

NEW JERSEY.

Isaac Van Wagoner	M. W. Grand Master	Paterson.
Robert C. Buzby	R. W. Deputy Grand Master	Bordentown.
Holmes W. Murphy	R. W. Grand Senior Warden	Freehold.
Chancellor W. Chase	R. W. Grand Junior Warden	Jersey City.
Jonathan S. Fish	R. W. Grand Treasurer	Trenton.
Joseph W. Hough	R. W. Grand Secretary	"

The Deputy Grand Secretary is also an elective officer.

Number of Lodges, 63; initiations, 71; members, 3,265; suspensions for all causes, 84; expulsions, 2.

Total receipts for the financial year ending January 15, 1863, $2,718.37; disbursements, $1,099.96; balance, $1,618.41.

NEW YORK.

Clinton F. Paige	M. W. Grand Master	Binghampton.
J. B. Yates Sommers	R. W. Deputy Grand Master	New York.
Stephen H. Johnson	R. W. Senior Grand Warden	Schenectady.
James Gibson	R. W. Junior Grand Warden	Salem.
Charles H. Church	R. W. Grand Treasurer	New York.
James M. Austin, M.D.	R. W. Grand Secretary	New York.

Five Grand Chaplains, a Grand Lecturer and the Grand Pursuivant and the Grand Tyler, are also elected by the Grand Lodge.

Number of Lodges, 476; initiations, 3,197; members, June 1, 1862, 31,566; suspensions for unmasonic conduct, 2; expulsions, 29.

Total receipts for the financial year ending May 31, 1863, $19,845.32; disbursements, $17,183.46; balance, $2,661.86. Hall and Asylum Fund, $45,032.08.

Masonic Board of Relief New York city; receipts, $2,965.75; disbursements, $2,965. Brooklyn Masonic Relief Association; receipts, $1,500.25; disbursements, $1,454.78.

OREGON.

William W. Fowler	M. W. Grand Master.
John McKaken	R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
S. F. Chadwick	R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
Ralph Wilcox	R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
A. M. Belt	R. W. Grand Treasurer.
W. S. Caldwell	R. W. Grand Secretary.

A Grand Orator, a Grand Lecturer, and a Grand Standard Bearer, are among the appointed officers.

Number of Lodges 23, including two working under dispensations; initiations, 41; rejected, 18; members, 744; suspensions for all causes, 11; expulsions, 3.

Total receipts for financial year ending September 16, 1862, $5,203.38; disbursements, $866.50; balance, $4,336.88. Educational Fund; receipts, $2,702.71; disbursements, $1,460.40; total amount of Fund, $8,612.39.

RHODE ISLAND.

Ariel Ballou	M. W. Grand Master	Woonsocket.
Philip B. Bourn	R. W. Deputy Grand Master	Bristol.
George A. French	R. W. Grand Senior Warden	Pawtucket.
Ara Hildreth	R. W. Grand Junior Warden	Newport.
Gardner T. Swarts	R. W. Grand Treasurer	Providence.
Thomas A. Doyle	R. W. Grand Secretary	"

All the remaining officers are also elected by the Grand Lodge, and not appointed by the Grand Master.

Number of Lodges, 17; initiations, 160; rejected, 27; members, 1,705; suspensions, 2; expulsions, none.

Total receipts for the financial year ending May 25, 1863, $525.17; disbursements, $952.65; balance due Grand Treasurer, $427.48.

VERMONT.

Leverett B. Englesby	M. W. Grand Master	Burlington.
George M. Hall	R. W. Deputy Grand Master	Swanton.
Ranslure W. Clarke	R. W. Grand Senior Warden	Brattleboro.
Nathan P. Bowman	R. W. Grand Junior Warden	Island Pond.
William G. Shaw	R. W. Grand Treasurer	Burlington.
Henry Clark	R. W. Grand Secretary	Poultney.

The Grand Deacons are also among the elective officers. A Grand Lecturer is among the appointed officers.

Number of Lodges 71, including two working under dispensations; members, 3,534; suspensions for all causes, 4; expulsions, 4.

Total receipts for the financial year ending January 15, 1863, $1,815; disbursements, $517,45; balance, $1,297.55.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Thomas M. Reed	M. W. Grand Master	Olympia.
Louis Sohns	R. W. Deputy Grand Master	Vancouver.
John Webster	R. W. Senior Grand Warden	Port Madison.
E. S. Fowler	R. W. Junior Grand Warden	Port Townsend.
James Biles	R. W. Grand Treasurer	Turn Water.
T. F. McElroy	R. W. Grand Secretary	Olympia.

A Grand Lecturer is also among the elective officers; and among the appointed officers are a Grand Bible Bearer, a Grand Orator, and a Grand Standard Bearer.

Number of Lodges, 9; initiations, 43; rejected, 8; members, 295; suspensions for all causes, 4; expulsions, 1.

Total receipts for the financial year ending December 3, 1862, $1,043.45; disbursements, $475.19; balance, $568.26.

WISCONSIN.

Alvin B. Alden	M. W. Grand Master	Portage City.
David H. Wright	R. W. Deputy Grand Master	Madison.
John T. Wentworth	R. W. Senior Grand Warden	Geneva.
William H. Hiner	R. W. Junior Grand Warden	Fond du Lac.
Samuel S. Daggett	R. W. Grand Treasurer	Milwaukie.
William T. Palmer	R. W. Grand Secretary	"

A Grand Lecturer is among the appointed officers.

Number of Lodges 128, including seven working under dispensations; initiations, 345; rejected, 86; members, 4,956; suspensions for all causes, 58; expulsions, 6.

Total receipts for the financial year ending June 10, 1863, $5,311.53; disbursements, $3,047.90; balance, $2,264.63.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Committee have occasion to reiterate the regret so often expressed by former Committees of Correspondence, at the great irregularity which attends the interchange of the printed proceedings of the several Grand Lodges. Of the twenty-three Grand Lodges whose proceedings form the groundwork of the present Report, four, to wit: Canada, England, Colorado and Massachusetts, take no notice of the printed proceedings of any other Grand Lodges; they seem to have no Committees of Foreign Correspondence, or any mode by which the proceedings of other Grand Lodges are regularly noticed or considered. The Committees of Foreign Correspondence of two Grand Lodges, Kentucky and Louisiana, report their inability to report at length; do not state what proceedings, if any, have been received from other Grand Lodges; and are granted an extension of time to prepare fuller reports. Thirteen Grand Lodges, whose Reports of Foreign Correspondence, contain extended notices of such proceedings as they have received, have failed to receive any proceedings from this Grand Lodge.

Only six Grand Lodges out of the whole number, acknowledge the receipt of any communications from Pennsylvania, to wit: California, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey and Vermont.

The Committee of Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of *California*, have received only the Pamphlet containing the correspondence between the Chairman of the so-called North American Congress, and Brother Vaux as Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence of this Grand Lodge. After giving a synopsis of Brother Vaux's reply to the invitation to this Grand Lodge to meet said Congress, in September, 1862, the Committee say:

"In like connection similar sentiments were concurred in by our Grand Lodge last year, and we especially commend the views so well expressed by Brother Vaux."

The Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of *Connecticut*, upon whom is devolved *ex officio* the duty of preparing the Report on Foreign Correspondence, also acknowledges the receipt of the

Pamphlet above referred to; and after giving a short extract from Brother Vaux's reply, dismisses the subject thus:

"We do not know whether the proposed Convention was held, or what action it took in reference to the object of its meeting. We take it for granted, however, that its application of the 'balm' was not very effectual, as we have seen many evidences, since September last, that 'the country's rankling wounds' are still quite sore."

No other proceedings of this Grand Lodge have been received; but the Grand Secretary prints at length in his Report, a communication addressed to his predecessor, Brother Storer, by the Secretary of Lodge No. 62, Reading, Pennsylvania, dated November 10, 1862, in which inquiry is made in reference to an application made to visit that Lodge by a person claiming to be a member of a subordinate Lodge, under the jurisdiction of Connecticut; and as to which applicant, the Committee appointed to examine him, reported that he was a cripple, one of his legs being six inches shorter than the other, this deformity having existed from his birth; and that as they could not report in favor of the admission of one so deformed, they had declined making any examination. The communication was made in compliance with a Resolution of the Lodge, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a Lodge such as the one designated by the applicant existed in Connecticut, working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, 'and also whether persons so deformed as [the applicant] can be admitted into the Masonic Lodges of Connecticut.'"

To this communication, the Grand Secretary, the R. W. Brother Lucius E. Hunt, makes reply in his Report upon Foreign Correspondence, as follows:

"We have the pleasure of informing our good brother that Apollo Lodge is not a myth, but a veritable Masonic organization, consisting of active, respectable, conscientious officers and members; and that [the applicant] was a member thereof in good standing, so late as May, 1860, when the names of her membership were reported to the Grand Lodge. As to the other inquiry of our brother, we have only to say, the sessions of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut have heretofore been so fully occupied in the consideration of important matters pertaining to the well-being of the Masonic Institution in this jurisdiction, *that she had*

not yet found time to fix a standard for the length of the legs of candidates for her honors."

The flippancy of tone which characterizes the remarks of the Grand Secretary on both the matters he refers to, strikes your Committee as derogating from that high standard of dignity and Masonic courtesy which ought to be expected in all the proceedings of the fraternity. The name of the applicant is given at length, and whatever may be the intrinsic merits of the question involved, so long as the applicant was acknowledged as a member in good standing of one of the Lodges in that jurisdiction, and not an impostor, there seems to be a manifest want of delicacy and consideration for the feelings of the brother, in thus spreading his misfortune of a personal deformity—a subject upon which there is naturally an especial sensitiveness—at large upon the printed proceedings.

It seems to your Committee that a reply by letter to the courteous and no ways improper inquiry of the Secretary of the Lodge at Reading, would have been the more satisfactory way to all the parties concerned of disposing of the subject.

We doubt whether the venerable Brother Storer, the former Grand Secretary, with all his Masonic experience, would have treated the matter as his successor has done.

But the question involved in this correspondence is, in the view of your Committee, entitled to consideration as an "important matter pertaining to the well-being of the Masonic Institution," not only in the jurisdiction of Connecticut, but throughout the world. What is to become of the Institution, if its "Ancient Landmarks" are to be removed and disregarded? The beautiful Masonic edifice will be defaced and its fair proportions destroyed, even if the entire building does not fall into ruin. The "Ancient Charges" expressly declare "that no master should take an apprentice unless he be a perfect youth, *having no maim or defect in his body*, that may render him incapable of learning the art, of serving his master's lord, and of being made a brother, and then a fellow-craft in due time." It may well be feared that if a laxity or indifference to the physical qualifications of candidates is allowed to prevail in one case, the barrier will be eventually entirely thrown down, and the ancient regulations wholly disregarded and forgotten.

The Committee of Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of *Illinois*, commend to the Order in that State, an extract from the eloquent Report of Brother Richard Vaux on Foreign Correspondence, presented at the Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, December 27, 1861, italicising the sentence, "*The Union must exist or free Government* is a failure."

The Committee of the Grand Lodge of *Michigan* give without comment a synopsis of the Report of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence of this Grand Lodge for 1861, and of the reply of Brother Vaux to the invitation of the "North American Masonic Congress" to meet in convention to endeavor to pour the oil of tranquillity on the troubled waters of national strife.

The Committee of the Grand Lodge of *New Jersey* notice the Abstract of Proceedings of this Grand Lodge for 1861, and remark upon the "well-merited mark of respect" to our R. W. Grand Secretary, Brother Adams, in his appointment as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Missouri; and speak of the Report of our Committee of Foreign Correspondence as a "valuable and interesting document."

The Committee of the Grand Lodge of *Vermont* speak of the Address of our R. W. Grand Master, Brother Thomson, for 1861, as a brief, well-written document, and quote with approval extracts therefrom, upon the relation of Masonry to the condition of the country, and upon dispensations for degrees. The Report of our Committee of Foreign Correspondence is characterized as an "able, judicious and fraternal review" of the proceedings of sister Grand Lodges, and "the style and spirit in which it is written," as "worthy of imitation."

CORRESPONDENCE WITH GRAND LODGES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

It will be seen that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is in correspondence with but two Grand Lodges outside of the limits of the United States, viz.: the Grand Lodges of Canada and England.

The M. W. Grand Lodge of New York is in correspon-

dence with the following Grand Lodges in Foreign States, in addition to the two above mentioned, viz.: Saxony; Hanover; Three Globes at Berlin; Grand Lodge of Germany at Berlin; Royal York, Berlin; Hamburg; Switzerland—Alpina; Belgium—Conseil Supréme; Hesse Darmstadt (Zur Eintracht); Ireland; France; Turin; and Chili.

The other Grand Lodges of the United States, with perhaps one or two exceptions, have no correspondence with any of the Grand Lodges in foreign countries.

Your Committee are of opinion that no good and sufficient reason exists why each of the Grand Lodges in the United States should not be in direct correspondence with all the lawful Grand Lodges throughout the world; and that on many accounts such a correspondence would be eminently desirable; and they earnestly hope that this Grand Lodge will fully sanction all efforts that may be made by their Committee of Foreign Correspondence to effect a regular interchange of printed documents, between the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and all recognized Grand Lodges in Foreign States.

Such an interchange of documents and correspondence will serve one most useful purpose, in enlightening the members of all such Grand Lodges, as to the constitution and relations of the several Grand Lodges in the United States of America, and preventing the growth and prevalence of a very natural supposition, that the Grand Lodge of New York has and exercises a controlling influence and government in the conduct of Masonic affairs in this country. Of the legitimate influence of the Grand Lodge of New York, founded upon her central position,—the great number of her Lodges and members,—the large territory over which she exercises jurisdiction,—the Masonic intelligence and worth which she may justly be proud of in her members,—the dignity and importance of the Masonic interests confided to her supervision,—there is no occasion to fear. Nor is complaint made of her in any respect. She has a right to rejoice in and be proud of her successful efforts to extend fraternal intercourse between herself and all the Grand Lodges throughout the globe. But the other Grand Lodges of this country owe it to their own standing and dignity, and to the interests of the whole order, that it does not happen through any remissness on their part, that they shall

be entirely ignored or passed by, or regarded tacitly or openly, by Grand Lodges in foreign countries, as inferior or subordinate to the Grand Lodge of New York.

So far as the proceedings or actions of other Grand Lodges form legitimate subjects for comment upon the part of sister Grand Lodges, the Grand Lodges in Foreign States which have been mentioned, now necessarily depend entirely upon the expressions of the Grand Lodge of New York, through her Committee of Foreign Correspondence, as the representative of the views of American Masons. And while your Committee cannot but entertain the hope that no difference of opinion would exist between the Grand Lodges of the United States as to any particular act or proceeding of any Grand Lodge of a foreign country, which might require comment as concerning the welfare and interests of the Craft at large; and while they are absolutely certain that by no Grand Lodge could opinions and views upon such topics be expressed in a more able, dignified and courteous manner than by the M. W. Grand Lodge of New York, still they cannot but feel that each of the Grand Lodges of the United States ought to individually have the opportunity of expressing their views and feelings. It rests with the several Grand Lodges, and their respective Committees of Foreign Correspondence, to see that this opportunity is had. Your Committee are sure that the M. W. Grand Lodge of New York will most cordially welcome such an extension of correspondence between the Grand Masonic bodies throughout the world.

SPECIAL NOTICES OF PARTICULAR JURISDICTIONS.

CANADA.

The Grand Lodge of Canada seems, for the most part, to have amicably arranged her difficulties with the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, though she has not fully secured what the former Committee of Foreign Correspondence of this Grand Lodge have so repeatedly and strongly insisted upon as the true Masonic rule, to wit, *exclusive* Masonic jurisdiction within its territorial limits, of the Grand Lodge established for the particular state, territory, province, or other political or geographical division of country. The M. W Grand Master of Canada, in his address, says:

"I am happy to report that our difficulty with the Grand Lodge of England may be said to be at an end, for although there are still minor points to be cleared up, the very best feelings of cordiality exist.

"It will be seen that the Grand Lodge of England has erased many Lodges in Canada from her list, but still claims among others control over *seven*, which she must retain at present, owing to some formalities, required by her constitution, not having been complied with. * * * * The satisfactory settlement of these Lodges must be a simple matter.

"There is likewise [St. George's Lodge] No. 643, *Montreal*, the legal existence and continuance of which has been strongly denounced by this Grand Lodge, and which it will be seen, I have strenuously protested against, and I think for valid and just reasons."

In this connection it is proper to mention, that at the Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of England, held September 2d, 1863, the "Colonial Board" presented a report upon a communication which they had received from said Lodge No. 643, at Montreal, complaining of the action of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in prohibiting Lodges under its jurisdiction from holding Masonic intercourse with the members of that Lodge, on the ground that the Lodge was working irregularly, and that it had once surrendered its warrant and joined the Grand Lodge of Canada.

The "Colonial Board" in their Report say, "That they find no reason for this assumption on the part of the Grand Lodge of Canada;" and after reciting certain facts and commenting thereon, state that they have directed a communication to be addressed to the representative of the Grand Lodge of England at the Grand Lodge of Canada, "requesting him to bring the subject seriously to the notice of the Grand Master of Canada, and to urge the speedy adjustment of all differences; and although they consider that the Grand Lodge of England can claim as a right to have those Lodges in Canada under her constitution that she regards as regular, respected by the Grand Lodge of Canada, they would prefer that the acknowledgment of the regularity of the St. George's Lodge, No. 643, should be voluntarily admitted by the Grand Lodge of Canada, and which they feel confident will, as in justice ought to

be done, when the Grand Master of Canada has all the circumstances before him."

The Report was received, adopted and entered on the Minutes, upon motion of Brother J. S. S. Hopwood, President of the Board, who expressed a hope "that the good sense of the brethren and the Grand Lodge of Canada, would prevent any further trouble."

Your Committee have felt that the importance of the question involved, justified this extended notice of a still existing difficulty between the Grand Lodges of Canada and England, and without further comment, they can but reiterate and indorse as sound Masonic law, the views so ably presented upon the subject of *exclusive* territorial Masonic jurisdiction, by their former Chairman, the present R. W. Junior Grand Warden. Your Committee express the earnest, sincere and Masonic wish and hope, that these differences may be speedily and harmoniously adjusted.

The Grand Master of Canada further states, that "With our first friend, the Grand Lodge of Ireland, no clouds now intervene to mar our harmony."

COLORADO.

To this M. W. Grand Lodge, the youngest among our sister Grand Lodges, and whose proceedings are now for the first time among those received and referred to your Committee, we desire on behalf of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, to extend the most cordial and fraternal greeting, and to wish her the utmost prosperity.

Your Committee cannot but commend the thoroughly business and Masonic tone of the proceedings, and to notice with approval as to form and manner, and generally as to substance the Constitution, By-Laws and Rules of Order adopted by the Grand Lodge.

Your Committee would notice, however, as contrary to the usage which prevails in the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, Section 46 of the By-Laws, which is as follows:

"It is contrary to, and inconsistent with the ancient usages and precepts of our Order, to withdraw from a subordinate Lodge, or to reside in the neighborhood of a subordinate Lodge, without becoming a member thereof."

ENGLAND.

This M. W. Grand Lodge has procured a site, adopted plans and appointed an architect for the erection in London of new buildings, for the accommodation of the Grand Lodge, and other Masonic bodies meeting in that city, which will doubtless reflect equal credit upon the Order, and upon the liberality of that M. W. Grand Lodge.

Upon the 8th of August, 1863, at a special communication held for the purpose, the R. W. Algernon Perkins, P. G. Warden as Grand Master, assisted by the other Grand Officers, laid the foundation-stone of a new building, wherein the sons of Freemasons are to be maintained and educated.

KENTUCKY.

The Constitution of this Grand Lodge requires a representation of one-third of the subordinate Lodges not laboring under any disability, in order to the opening of a Grand Communication.

Upon assembling at Louisville in October, 1862, for the Annual Communication, and calling the roll, the R. W. Grand Master announced that the constitutional number of Lodges was not represented; whereupon a committee of three was appointed to confer with the Grand Master, in regard to what constituted a constitutional number of Lodges.

The Committee reported that the total number of Lodges was 316; that 15 of these had not been represented, or paid dues for three years then past; 123 had in like manner failed to pay or be represented for two years then past; and that 2 Lodges had surrendered their charters; that there were in attendance 84 Lodges; and that the Committee had no doubt of the power of the Grand Master to arrest the charters or suspend the operations of the 138 Lodges under the above-mentioned disabilities; and recommending that it be done for a time, and the Grand Lodge opened.

The Grand Master thereupon announced to the brethren assembled, that after consultation with the Committee, and in deference to their judgment, he was satisfied that he had the power to suspend the charters of all Lodges for the time being, which had not complied with the constitutional requirements in regard to payment f dues and representation in the Grand Lodge, they having been,

as he was assured, cited by the Grand Secretary to appear before the Grand Lodge, and show cause why their charters should not be arrested, and having failed to obey said citation.

He thereupon issued an order suspending the labors of said 15 Lodges for ten days, and of the remaining 123 Lodges during the then present convocation.

The roll was again called, and it appearing that more than one-third of the active Lodges—those that labored under no disability —were represented, the Grand Lodge was opened.

Your Committee have deemed it proper thus to notice the unusual circumstances which attended the opening of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, on account of their importance in a Masonic point of view, and as showing how greatly the Rebellion and the presence of war within her borders, has affected the Order in that State.

MISSOURI.

Your Committee desire to include this State among those whose proceedings they specially notice, in order to call the attention of the Craft in Pennsylvania, whose territory has felt but in a light degree the ravages of war, to the wide-spread desolation among the Lodges in the State of Missouri, whose soil has been the theatre of a border warfare. Twenty-three Lodges are reported as having their rooms burned or robbed,—jewels, furniture and charters destroyed,—and their members dispersed. These are in addition to a large number of Lodges from which no returns have been received, and others which have gone down or suspended their labors, owing to the Rebellion and the continued presence of a wasting and destructive warfare within the State. Your Committee cannot but express on behalf of the R W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, her sympathy with the sufferings, losses and trials of the subordinate Lodges under the jurisdiction of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri.

Your Committee, in omitting to notice specifically the proceedings of the other Grand Lodges, can only regret that time and space alike forbid the attempt. The report of one of the Committees of Foreign Correspondence now before them occupies 125 closely printed octavo pages, and while full of interest as a clear

and able compendium of the Masonic history for the year which it covers, yet it is impracticable as a model for general adoption. It may perhaps be found necessary and advisable for the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, at some future time, in view of the embarrassments which arise out of the very nature of the case, to define more specifically the duties of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence by formal regulation.

CONSERVATORS' ASSOCIATION.

In the Report of your Committee of Foreign Corrospondence for the year 1861, some notice was taken of this "Institution," in response to a Communication from the R. W. A. T. C. Pierson, Grand Master of Minnesota. From the documents at present under consideration, your Committee are more fully informed as to the objects and details of the "scheme;" and they conceive it will be of advantage to the Craft to make it the subject of a more extended notice, that all may take due warning of its pernicious and unmasonic tendencies Your Committee acknowledge their indebtedness for most of the information they have upon the subject to the Address of Brother James Fenton, R. W. Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, delivered in the Masonic Hall, Detroit, as quoted by the M. W. John N. McJilton, Grand Master of Maryland, in his Address delivered at the Special Communication of the Grand Lodge, August 17, 1863.

The "scheme" seems to have originated with Brother Robert Morris, Past Grand Master of Kentucky, who is styled "Chief Conservator." The association, which alleges that it "has been formed of experienced and devoted Masons," is styled "Conservators of Symbolic Masonry."

Its *Plan* "comprises one Conservator in each Lodge. He may appoint two deputies, for whose prudence and discretion he will be held responsible. The Chief Conservator has general control and management over the association. A Deputy Chief Conservator will be designated for every Congressional district. Every Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Senior or Junior Grand Warden, and District Deputy Grand Master, who unites himself with the association, is an *ex officio* Deputy Chief Conservator.

"In those States where the Grand Lodge have established a system of lectures more or less different from Webb's, the association will endeavor to effect its great and important object by instructing one or more of its intelligent Masons in every Lodge, as above mentioned, and thus bringing the influence of truth to bear upon the Grand Lodges themselves."

Its objects are:

"1. The dissemination of the ancient and genuine work and lectures of the three first degrees arranged by Preston, and taught by Thomas Smith Webb.

"2 The discountenancing of all changes, innovations and errors of every sort, introduced into the first three degrees of Masonry since the death of Webb, in 1819.

"3. A perfect uniformity in the means of recognition, the ceremonies, the language of the lectures, and every thing that is secret in symbolic Masonry.

"4. The building up of schools of instruction in every Lodge, in which the same work and lectures shall be taught that are taught every where else.

"5. Instructing intelligent and ardent masters for the work and responsibilities of Masonic lecturers.

"6. Affording travelling brethren the opportunity to pass themselves with honor and credit in every Lodge they may visit.

"7. Strengthening the tie that binds Masons together by the additional tie of *Conservators of the Work.*

"8. The detection and exposure of impostors.

"9. Mutual acquaintance, conference, counsel and sympathy amongst the Conservators.

"10. Opening the way for a more intimate communion between the Masons of Europe and America."

The "Chief Conservator" addresses a circular entitled "Communication No. 1," and marked "*Masonically confidential,*" to any brother he may think willing to enter into the "scheme," and a desirable member of the association. This circular sets forth the "Objects" and "Plan," as above stated; and goes on to say, "No measure will at any time be tolerated which is opposed to that filial affection and duty due the Grand Lodge, or which is contrary to its constitutional regulations;" and closes with an "Invitation" to the brother addressed to participate "in this

great undertaking," and with a request to write on the back of the circular: "1. What you think of the plan? 2. Would you like to know more of it? 3. Whether the details strike you as prudent, practicable and rational? 4. Whether you will take hand in the same? Then send back the circular within ten days."

If this circular is returned with an affirmative answer, "Communication No. 2," marked "*strictly confidential,*" is sent, which is also to be returned within ten days of its reception, with answers to the same questions as are put in "Communication No. 1." "No. 2" gives "seven details or features of the plan," to all of which assent and support is required. Without stating these details at length, they include, among other things, "a journal, styled the *Conservator*, published for distribution among members only;" a degree entitled "the Conservators' Degree;" and, finally, "*a contribution of ten dollars in advance* from each Conservator, as his subsidy in accomplishing the various plans specified." This contribution serves alike as the initiation fee for the degree alluded to; provides the contributor with all the "*auxiliaries*" allowed by Webb and Preston; pays for his copy of the *Conservator* "so long as it may be deemed necessary to publish it; pays his share of expenses of lectures to his Grand Lodge, from year to year," and in fact all other outlays.

If this communication is returned with the questions properly answered, *and with the ten dollars enclosed*, the candidate is furnished with a printed key of the "Webb-Preston" work, entitled "MNEMONICS," and when ready to take the degree, with a "Manual" of the ritual thereof.

The very statement of the "*scheme,*" as it has been most justly called, is its own best comment; and nothing further, it is to be hoped, can be needed by any Pennsylvania Mason, who desires to remain true to his allegiance to this Right Worshipful Grand Lodge, and to the ancient usages, customs and landmarks of the order, to deter him from having anything to do with the project. Its character well entitles it to the severe animadversions it has received from the distinguished brethren already mentioned, as well as to the condemnation it has met from several of the Grand Lodges, and the marked disapprobation with which it has been noticed in the Reports of Committees of Foreign Corres-

pondence, and the addresses of Grand Masters. It has already worked discord and confusion within the jurisdictions of some of our sister Grand Lodges, and they have been compelled to take stringent measures to put a stop to the evils produced by this high-handed and most flagrant attempt at innovation.

The Circulars of Brother Morris, addressed to the Masons of Michigan and Missouri, respectively, which are among the list of documents referred to your Committee, are written in a temper well befitting a "Chief Conservator," but displaying little of a true Masonic spirit.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Your Committee sincerely rejoice in the general tone which pervades all the documents submitted to them, so far as the National troubles are in any way the subject of allusion or remark in Addresses, Reports, Resolutions or other Papers. Throughout the whole there breathes a spirit of unflinching devotion to the country and the Union, and of unswerving loyalty; yet the vindictiveness and unmasonic bitterness which upon occasions were shown during the first outburst of the Rebellion, and led us to think that some of our brethren had forgotten the teachings of the altar, have for the most part passed away. Such things were not to be wondered at in the beginning. That they have passed away, is cause for gratitude and congratulation on the part of the Craft, that the noble principles of the Fraternity have vindicated their claims to an elevating and ennobling and humanizing tendency.

The R. W. Grand Master of *Indiana* had propounded to him by a Master of a subordinate Lodge, the following question:

"A brother in good standing in this Lodge has gone South, joined the Confederate army, received a commission therein, and is now in arms against the government of the United States. Can the Lodge expel him?" To which the R. W. Grand Master replied, that for that act alone, he could not be expelled. This decision was founded upon the express declarations set forth in the Second Chapter of the Ancient Charges.*

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* "OF THE CIVIL MAGISTRATE, SUPREME AND SUBORDINATE.

"A Mason is a peaceable Subject to the Civil Powers wherever he resides or works, and is never to be concerned in Plots and Conspiracies

The Grand Lodge referred the question to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, who, in their report, deny that the ancient law, though correctly stated by the Grand Master, was correctly applied by him, upon the ground that the present rebellion being carried on by States associated with Indiana in general government relations, is not such a "rebellion" as is contemplated by and within the scope of the rule laid down in the "Ancient Charges;" that is, that it is not a "rebellion" within the State. The report closes with an affirmative answer to the inquiry, couched in very strong and emphatic terms; but the Grand Lodge laid the report upon the table.

The decision of the M. W. Grand Master, as sustained by the Grand Lodge, was undoubtedly Masonically correct; and the same view is expressed by other Grand Lodges, and especially in general terms by the M. W. Grand Lodge of *Illinois*, in a resolution passed upon the Report of the Committee upon the Address of the M. W. Grand Master of that jurisdiction, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That neither the Grand Lodge or subordinate Lodges have the right, Masonically, in Lodge capacity, to interfere in any manner with Political or Religious matters."

Nor has any Grand Lodge, so far as your Committee have had their proceedings under examination, sanctioned the principle, that a member of a Lodge can be expelled under circumstances similar to those submitted for the consideration of the M. W. Grand Master of Indiana.

Your Committee may be pardoned for giving the following extracts from the admirable and eloquent address of Brother Jacob

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against the Peace and Welfare of the Nation, nor to behave himself undutifully to inferior Magistrates; for as Masonry hath been always injured by War, Bloodshed, and Confusion, so ancient Kings and Princes have been much disposed to encourage the Craftsmen, because of the Peaceableness and Loyalty, whereby they practically answered the Cavil of their Adversaries, and promoted the Honor of the Fraternity, who ever flourished in Times of Peace. *So that if a Brother should be a Rebel against the State, he is not to be countenanced in his Rebellion, however he may be pitied as an unhappy Man; and, if convicted of no other Crime, though the loyal Brotherhood must and ought to disown his Rebellion, and give no Umbrage or Ground of political Jealousy to the Government for the time being, they cannot expel him from the Lodge, and his Relation to it remains indefeasible.*"

Saqui, M. W. Grand Master of *Kansas*, delivered at the Annual Communication, October 21st, 1862

"Never in the experience of this Grand Lodge, or perhaps of any other, has there been a time when the peculiar virtues of our Order were more imperatively needed to hallow and guide the conduct of every Mason than the present

"We are surrounded by circumstances which are likely to, and which I fear do, engender asperity and create feelings injurious to our time-honored institution, because calculated to interrupt that harmony and fraternity which form a distinguishing feature of our beneficient Order.

"Our common country is fearfully agitated, and throbs and labors in the throes of a terrible struggle. Those institutions bequeathed to American citizens by the patriot fathers of the Revolution, and which we fondly hoped would be perpetuated, are threatened with destruction.

"The duty of Masons in the unfortunate struggle which is upon us, is not doubtful. Obedience to the government is, and ever has been, the duty of Masons, and it should be our pleasure, as it undoubtedly is our interest, to comply with the injunctions of this cardinal principle of our Order.

"But while we owe fealty and obedience to the civil government, *our obligations to our Order must not be forgotten.*

"Happily, the duties which we owe to our Order, and those due to our country, can never conflict. Our duty to Masonry is as plain and palpable as our duty to obey and sustain the government of our country, and it is because I fear that in the excitement of our efforts for the preservation of our blood-bought liberties, we may lose sight of that charitable spirit which as FREE MASONS, should ever inspire and guide our conversation and conduct, that I ask, as I now do, your earnest attention to the subject.

"That no merely political conduct can or does affect the standing of a Mason, or alter our relations of fraternity and brotherhood towards him, no intelligent craftsman will deny.

"Has, then, the uncharitable and malignant inspiration of political antagonism never desecrated the portals of our Lodges?

"Wherever the baleful shadow of political rancor casts its blighting umbrage upon the altar of Masonry, there the Masonic virtues cannot dwell.

"I thus speak my opinions explicitly, because I fear that the malign influence which I deprecate, has already affected the harmony of some of the Lodges of this jurisdiction, and in other Masonic jurisdictions there are those who occupy an honored place in the Order—those who ought to be beacon lights on the horizon of Masonry—who use their high position to set metes and bounds to, and circumscribe and limit within narrow political circles, the *universal* charity of Masonry.

"In striking contrast with such illiberal doctrine is the noble language of the R. W. Grand Master of Pennsylvania, who says: 'In war as in peace, the Masonic duty and the Masonic privilege are alike binding and reciprocal.'

"Brothers, can you doubt that when the soothing stream of Time shall have flowed for twenty-five or thirty years over the graves of our present troubles and excitements, the heresies of those who would shape Masonry to suit popular feeling, will be universally condemned?"

A Special Committee of the Grand Lodge of *Kentucky*, to whom was referred that portion of the M. W. Grand Master's Address, in relation to Masonry and Civil Government, and also a resolution upon the same subject, offered by a member of the Grand Lodge, presented a Report, which was concurred in, and which concludes as follows:

"In the opinion of your Committee, disloyalty and rebellion are violations of Masonic duty and propriety, and should be discouraged and discountenanced by all true Masons, as a blot and stain upon Masonic integrity and virtue, but that punishment therefor, beyond the stern disapprobation of the fraternity, must be left with the tribunals which alone can adequately punish those crimes against the State."

Your Committee refer with pleasure to the fact, that at the time the village of Hampton, Virginia, was destroyed by the United States forces, the records, warrant and furniture of St. Tammany's Lodge, No. 5, located in that village, were removed by some brethren belonging to our army, and deposited by Past Master Chase of the 3d Regiment New York Volunteers, with the Grand Lodge of Maryland for safe keeping; and that the Dis-

trict Deputy Grand Master for that portion of Virginia in which Hampton is situated, in expressing to the M. W. Grand Master of Maryland the thanks of the Masonic fraternity in that State, and especially of the members of St. Tammany's Lodge, for the care and preservation of their property, justly characterizes the circumstance as one "which beautifully exemplifies the principles of our noble Order amidst the fierce and sanguinary warfare now raging."

In the Appendix to the Proceedings of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, is printed at length an address, dated March 21st, 1862, to the Masons of *South Carolina*, by their M. W. Grand Master, David Ramsay, from which your Committee feel there is need for no apology in making the following extract:

"Walk circumspectly in the present evil time, ever mindful of solemn undertakings on your part, in the presence of Almighty God; be faithful in observance thereof towards all and singular the brethren, whether these be met in Lodges dedicate, or only known to you by divers means, in darkness or light, in health or sickness, in wealth or want, in peril or safety, in prison, escape or freedom, in charity or evilmindedness, armed or unarmed, friend or seeming foe, and as to these, most certainly as towards brethren, when masonically met on, by or with all due and regular intercommunication and intelligence. You have registered words which cannot be unspoken or recalled, antedating, as they will survive, all disturbance among men, and turmoils in State; words which in fullest force and meaning should be ever present unto you in thought, utterance and deed. * * * * * I charge every one of you, in the name of our supreme and universal Master, to be mindful how you are bound in certain duties whereunto you have called Him to witness your obligations and performance, who will hereafter judge."

In conclusion, your Committee would extend to all the Most Worshipful Grand Lodges in correspondence with the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, the most cordial and fraternal assurances of her Masonic regard and esteem, with the expression of the earnest hope and most ardent wish that the

entire sisterhood of the Grand Lodges of these United States throughout the broad extent of our whole country, may ere long be once more united in a kindly interchange of correspondence.

Respectfully submitted by

SAMUEL C. PERKINS,
Chairman.

December 28th, 1863.

The following Report was read, approved, and ordered to be spread on the Minutes, and published:

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE G. L. CHARITY FUND.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 28, A.D. 1863, A. L. 5863.

To the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge
of the State of Pennsylvania.

The Trustees of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund take pleasure in reporting to the Grand Lodge their transactions for the current year:

They have received for interest on their invested capital the sum of		$2,341 09
And appropriated and paid for the use of the Board of Almoners the sum of	$1,800 00	
Paid the expenses of the Trust,	2 70	
		1,802 70
Leaving a balance of		$538 39
They also received the annual subscription of the Grand Lodge for this year of		3,000 00
To which add balance from the year 1862,		204 14
Making a total of		$3,742 53
Excess of receipts over expenditures, which they have disposed of as follows:		
In Grand Lodge subscription,	$3,000 00	
Invested in United States 5–20's the sum of	500 00	
		3,500 00
Leaving a balance on hand of		$242 53

The fund has now reached the pleasing amount of	$42,592 53
Of this sum $42,350 00 is invested, and a balance in cash of	242 53
	$42,350 00

All of which is respectfully submitted by the Trustees.

JOSEPH S. RILEY,
President.

The Finance Committee of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania respectfully submit the following Special Report:

Brother Riley, President of the Board of Trustees of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund, submitted a report on the receipts and disbursements of those Trustees for the year 1863, as follows:

Balance from last Annual Report,		$204 14
Receipts of Interest,		2,341 09
		$2,545 23
Payments: 5–20 United States loan,	$500 00	
Cash paid Treasurer Board of Almoners,	1,800 00	
Expenses of Trust,	2 70	
		2,302 70
Balance on hand,		$242 53

He also exhibited the securities which, on examination, were found to correspond with their statement of investments.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH T. THOMAS,
On behalf of Committee of Finance.

PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1863.

The Grand Secretary, on behalf of the Trustees of the Masonic Loans, submitted the following Report, which was approved and referred for publication:

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF MASONIC LOANS.

To the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania:

The Grand Secretary, as Secretary of the Masonic Loans, in pursuance of a resolution passed by the said Trustees, respectfully submits the following statement of their proceedings during the past year, as per account of the Treasurer, up to December 24th, 1863. Also, a statement of the amount of investments made up to same date, with a view of showing the reduction of the debt on the Loans ordered by the Grand Lodge.

Statement of the amounts received and paid out by the Trustees for the present year, and up to this date, viz., December 24, 1863:

Balance in Treasurer's hand as per last Report,		$331 91
Amount received from the Grand Lodge,		17,348 68
Amount received from the Grand Secretary for interest:		
July, on the $110,000 Loan,	$361 50	
April, on the $41,000 Loan,	933 00	
October, on the $41,000 Loan,	949 50	
Total interest,		$2,244 00
Total receipts,		$19,924 59
Amount paid out:		
Purchase, $110,000 Loan,	$14,650 00	
" $41,000 Loan,	750 00	
Paid interest to time of purchase,	371 85	
Total paid out,		$15,771 85
Leaving balance on hand this date of		$4,152 74

Reducing the debt as follows:

$110,000 Loan, last report,	$46,000 00	
Less the purchase,	14,650 00	
		$31,850 00
$41,000 Loan, last report,	$9,900 00	
Less the purchase,	750 00	
		$9,150 00
Total of debt,		$41,000 00

E. & O. excepted.

WM. H. ADAMS,
On behalf of Trustees.

The following Report from the Stewards of the Stephen Girard Charity Fund, was read, approved, and referred to the Committee on Printing and Publishing:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE STEWARDS OF THE "STEPHEN GIRARD CHARITY FUND."

To the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned, on behalf of the "Stewards of the Stephen Girard Charity Fund," begs leave to submit the following Report of the proceedings during the year 1863.

In the performance of their official duty they have distributed relief to seventy-five "poor and respectable brethren," to wit:

To 60 brethren hailing under this jurisdiction,		$1,605 00
" 15 " " from foreign jurisdictions, to wit:		
1 from Caraccas,	$35 00	
2 " England,	40 00	
1 " New Jersey,	20 00	
1 " Iowa,	20 00	
1 " Nova Scotia,	30 00	
2 " New York,	55 00	
1 " Gibralter,	20 00	
1 " Georgia,	10 00	
1 " Florida,	8 00	
1 " Delaware,	15 00	

1 from Canada,	$30 00	
1 " South Carolina,	30 00	
1 " Ohio,	20 00	
		$333 00
Total amount of relief granted,		$1,938 00
Paid for Order Book and Printing Notices,		14 00
Total,		$1,952 00
Balance remaining on hand as per last Annual Report,		$95 00
Amount appropriated for use of Stewards,		2,125 00
Total,		$2,220 00
From which deduct total amount of relief granted and expenses, as before stated,		$1,952 00
Leaves a balance on hand December 27th, 1863,		$268 00

During the year, six of the applicants hailing under this jurisdiction have paid the debt of nature. A small number of venerable brethren who have been relieved from time to time from this fund still remain. To minister to their wants from the means placed at our disposal, is the most pleasing duty which could devolve upon us in the performance of our Masonic obligations.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. P. LESCURE,
President.

The Annual Report of the Almoners of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund, was read, approved, and referred to the Committee on Printing and Publishing.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ALMONERS OF THE GRAND LODGE CHARITY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 27, 1863, A. L. 5863.

On behalf of the Board of Almoners the undersigned submits the following Report of their proceedings:

Amount received for distribution from the Trustees of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund,	$1,800 00

Distributed as follows:

134 applications from widows of deceased members,		$1,475 00	
5 " from daughters of " "		80 00	
1 application from a mother of a deceased member,		10 00	
2 applications from orphan sons of deceased members,		20 00	
142 applicants.	Total amount distributed,	$1,585 00	
			$1,585 00
Leaving a balance unexpended of			$215 00

Of the sums thus distributed, there were appropriated to widows and orphans of members of Lodges under this jurisdiction:

129 applicants,		$1,425 00
Other jurisdictions, as follows:		
Delaware, 3 "		40 00
New York. 4 "		65 00
Iowa 1 "		10 00
Virginia, 1 "		5 00
New Jersey, 3 "		30 00
Ireland, 1 "		10 00
		$1,585 00

In the performance of the duties imposed on them, the Board of Almoners have sought to dispense the charities of the Grand Lodge faithfully, impartially and judiciously. It will be observed that a balance remains unexpended of $215. This does not arise from the want of applicants for assistance, but rather to the more than ordinary interest which the respective classes of almoners have exhibited, in seeing that the charity of the Grand Lodge is placed in the hands of worthy recipients.

The number of new applications during the past Masonic year, induces us to believe that in the future our sympathies and charity will be largely drawn upon to aid the suffering and destitute entitled thereto.

Respectfully submitted.

ALFRED R. POTTER,
President.

The Right Worshipful Grand Master then delivered the following Address:

To the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, Officers and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania:

BRETHREN:—It is cause for congratulation, that by the favor of our Supreme Grand Master, the great Architect of the Universe, we are permitted once more to assemble in Annual Grand Communication, and render to him our humble thanks for the many blessings we have enjoyed during the past year; and that harmony, prosperity and peace reigns throughout our borders.

The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, show an unusual degree of prosperity; that they have been zealous in the discharge of their onerous duties; and that their labors have been appreciated by the Lodges in their several districts. There is, however, a proceeding shown by their records to which I most strongly object: some of them have indulged too freely in granting dispensations to enter, pass, and raise—the exercise of a power I have, so far, invariably declined to exercise, although strongly urged in cases where patriotic citizens have entered the service of our country; and if I could be induced to grant a dispensation to enter, pass and raise, it would be in favor of those who peril their lives in defence of the government and constituted authorities of our country.

The rule I adopted was, for the individual to apply in the usual form to a Lodge for initiation and membership, and a committee to be appointed; when, if the report was favorable, and a unanimous ballot, I have not hesitated, upon a proper representation of the fact, to grant a dispensation to pass and raise at the same meeting the candidate was initiated. I have found it to work well and give general satisfaction.

I have visited all the Lodges meeting in the Hall, and have been much pleased with the harmony that prevails, and the general correctness of the work; there are, however, in *some of them* a few errors, which I trust will be easily corrected. My visits have not been as frequent as I could have wished, having in the

commencement of my administration set apart two hours every evening to be in my room in the Hall, to give counsel and advice, also instruction in the work to the brethren seeking it, and have had much pleasure in my interviews with them, not only with officers and members of the city Lodges, but also the officers and members of Lodges from various parts of the jurisdiction.

On the 24th of September, 1863, I received a pressing invitation from Lodge No. 226, located at Lebanon, to pay them a Grand Visitation, stating they had never been visited by the Grand Officers since they received their warrant, some fifteen years since. When, on the 20th of October, accompanied by the Grand Secretary, Grand Marshal, Grand Pursuivant and two other brethren, (the rest of the Grand Officers being unable to leave the city,) I paid a Grand Visitation to Mount Lebanon Lodge, and was most cordially received. I delivered a lecture and gave instructions in the work; I was much gratified with the material composing the Lodge and the general correctness of their work.

It was my intention to have visited many of the Lodges throughout the State, but circumstances over which I had no control prevented. It is my intention to endeavor to make such arrangements for the coming year as to make amends for the past.

By the communications which have been received from our sister Grand Lodges in the loyal States, also a communication from the Grand Lodge of England, and the Grand Lodge of Canada, we learn that harmony and prosperity prevails, and that our relations with them are of the most fraternal kind.

The finances of the Grand Lodge during the past year have continued to improve.

The Grand Lodge debt was December 27th, 1862, . .	$56,400 00
Of which there has been paid off this year, ...	15,400 00
Leaving the amount of the Grand Lodge debt Dec. 27, 1863,	$41,000 00

The Grand Lodge Charity Fund was December 27th, 1862,	$38,850 00
Amount invested this year, ...	500 00
Yearly subscription of the Grand Lodge, ...	3,000 00
The fund now amounts, December 27th, 1863, to . . .	$42,350 00

The Stewards of the Stephen Girard Charity Fund have this year distributed the following amounts for the relief of poor but respectable brethren, to wit:

To applicants from our own State,	$1,605 00
" " " other States and countries,	333 00
Total,	$1,938 00

as the report of the Stewards more fully shows.

The Almoners of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund have this year paid out in charity to the widows and orphans of deceased Masons $1,800 00, as their report will more fully show.

But to the detailed reports of all Committees having in charge the finances and charities of the Grand Lodge, which will be published, I refer you.

Dispensations granted during the past year:

To Enter, Pass and Raise,	0
" Pass and Raise,	31
" Raise,	9
" Pass the Chair,	110
Number of Grand Lodge certificates issued,	28
Number of Masons as per the last report,	13,790

The report since is as follows:

Admissions,	195
Initiations,	977
Resignations,	245
Suspended and expelled,	465
Deceased,	233
Number of Members,	13,988

The same report also shows that 120 applicants have been rejected, proving great caution on the part of the Lodges in keeping out the unworthy; and, brethren, I cannot too strongly urge upon you the necessity of exercising the strictest scrutiny into the moral character of all applicants for admission into our Order, for admit an unworthy man into your Lodge and you know not where the evil will end. If no worse result should follow, it is calculated to mar the peace and harmony of the Lodge.

There is one other point to which I wish to draw your attention—the selection of the Junior Warden. Too much care cannot be exercised; never elect an unqualified, incompetent or careless brother, if you wish to see the Chair of the Worshipful Master filled by, one, who from his attention and skill in the discharge of its duties, will do credit to himself and honor to the Lodge; therefore, brethren, I charge you to guard well the South.

And now let me invoke the blessing and guardianship of the Great Grand Master of the Universe to preserve this Grand Lodge in its present harmony and prosperity; that its members may be blessed in all their just undertakings; and that we may be permitted again to meet a twelvemonth hence to render praise to His great name.

After which he was pleased to announce the following Appointments:

GRAND CHAPLAINS.

Rev. Bro.	John Chambers,	Rev. Bro.	T. S Johnston,
"	H. W. Ducachet,	"	Wm. Cooper,
"	Wm. H. Odenheimer,	"	John G. Fury,
"	Peter Russell,	"	Wm. R. Greis.
"	Daniel Washburne,		

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

No. 1—Brother Charles M. Howell,

of Lancaster, for the Counties of Lancaster, York and Adams, and Lodge No. 309, at Downington.

2—Brother Robert A. Lamberton,

Of Harrisburg, for the Counties of Dauphin, Franklin, Cumberland, Lebanon, Juniata and Perry.

3—Brother Joseph L. Stichter,

of Reading, for the County of Berks, and Lodge No. 254, at Pottstown, and Lodge No. 310, at Perkiomen Bridge.

4—Brother GEORGE H. McCABE,

of Tamaqua, for the County of Schuylkill.

5—Brother WM. L. STEWART,

of Hawley, for the Counties of Monroe, Wayne and Pike.

6—Brother GEO. SWEENEY,

of Easton, for the Counties of Northampton, Carbon and Lehigh, and Lodge No. 327, at Hazleton.

7—Brother E. P. KINGSBURY,

of Scranton, for the County of Luzerne.

8—Brother J. K. ROBBINS,

of Catawissa, for the Counties of Northumberland, Columbia, Montour, Union and Snyder.

9—Brother J. H. HUMES,

of Jersey Shore, for the Counties of Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Potter.

10—Brother JOHN CRESSWELL,

of Hollidaysburg, for the Counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Bedford and Fulton.

11—Brother WM. L. LAFFERTY,

of Brownsville, for the Counties of Greene, Washington, Fayette and Somerset.

12—Brother A. M. POLLOCK,

of Pittsburg, for the Counties of Alleghany and Westmoreland.

13—Brother SAMUEL M. MEHARD,

of Mercer, for the Counties of Beaver, Lawrence and Mercer.

14—Brother SAMUEL B. DICK,

of Meadville, for the Counties of Crawford, Warren, Erie and Venango.

15—Brother ED. S. GOLDEN,

of Kittanning, for the Counties of Armstrong, Jefferson, Clarion, Butler, Clearfield and Indiana.

16—Brother R. C. SIMPSON,

of Wellsboro, for the Counties of Bradford and Tioga.

17—Brother FRANKLIN FRAZER,

of Montrose, for the Counties of Susquehanna and Wyoming.

Senior Grand Deacon, -	Brother	N. L. Hatfield.
Junior Grand Deacon, -	"	Atwood Smith.
Grand Steward, - - -	"	Adam Maag.
" " - - -	"	Jas. Ferguson.
Grand Marshal, - - -	"	George W. Wood.
Grand Sword Bearer, -	"	Robert P. King.
Grand Pursuivant, - -	"	Frederick Hoffman, Jr.
Grand Tyler, . - - -	"	William B. Schnider.

COMMITTEE ON LANDMARKS.

Brother Josiah Randall, Brother Peter Williamson.
" James Hutchinson,
With the R. W. Grand Master and R. W. Dep. Grand Master.

COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.

Brother William Whitney, Brother Jos. T. Thomas,
" Robert Clark, " John C. Yeager.
" Michael Nisbet,

ALMONERS GRAND LODGE CHARITY FUND.

Bro. EDWARD WILER,	Lodge No.	2.	Bro. JAS. LANING,	Lodge No.	126.
" CHAS. PADMORE,	"	3.	" J. L. YOUNG,	"	130.
" SAML. L. DUFFIELD,	"	9.	" GEO. ALKINS,	"	131.
" JOHN McGINNIS,	"	19.	" G. J. BECKER,	"	134.
" WM. L. MARSHALL,	"	51.	" T. S. WOODBURY,	"	155.
" CONRAD B. DAY,	"	52.	" JNO. R. MANDERFIELD, JR.,		158.
" GEO. L. TAYLOR,	"	59.	" J. H. BOSWELL,	"	186.
" H. BAUGH,	"	67.	" T. L. SIMPSON,	"	187.
" D. P. JONES,	"	71.	" J. DORLAN,	"	211.
" A. R. POTTER,	"	72.	" D. BRITTAIN,	"	230.
" GEO. S. MUSTIN,	"	91.	" G. K. RANDALL,	"	246.
" W. S. STOKLEY,	"	114.	" J. F. NEAL,	"	271.
" J. Q. ADAMS,	"	115.	" S. P. PEDRICK,	"	274.
" A. R. FŒRING,	"	121.	" THOS. B. SIMPSON,	"	289.
" JNO. B. TRAU,	"	125.	" HENRY L. SINEXON,	"	295.

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Brother Samuel C. Perkins,
" George Griscom,
" E. T. Chase,
Brother Edward Robins,
" Jas. B. Chandler.

COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS.

Brother Samuel C. Perkins,
" William H. Adams,
" Joseph H. Hedges,
Brother John Rutherford, Jr.
" J. Henry Brown.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

Brother Joseph S. Riley,
" Wm. C. Stevenson,
" George Thomson,
Brother Charles Frishmuth,
" Alfred R. Potter.

COMMITTEE ON APPEALS.

Brother James Page,
" Henry M. Phillips,
" John Thomson,
Brother Robert Frazer,
" Charles Gilpin.

HALL COMMITTEE.

Brother M. Richards Muckle,
" John Bolt,
" H. C. Howell,
Brother Math. Cartwright,
" Chas. H. Kingston.

STEWARDS OF THE STEPHEN GIRARD CHARITY FUND.

Bro. SAMUEL FLOYD,	Lodge	No. 2.	Bro. J. WESLY MILLER,	Lodge	No. 126.
" THOS. D. WATTSON,	"	3.	" E. P. LESCURE,	"	130.
" EDWARD HENDERSON,	"	9.	" JOHN B. SQUIRES,	"	131.
" ADDISON HINES,	"	19.	" PETER A. KEYSER,	"	134.
" JAS. BATEMAN,	"	51.	" JOHN MARTIN,	"	155.
" J. FERGUSON,	"	52.	" FRANCIS FUNK,	"	158.
" J. M. DAVENPORT,	"	59.	" G. P. LITTLE,	"	186.
" J. WAGNER,	"	67.	" W. C. PARSONS,	"	187.
" E. B. SCHNIDER,	"	71.	" M. CARTWRIGHT,	"	211.
" JOEL THOMAS,	"	72.	" E. C. GRAEFF,	"	230.
" R. B. CONNOLLY,	"	91.	" A. T. JONES,	"	246.
" JAS. MORRELL, Jr.,	"	114.	" A. REINSTEIN,	"	271.
" J. BEENKEN,	"	115.	" J. W. HORNOR,	"	274.
" FRANCIS B. WARNER,	"	121.	" G. PHILLIPS,	"	289.
" CHARLES PEELER,	"	125.	" L. R. FLETCHER,	"	295.

The R. W. Grand Secretary appointed Brother Jas. L. Taylor, *Deputy Grand Secretary.*

No further Business presenting itself the Grand Lodge closed in harmony at 10 minutes to 1 o'clock in the forenoon.

WILLIAM H. ADAMS,
Grand Secretary.

☞ The R. W. Grand Master's address is "Masonic Hall, Philadelphia," Hours 12 to 1 and 7 to 9 P. M., in G. M.'s Room.

*** The R. W. Grand Secretary's address is "William H. Adams, Masonic Hall, Philadelphia.

†‡† The R. W. Grand Treasurer's address is "Peter Williamson, 804 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

NOTE.—Persons having business with the Grand Secretary, will call between 9 and 12 o'clock, A. M., and 7 and 8 P. M.

Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

GRAND LODGE

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

(F. and A. M.)

BEING EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF ITS

Quarterly and Annual Grand Communications,

During the year A. D. 1868—A. L. 5868,

PHILADELPHIA:
KING & BAIRD, PRINTERS, 607 SANSOM STREET.
1869.

Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

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Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

QUARTERLY GRAND COMMUNICATION.

Held at Philadelphia, December 2d, A. D. 1868, A. L. 5868.

Present:

Bro. Richard Vaux,	*R. W. Grand Master.*
" Robt. A. Lamberton,	" *Deputy Grand Master.*
" Samuel C. Perkins,	" *Senior Grand Warden.*
" Alfred R. Potter,	" *Junior Grand Warden.*
" Peter Williamson,	" *Grand Treasurer.*
" John Thomson,	" *Grand Secretary.*
" J. Alexander Simpson,	*Assistant Grand Secretary.*
" P. A. B. Widener,	*Senior Grand Deacon.*
" J. S. Dillinger,	*Junior Grand Deacon.*
" C. L. Cornman,	*Grand Stewards.*
" William Noble,	
" George W. Wood,	*Grand Marshal.*
" Jacob Bennett,	*Grand Sword Bearer.*
" Joseph H. Boswell,	*Grand Pursuivant.*
" Charles Schnider,	*Grand Tyler.*
" Rev. John Chambers,	*Grand Chaplain.*
" James Page,	*Past Grand Masters*
" William Barger,	
" Henry M. Phillips,	
" Lucius H. Scott,	

District Deputy Grand Masters.

Bro. Charles M. Howell,
" Robert L. Muench,
" Robert H. Thomas,
" Joseph L. Stichter,
" Christopher Little,
" E. P. Kingsbury,
" George Sweeny,
" G. De Montanye,
" George S. Snyder,
" C. J. T. McIntyre,
" George Potts,

Bro. George Metzger,
" John Lawshe,
" Chr. F. Knapp,
" G. D. Kughler,
" Richard Coulter,
" A. M. Pollock,
" William W. Barr,
" C. M. Hoover,
" Pearson Church,
" William K. Bray,
" John Greig.

" Richard Vaux, . . . *Representative of the Gr'd Lodges of New York, Illinois, Washington Territory, and Texas.*

" Alfred R. Potter, . *Representative of the Gr'd Lodge of New Jersey.*

Names of Elected Representatives, and Number of Lodges.

	Lodge No.		Lodge No.
Bro. Samuel Floyd,	2	Bro. George S. Snyder,	106
" Harlan Ingram,	3	" W. H. H. Gore,	108
" Daniel Mahoney,	9	" Robert Clark,	114
" John K. Murphy,	19	" Franklin B. Colton,	115
" John J. Clyde,	21	" Thomas Brown,	121
" John Dorrance,	25	" Charles Peeler,	125
" Charles M. Howell,	43	" Andrew J. Boswell,	126
" William Noble,	45	" William K. Bray,	130
" John Wilson, Jr.,	52	" B. M. Dusenberry,	134
" Price I. Patton,	59	" David Klein,	135
" James W. Jeffries,	60	" George W. Brewer,	143
" Edward H. Chase,	61	" E. C. Wolf,	144
" William Briner,	62	" Edward Masson,	155
" Jacob Laudenslager,	67	" James Shields,	158
" Sidney Hayden,	70	" William H. Royer,	186
" David Golden,	71	" Edward Matthews,	187
" William Barger,	72	" Samuel Brown, Jr.,	190
" William L. Drane,	91	" John H. Rheem,	197

		Lodge No.			Lodge No.
Bro.	Michl. B. Herring,	199	Bro.	Thaddeus Stearne,	292
"	Robert Martin,	207	"	Dennis F. Dealy,	295
"	Christopher Little,	216	"	Charles D. Manley,	298
"	Dwight Reed,	218	"	William M. Rankin,	299
"	Joseph Eichbaum,	219	"	H. N. Bowman,	302
"	Wm. J. Anderson,	221	"	Wm. D. Curtis,	305
"	Richard Coulter,	225	"	C. S. McKean,	306
"	Wm. H. Strickland,	227	"	Joseph Rex,	308
"	J. B. Wilson,	229	"	Thomas H. Parke,	309
"	Daniel Brittain,	230	"	Alfred Slack,	318
"	C. F. Wells,	231	"	C. J. T. McIntyre,	319
"	W. C. Hay,	234	"	Henry A. Saylor,	326
"	Henry Huhn,	238	"	Charles F. Shultz,	333
"	James Houston,	242	"	G. W. Gunkel,	340
"	John C. Uhle,	246	"	Robert McClellan,	343
"	Pierce Butler,	249	"	Henry Grubb,	353
"	R. Biddle Roberts,	243	"	Alexander Reinstein,	359
"	Wm. K. Wertman,	256	"	W. H. Porterfield,	363
"	R. H. Ringler,	265	"	Charles R. Shantz,	369
"	Samuel J. Rouse,	266	"	A. J. Fogel,	377
"	James F. Neal,	271	"	George Metzger,	382
"	Jas. T. McClellan,	273	"	J. Alexander Simpson,	385
"	Henry M. Dechert,	274	"	C. C. Arensberg,	390
"	Ruloff Ruloffson,	277	"	William H. Eagle,	398
"	J. L. Reifsnyder,	281	"	T. P. Manypenny,	400
"	Abm. Stout,	283	"	J. M. Dick,	408
"	B. F. Wonderly,	284	"	A. Clarke Baum,	412
"	James Herdman,	287	"	David Engleman,	413
"	Charles W. Carns,	289	"	C. W. Landon,	415
"	Henry Austin,	290	"	W. H. H. Davis,	419
"	F. L. Hitchcock,	291	"	L. A. McCrumb,	424

One hundred and thirty Lodges represented.

Grand Lodge opened in ample form at ten o'clock and ten minutes, A. M.

This being the communication designated for that purpose, the Right Worshipful Grand Master stated

that the first business in order would be the election of Grand Officers and Trustees to serve the ensuing Masonic year, and appointed the following named tellers, viz.:

On the election for R. W. Grand Master.
Bros. A. M. POLLOCK, ROBERT CLARK, and J. L. HUTCHINSON.

On the election for R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
Bros. C. M. HOWELL, W. R. FINDLAY, and MICHAEL NISBET.

On the election for R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
Bros. R. H. THOMAS, DENNIS F. DEALY, and JOHN H. RHEEM.

On the election for R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
Bros. G. D. LA MONTANYE, P. A. B. WIDENER, and C. E. MEYER.

On the election for R. W. Grand Treasurer and R. W. Grand Secretary.
Bros. JOHN GREIG and J. ATLEE WHITE.

On election for Trustees of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund, and " " " Girard Bequest.
Bros. E. P. KINGSBURY, J. W. MARTIEN, and HARLAN INGRAM.

The Grand Master directed that the first ballot should be for Grand Master only.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to ballot.

After report by the tellers, the following named brethren were announced as elected, viz.:

Bro. RICHARD VAUX, . . . *R. W. Grand Master.*

The second ballot resulted as follows:

Bro. ROBERT A. LAMBERTON,	"	*Deputy Grand Master.*
" SAMUEL C. PERKINS, . .	"	*Senior Grand Warden.*
" ALFRED R. POTTER, . .	"	*Junior Grand Warden.*
" PETER WILLIAMSON, . .	"	*Grand Treasurer.*
" JOHN THOMSON, . . .	"	*Grand Secretary.*

Trustees of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund.

Brothers JOSEPH S. RILEY, JACOB LAUDENSLAGER, GEORGE GRISCOM, JOHN WILSON, SR., and DANIEL BRITTAIN.

Trustees of the Girard Bequest.

Brothers SAMUEL H. PERKINS, JAMES HUTCHINSON, CHARLES M. PREVOST, GEORGE THOMSON, and DANIEL M. FOX.

The following report from the Trustees of the Building Fund was received, read, and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES OF THE BUILDING FUND.

The Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania:

The Trustees of the Building Fund respectfully report: That since the last report they have provided the balances of the $75,000 appropriated by the Grand Lodge for the building of the Temple for 1868. The whole of this sum will probably be expended before the close of the current year. There is now a balance in the fund of about $3,000, that can be applied to the demand that may be made by the Building Committee for 1869, and the Finance Committee have reported that there will be a surplus in the general fund for 1869, of about $35,000, applicable to the building of the new Temple, making the total of receipts from these sources of $38,000.

The Building Committees have notified the Trustees that they will require to meet the expenses in building the Temple, the sum of $150,000 for the year 1869. This will require to be raised by loan or in some other shape the sum of $112,000.

Recapitulation—

Amount required by Building Committee for '67,		$150,000
Balance on hand,	$3,000	
From general fund Grand Lodge,	35,000	
		38,000
Amount to be provided,		$112,000

JAMES PAGE,
Ch'm T. B. Fund.

December 2, 1868.

The Committee of Finance made the following report, which was read and accepted:

The resolution relative to the decease of Brother Robert P. King was specially adopted by the Grand Lodge; and the accompanying resolutions considered separately, and adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.

The Finance Committee of the
Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, respectfully report:

That in the prosecution of their duty, they have examined the accounts of all the disbursing officers and committees of the Grand Lodge for the year 1868, and have found them all to be strictly correct and faithfully kept, and the interests of the Grand Lodge carefully guarded.

The two Charity Funds of the Grand Lodge now stand:

Grand Lodge Charity Fund.

Balance on hand at last report,		$1,585 90
Received for $20,000 City 6's sold,		20,421 53
" 18,000 U. S. 6's sold,		19,981 25
" Interest and premium on gold,		3,233 71
		$45,222 39
Subscriptions to Masonic Loan,	$41,500 00	
Paid to the Board of Almoners,	2,100 00	
		43,600 00
Leaving a balance with the Trustees of		$1,622 39

The Investments consist of—

New Masonic Loan,	$41,500 00
United States 5-20's,	9,000 00
Mortgage on house and lot in Germantown,	3,200 00
Total,	$53,700 00
Which with the cash on hand,	1,622 39
Makes the total Fund amount to	$55,322 39

The accounts of the Girard Trust showed:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 15, 1867,	$220 05
Received for Interest and Premiums in 1868,	3,278 95
" $3,000 City 6's sold,	3,000 00
" $3,000 Pennsylvania War Loan,	3,000 00
" $3,000 Camden and Amboy R. R. bonds,	3,077 92
" 94 shares Pennsylvania Railroad,	5,188 69
	$17,765 64

PAYMENTS.

Paid Order of Stewards, First Quarter,	$900 00	
" " Second "	600 00	
" " Third "	500 00	
" " Fourth "	750 00	
Invested in New Masonic Loan,	14,000 00	
		$16,750 00
Leaving balance on hand of		$1,015 64

The Investments are—

1,242 shares Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Loan,	$12,420 00
City 6's,	3,100 00
United States 5-20's,	13,000 00
" 7-30's,	1,000 00
" 6's of '81,	3,500 00
New Masonic Loan,	14,000 00
	$51,020 00
Which with the balance on hand of	1,015 64
Makes the total Fund amount to	$52,035 64

The regular receipts and expenditures of the Grand Lodge for the year 1868, have been:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 15, 1867,		$4,395 18
Received for Dues, Initiations, Rents, &c., from Lodges, Chapters, and other Masonic bodies,		31,413 58
" for Dispensations, New Warrants, Ahiman Rezons, and Certificates,		10,686 39
" for Rents of Stores,		17,548 33
" from Miscellaneous sources,		287 50
		$64,330 98

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Orders of the Grand Master, including the miscellaneous expenses of the Grand Lodge,	$2,437 35	
" Expenses of laying Corner-Stone,	1,702 75	
" Expenses of entertaining guests at laying of Corner-Stone	1,047 50	
" Expenses of repairing and renewing Regalia of Grand Lodge,	1,110 95	
" Orders of the Hall Committee, including making the new Lodge Room,	11,219 46	
" for Printing new Ahiman Rezons,	1,227 00	
" for Printing other matters,	1,283 71	
" for Salaries and Expenses of Grand Officers,	3,325 84	
" for Expenses District Deputy Grand Masters,	1,327 94	
" for Interest on Masonic Loans,	5,500 00	
" for expenses Brother Schnider's funeral,	275 25	
" for Insurance,	200 00	
Transferred to Building Fund,	32,634 28	
		63,292 03
Leaving in the hands of the Grand Treasurer,		$975 95

The accounts of the Building Fund for the year 1868, show as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 15, 1867, . . .	$4,404 63
Subscribed to the Masonic Loan by Lodges, &c., .	64,100 00
" " by the Charity Funds,	54,500 00
Transferred from Grand Lodge general Funds, .	31,120 48
	$154,125 11

PAYMENTS.

Paid balance due on Lot, including interest, ...	$75,876 96	
" Contractors on Building, . .	35,918 80	
" Sundry items, ...	2,712 50	
" Expenses laying Corner-Stone, .	3,062 16	
" for Plans and Estimates, . .	2,500 00	
" for Conveyancing, . . .	504 65	
" the Architect, ...	1,950 00	
" the Superintendent, . . .	1,950 00	
" the Clerk, ...	767 55	
" the Watchman, ...	261 50	
		125,504 12
Balance in Grand Treasurer's hands, .		$28,620 99

This is just about sufficient to meet the balance of the appropriation to the Building Committee for 1868, and will probably be drawn by them before the 1st of January, 1869.

The Building Fund from the commencement up to November 15, 1868, the close of the fiscal year, is:

RECEIPTS.

Received from subscriptions to the New Loan, .	$171,900 00
" from the General Funds of the Grand Lodge, ...	66,065 76
	$237,965 76

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for the Lot, including Interest, .	$158,061 64	
" Orders Building Committee, .	48,220 97	
" " for expenses of laying the Corner-Stone, .	3,062 16	
		209,344 77
Leaving a balance as above stated of .		$28,620 99

The Committee have been more than usually careful in making an estimate of the probable receipts and expenditures (excepting the New Temple) of the Grand Lodge for the year 1869, and believe them to be as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From Dues, Initiations, Rent of Rooms to Lodges, Chapters, and other Masonic bodies, . .	$46,000 00
" Dispensations, Warrants, Ahiman Rezons and Certificates, ...	10,000 00
" Rents of Stores, ...	14,000 00
	$70,000 00

EXPENDITURES.

Orders of the Grand Master, including the ordinary expenses of the Grand Lodge,	$2,000 00	
Expenses of the District Deputy Grand Master's, ...	1,750 00	
Salaries and Expenses of Grand Officers,	4,400 00	
Orders of the Hall Committee, . .	11,650 00	
Insurance, ...	200 00	
Interest on Grand Lodge Loans, which will certainly not exceed . . .	15,000 00	
		35,000 00
Leaving a surplus of		$35,000 00

Which can be transferred to the Building Fund.

A question has arisen as to who has the power to make the necessary arrangements for raising money to erect the New Temple. The Finance Committee do not have it by the terms of the Ahiman Rezon, as their duty is simply to examine the accounts of the disbursing officers and Committees, and suggest such measures as they may deem expedient, for the collection of dues, the economy of its funds, and the increase of its revenues; and when they offered the resolution creating the Board of Trustees of the Building Fund, they intended that those Trustees should have full power over all the financial matters connected with the building of the New Temple, to raise the money, take care of it, and see to its expenditure; but unfortunately the

wording of the resolution is not sufficiently explicit; this Committee therefore respectfully suggests that the Grand Lodge shall confer that power upon the Trustees of the Building Fund in more definite terms.

The Finance Committee cannot close their report for 1868 without noting the fact that since the last July meeting of the Grand Lodge one of this Committee has gone to that bourne from whence no traveller returns. Bro. Robert P. King was one who enjoyed the good opinion of all this community, Masons and others; and whatever he undertook, was done with energy and fidelity. His place both in our hearts and in his labors will be difficult to fill, and the Committee have passed the following resolution, and placed it on their minutes, as a record of their feelings, and of their respect for him as a man and a Mason:

Resolved, That while we do not murmur at the dispensations of an all-wise Providence, yet we cannot but deeply regret the death of Bro. Robert P. King, and we feel that we have lost a good friend and zealous member of this Committee, and that the order of Free Masonry mourns for one of its brightest ornaments.

The Committee submit the following resolutions for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

ROBT. CLARK,
W. H. EAGLE,
JAS. HERDMAN,
FRAS. BLACKBURNE,
Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That the following appropriations be made for the year 1869, to wit:

For the use of the Hall Committee, . . .	$11,650	00
" Expenses of the Grand Master and the ordinary expenses of the Grand Lodge, .	2,000	00
" Expenses of the District Deputy Grand Masters, ...	1,750	00
" Salaries and expenses of the Grand Officers,	4,400	00
" Insurance, ...	200	00

Resolved, That the R. W. Grand Master be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant on the Grand

Treasurer, on the first days of March and September, 1869, for such amounts as may be required to pay the interest of the new Masonic Loans, due on those days.

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Building Fund, are hereby fully authorized and empowered to raise money by mortgage or otherwise, in such manner as they may deem expedient, and to take such other measures as may be necessary to accomplish the object of raising a sufficient amount of money to pay for the erection of the New Temple, and the Grand Officers and Trustees of the property belonging to this Grand Lodge, or any of them, are hereby authorized and directed to execute such papers as may be requisite to secure the payment of any moneys that may be borrowed under the authority of this resolution.

Grand Lodge closed in harmony at nine o'clock and ten minutes, P. M.

JOHN THOMSON,

Grand Secretary.

Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

ANNUAL GRAND COMMUNICATION.

For St. John the Evangelist's Day,

Philadelphia, December 28, A. D. 1868, A. L. 5868.

The following named brethren elected at the Quarterly Grand Communication, held on December 2d, A. D. 1868, A. L. 5868, for the ensuing Masonic year, were this day duly installed in their respective stations in ancient and solemn form, as follows:

Bro. Richard Vaux, . . .	*R. W. Grand Master.*
" Robert A. Lamberton,	" *Deputy Grand Master.*
" Samuel C. Perkins, . .	" *Senior Grand Warden.*
" Alfred R. Potter, . .	" *Junior Grand Warden.*
" Peter Williamson, . .	" *Grand Treasurer.*
" John Thomson, ...	" *Grand Secretary.*

The following brethren were also elected on the 2d of December, 1868:

Trustees of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund.

Brothers Joseph S. Riley, Jacob Laudenslager, George Griscom, John Wilson, Sr., and Daniel Brittain.

Trustees of the Girard Bequest.

Brothers Samuel H. Perkins, James Hutchinson, Charles M. Prevost, George Thomson, and Daniel M. Fox.

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER was then pleased to make the following appointments for the present Masonic year, viz.:

GRAND CHAPLAINS.

Rev. Bro. JOHN CHAMBERS,
" WILLIAM SUDDARDS, } *Philadelphia.*
" W. C. ROBINSON,
" R. H. PATTISON, } *Reading.*
" JOHN P. LUNDY,
" W. H. DINSMORE, *Schuylkill county.*
" A. J. G. DUBS, *Lehigh county.*
" G. W. MACLAUGHLIN, *Philadelphia.*
" J. J. MCILYAR, *Pittsburg.*
" THOMAS J. JOHNSON, *Lebanon county.*
" T. DOUGHERTY, *Carlisle.*
" ROBERT M. WALLACE, *Altoona.*
" HENRY S. GETZ, *Mahanoy City.*
" MORRISON S. BYLLESBY, *Meadville.*
" JAMES CALDER, *Harrisburg.*

Senior Grand Deacon, . . . Bro. HARMANUS NEFF.
Lodge No. 155, Philadelphia.

Junior Grand Deacon, . . . " PETER A. B. WIDENER.
Lodge No. 126, Philadelphia.

Grand Steward, ... " WILLIAM NOBLE.
Lodge No. 45, Pittsburg.

" " . . . . . " CHARLES L. CORNMAN.
Lodge No. 190, Norristown.

Grand Marshal, ... " GEORGE W. WOOD.
Lodge No. 67, Philadelphia.

Grand Sword Bearer, . . . " ORRIN T. NOBLE.
Lodge No. 199, Lock Haven.

Grand Pursuivant, ... " JOSEPH H. BOSWELL.
Lodge No. 186, Philadelphia.

Grand Tyler, ... " CHARLES SCHNIDER.
Lodge No. 1, Philadelphia.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Bro. Robert Clark,
Lodge No. 114, Philadelphia.

" Francis Blackburne,
Lodge No. 2, Philadelphia.

" Henry C. Howell,
Lodge No. 51, Philadelphia.

Bro. James Herdman,
Lodge No. 287, Pittsburg.

" William H. Eagle,
Lodge No. 398, Marietta.

COMMITTEE ON APPEALS.

Bro. James Page,
R. W. P. G. M.

" Henry M. Phillips,
R. W. P. G. M.

" Conrad B. Day,
Lodge No. 52, Philadelphia.

Bro. Robert A. Packer,
Lodge No. 242, Mauch Chunk, Carbon co.

" Henry M. Dechert,
Lodge No. 274, Philadelphia.

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Bro. R. J. Fisher,
Lodge No. 266, York, York co.

" Gordon F. Mason,
Lodge No. 108, Towanda, Bradford co.

" John U. Giller,
Lodge No., 130, Philadelphia.

Bro. R. Biddle Roberts,
Lodge No. 253, Pittsburg.

" William R. Findley,
Lodge No. 281, Altoona.

COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS.

Bro. J. Alexander Simpson,
Lodge No. 385, Philadelphia.

" Jeremiah L. Hutchinson,
Lodge No. 71, Philadelphia.

" G. W. Brewer,
Lodge No. 143, Chambersburg.

Bro. Jacob S. Dillinger,
Lodge No. 333, Allentown, Lehigh co

" William A. Morton.
Lodge No. 43, Lancaster City.

COMMITTEE ON LANDMARKS.

Bro. William Barger,
P. G. M.

" Peter Williamson,
P. G. M.

" Lucius H. Scott,
P. G. M.

With the R. W. Grand Master

and

R. W. Deputy Grand Master.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

Bro. William J. Kelly,
Lodge No. 59, Philadelphia.

" J. M. Porter,
Lodge No. 152, Easton.

" Thaddeus Stearne,
Lodge No. 292, Frankford.

Bro. John Q. Ginnodo,
Lodge No. 19, Philadelphia.

" George F. Wiggan,
Lodge No. 238, Tamaqua.

HALL COMMITTEE.

Bro. John Bolt,
Lodge No. 67, Philadelphia.

" Charles H. Kingston,
Lodge No. 114, Philadelphia.

" M. Richards Muckle,
Lodge No. 125, Philadelphia.

Bro. James C. Adams,
Lodge No. 186, Philadelphia.

" Thomas Brown,
Lodge No. 121, Philadelphia.

BUILDING COMMITTEE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE.

Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden Samuel C. Perkins.

Bro. James C. Adams,
Lodge No. 186.

" Daniel Brittain,
Lodge No. 230.

" Thomas Brown,
Lodge No. 121.

" Henry J. White,
Lodge No. 72.

Bro. Jacob Laudenslager,
Lodge No. 67.

" Charles H. Kingston,
Lodge No. 114.

" Joseph L. Stichter,
Lodge No. 62, Reading.

With the
Right Worshipful Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master,
and Junior Grand Warden.

TRUSTEES OF THE BUILDING FUND.

Bro. James Page, P. G. M.,
Lodge No. 126.

" John Thomson, P. G. M.,
Lodge No. 51.

" Joseph W. Piersol,
Lodge No. 67.

Bro. Peter A. Keyser,
Lodge No. 134.

" Francis Blackburne,
Lodge No. 3.

ALMONERS OF GRAND LODGE CHARITY FUND.

	Lodge No.		Lodge No.
Bro. EDWARD WILER,	2.	Bro. JOHN FRANKLIN,	186.
" C. FRANKLIN MAGUIRE,	3.	" EDWARD MATTHEWS,	187.
" SAMUEL M. DUFFIELD,	9.	" ALEXANDER M. LONG,	211.
" JACOB BENNETT,	19.	" JAMES L. TURNER,	230.
" GORDON MONGES,	51.	" JOHN S. STEVENS,	246.
" JOHN HEINS,	52.	" HENRY C. YOUNG,	271.
" PRICE I. PATTON,	59.	" SAMUEL P. PEDRICK,	274.
" HARMAN BAUGH,	67.	" JAMES W. AUGHILTREE,	289.
" DAVID P. JONES,	71.	" HENRY C. BATON,	295.
" JOHN REED,	72.	" J. P. TRAU,	359.
" R. LLOYD LEE,	91.	" JOHN RUSSELL,	368.
" WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,	114.	" CHARLES D. SHANTZ,	369.
" GEORGE W. KRAFT,	115.	" J. E. SALTER,	380.
" THOMAS R. PATTON,	121.	" GEORGE H. FOWLER,	384.
" CASPER BOENNING,	125.	" JOHN FIELD,	385.
" JAMES LANING,	126.	" THOMAS C. ROSS,	386.
" JOHN L. YOUNG,	130.	" JAMES D. CAMPBELL,	393.
" WILLIAM T. LEIPER,	131.	" EDWARD S. EARLEY,	402.
" GEORGE J. BECKER,	134.	" JOSHUA T. OWEN,	419.
" JOSEPH MEGARY,	155.	" WILLIAM BRADLY,	432.
" JOHN B. ECKERT,	158.		

STEWARDS OF THE STEPHEN GIRARD CHARITY FUND.

	Lodge No.		Lodge No.
Bro. JACOB UMSTEAD,	2.	Bro. PETER DEVEREUX,	186.
" HARLAN INGRAM,	3.	" WILLIAM C. PARSONS,	187.
" MICHAEL MURPHY,	9.	" JOHN W. LEE,	211.
" CHARLES TIEL,	19.	" EDWARD C. GRAEFF,	230.
" STERLING BELL,	51.	" A. D. BOILEAU,	246.
" THOMAS A. ENGLES,	52.	" HENRY A. B. BROWN,	271.
" JOHN M. DAVENPORT,	59.	" JOHN W. HORNOR,	274.
" ROBERT HUTCHINSON,	67.	" GABRIEL PHILLIPS,	289.
" FRANK S. JOHNSON,	71.	" DENNIS F. DEALY,	295.
" JOEL THOMAS,	72.	" FREDERICK STAAKE,	359.
" RICHARD B. CONNALLY,	91.	" JOHN RUSSELL,	368.
" JAMES MORRELL, Jr.,	114	" HENRY S. KELLER,	369.
" JOHN W. LEIGH,	115.	" JOHN R. WHITE,	380.
" GEORGE W. HALL,	121.	" GEORGE H. FOWLER,	384.
" CHARLES PEELER,	125.	" SAMUEL HAWORTH,	385.
" JAMES BLELOCH,	126.	" HUGH P. SCHETKY,	386.
" EDWARD P. LESCURE,	130.	" JOHN M. HOWLAND,	393.
" THOMAS J. TOWNE,	131.	" SAMUEL McCAMBRIDGE,	402.
" DAVID B. TAYLOR,	134.	" A. W. BLACKBURNE,	419.
" JOHN MARTIN,	155.	" WILLIAM BRADLY.	432.
" FRANCIS FUNK,	158.		

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

1—Brother Charles M. Howell,
of Lancaster City, for the Counties of Lancaster and York.

2—Brother Robert L. Muench,
of Harrisburg, for the Counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, Northumberland and Snyder.

3—Brother Robert H. Thomas,
of Mechanicsburg, for the Counties of Cumberland, Franklin, Adams and Fulton.

4—Brother Joseph L. Stichter,
of Reading, for the County of Berks.

5—Brother Christopher Little,
of Pottsville, for the County of Schuylkill.

6—Brother E. P. Kingsbury,
of Scranton, for the County of Luzerne.

7—Brother James Madison Porter,
[Appointed February 24, A. L. 5869]
of Easton, for the Counties of Northampton, Monroe, Wayne, and Pike.

8—Brother Robert C. Simpson,
of Wellsboro, for the Counties of Tioga and Potter.

9—Brother G. De La Montanye,
of Towanda, for the Counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, and Sullivan.

10—Brother G. S. Snyder,
of Williamsport, for the Counties of Lycoming and Union.

11—Brother C. J. T. McIntyre,
of New Bloomfield, Perry County, for the Counties of Perry, Mifflin, and Juniata.

12—Brother G. W. Potts,
of Altoona, for the Counties of Huntingdon, Blair, and Bedford.

13—Brother George Metzger,
of Emporium, Cameron County, for the Counties of Elk, Cameron, McKean, and Jefferson.

14—Brother John Lawshe,
of Osceola, Clearfield County, for the Counties of Centre, Clearfield, and Clinton.

15—Brother C. F. Knapp,
of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, for the Counties of Montour, Columbia, and Wyoming.

16—Brother G. D. KUGHLER,
of Greenville, Mercer County, for the Counties of Butler, Lawrence, and Mercer.

17—Brother RICHARD COULTER,
of Greensburg, Westmoreland County, for the Counties of Westmoreland and Indiana.

18—Brother A. M. POLLOCK,
of Pittsburg, for the Counties of Alleghany and Beaver.

19—Brother WILLIAM W. BARR,
of Clarion, for the Counties of Clarion, Cambria, and Armstrong.

20—Brother J. C. ACHESON,
of Washington, Washington County, for the Counties of Washington and Greene.

21—Brother C. M. HOOVER,
of Franklin, Venango County, for the Counties of Warren, Venango, and Forest.

22—Brother PEARSON CHURCH,
of Meadville, Crawford County, for the County of Crawford.

23—Brother WILLIAM K. BRAY,
of Montgomery County, for the Counties of Bucks and Montgomery,

24—Brother JOHN GREIG,
of Chester, for the Counties of Chester and Delaware.

25—Brother P. S. MCNAIR,
of Mauch Chunk, for the Counties of Carbon and Lehigh.

26—Brother WILLIAM CHATLAND,
of Brownsville, for the Counties of Fayette and Somerset.

27—Brother WILLIAM HIMROD, JR.,
of Erie, for the County of Erie.

The Right Worshipful Grand Secretary appointed Brother J. Alexander Simpson Deputy Grand Secretary.

The Right Worshipful Grand Master Brother Richard Vaux then delivered the following Address, which was listened to with much gratification by the members of the Grand Lodge:

To the

Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania:

Brethren:

The Masonic year which ended yesterday, has gone into the past. It is to be followed by its successors continuously recurring. In Masonry, as in all other human associations, the present is the perceptible, joining the past with the future. Of this past Masonic year, it is my duty now to speak; to give to you, my brethren, a report as Right Worshipful Grand Master, of the condition of the craft in this jurisdiction; and also of the work which it has been my duty and pleasure to perform. The reflection that for good or for evil, what has been done of duty, or of duty omitted, is beyond recall or amendment, carries with it a responsibility which the most thoughtless cannot consider without a seriousness commensurate with its weighty accountability. I feel it now, and bow under its solemnity. The year that has passed, this epoch in the history of the fraternity in this jurisdiction, what report has it to make? What errors, faults, or neglected opportunities are inscribed upon it? What, if it could be effaced, would calm retrospect seek to obliterate from its pages? These are the thoughts which come up unbidden, as looking back, I desire now to invite your attention to this unalterable past year. I need your practical Masonic charity, none more than myself. Appealing to its exercise, I feign would hope that you will judge, as you would be judged.

With great satisfaction it can be said, that the brotherhood under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge is united, harmonious, satisfied, and devoted to the supreme Masonic authority which governs it. This has never before been so markedly the spirit which animates both Lodges and Masons in Pennsylvania. The brethren now feel, they now know, that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is fully impressed with the necessity, which heretofore has had but a limited influence, of giving to the craft that fostering care, fraternal supervision, Masonic instruction which is imperatively demanded, as essential to maintain those paramount relations between the Grand Lodge and its subordinates. In every part of the jurisdiction, the fraternal welcome which has saluted the officers of the Grand Lodge is the best evidence which could be offered of the force of this truth. I consider it of most pre-eminent importance to do all in my power to continue and strengthen these Masonic ties of harmony and fraternity. Among Masons, there should not be, there ought not to be, any other feeling or sentiment than that which arises exclusively from Masonic teachings and principles. The essence of Masonry is brotherhood; the type of brotherhood is confraternity; the evidence of confraternity is a united, harmonious co-operation in all Masonic duties, and the demonstration of these motives conducing to such action, is the severest obedience to obligations self-imposed, under the most solemn of all human ceremonies. So far as I am able, I am determined to know nothing among you, my brethren, but these teachings and principles of Free Masonry—and in the earnest sincerity of this devotion, I entreat the brethren to be of one mind in cheerful obedience to the same duty.

I cannot leave the consideration of this subject without expressing my sincere gratification at the present condition of the craft in Pennsylvania. It has been heretofore said in general terms, that unity and peace were the characteristics of our fraternity. This was the hope and wish of all who so expressed themselves. They did their duty, and labored to secure these results. But by personal visits to all parts of the jurisdiction, patient attention to the wants, views and suggestions of the brethren, it is with just pride and most signal satisfaction I can now state, that at this time there is not a cloud to cast its shadow on the broad surface of Pennsylvania's Masonic jurisdiction. The heart of every brother is warmed into a devotion to this Grand Lodge; his Masonic mind is now reimpressed with the worth and value of the principles of the Order as he finds his faith renewed and established. The attachment to Pennsylvania work has been revived; its simple but impressive ceremonies are viewed and understood as the true symbolization of those great truths and eternal principles of Free Masonry, which exist in their grandeur and beauty when freed from all extrinsic and mere ostentatious clothing, intended too often as attractive for those who are never Masons though members of the craft. The esoteric mysteries which Free Masonry holds enfolded within its sealed and secured enclosures, can only be comprehended by their own light. Their perpetuity in their original character, can only be maintained by the most unyielding opposition to every innovation. If the mind and heart of a brother need modern novelties to clothe these mysteries with that which is an innovation, to be more comprehensible or commanding, he has mistaken an ignis fatuus for Masonic light, and great will become his blindness.

Those fraternal relations between the several Grand Lodges in the United States and this Grand Lodge, which were established, continued and strengthened, by the wise policy on which they now rest, have in no instance been disturbed during the past year. The salutation of Masonic fraternity is cordially offered to them by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. It has become an axiom arising from our Masonic intercourse, that, with the internal affairs of one sovereign Masonic authority, no foreign Grand Lodge has any right to intermeddle. It is only necessary to state this proposition to insure its universal acceptance as a rule of action. The dignity, sovereignty, indeed the very existence of a Grand Lodge can thus only be maintained. Pennsylvania, with moderation, but firmness, has asserted and supported this principle, until its wisdom, as the true basis of fraternal intercourse, harmony, fraternity and respect, is now admitted. The able report of the Grand Lodge Committee of Correspondence through its chairman, Brother Fisher, will more fully treat of the particular subjects under its care. In my last annual communication to the Grand Lodge, the wish was expressed that brethren of this jurisdiction visiting other jurisdictions should not be subjected to all those forms of examination which therein are customary, but with us are not regarded as essential knowledge, precedent to such visitation. I take occasion again to invite the attention of the Most Worshipful Grand Masters to these suggestions, expressing to them my Masonic regard, trusting, that if entirely consistent with their views of Masonic duty, this wish may, as far as possible, be complied with.

It is cause for Masonic satisfaction to all the Most

Worshipful Grand Lodges, that the differences between the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Virginia and that of West Virginia have been adjusted by a strict conformity to true Masonic principles. We hope during the present year to be able to enter into correspondence with this new Grand Lodge. The satisfaction to which reference is made, arises from the fact, that the relations between these Grand Lodges have been established without the interference of any other Masonic authority. The differences which existed were purely Masonic, as between the parties. Left to themselves, the paramount principles of the Order at last overcame the obstacles which prevented a harmonious arrangement. If other Grand Lodges had, by unasked advice or premature action, or the expression of opinion, created or strengthened a spirit of disagreement of which these differences might have been susceptible, the delay of final settlement might have been productive of serious trouble. Now we believe Masonic harmony exists in both these Grand Lodges. Let this be a precedent in the future for all to follow.

The brethren in Nova Scotia have not been so fortunate. The troubles there still exist, and must so continue until the principles which alone can end them, are both cordially and fully adopted.

We fear that our sister Grand Lodge of Canada has yet a trial of her faith and patience to undergo. The "dominion" of Canada has consolidated Territories in which Masonic Grand Lodges exist. There may arise a question how to deal with these grand bodies. If they are to form one Grand Lodge, or still retain their separate and sover-

eign Masonic authority, is yet to be determined. Whatever may be proposed, we expect that the fundamental principle which underlies a Grand Lodge existence, its supreme sovereignty within its borders, will be maintained as a landmark of the Order.

In Idaho, a Grand Lodge has been established, in the only manner recognized as Masonic. Oregon and Washington Territory both granted warrants for Lodges in that Territory. These Lodges met, formed a Grand Lodge, and surrendered their charters to the Grand Lodges issuing them, taking from their own authority warrants for those returned. We welcome our new sister into the Masonic family.

Thus it is Free Masonry grows; thus are her borders enlarged and her stakes strengthened. Without wishing to assume "to be holier than thou," we would, in the most fraternal solicitude for the real welfare of the craft everywhere, beg leave to remark, that the greatest danger to which Free Masonry is now exposed, *is from enemies within, not those without.* Making members of the craft, is not necessarily making Masons. There is too great a desire to increase the number of members, for peradventure the number of Masons is not thereby increased. Strict trial, severe tests, careful examination, thorough investigation into fitness; caution, prudence, due consideration, and above all, moral courage to do the duty which these virtues demand, are now essential in all Lodges as precedent conditions to a favorable report on those who apply for the rights and privileges of Masonry. These are the guards which are stationed at every portal of the Temple. Woe unto that

man, who by deceit or lack of examination passes them unchallenged—but woe to those who are thus made their associates. Once destroy the harmony of fraternal unity in the craft, and the enemy is thus in our very midst.

During the past year there have been thirty-one Lodges lawfully warranted and duly constituted, as follows: No. 387, Dushore; No. 399, North East; No. 401, Watsontown; No. 402, Philadelphia; No. 403, Clarksville; No. 404, Northumberland; No. 405, Waynesburgh; No. 406, Hamburg; No. 407, Jacksonville; No. 408, Meadville; No. 409, Pine Grove; No. 410, Hatboro; No. 411, Darlington; No. 412, Tideoute; No 413, Northampton; No. 415, Canton; No. 416, Edenboro; No. 417, Kirkwood; No. 418, Rome; No. 419, Philadelphia; No. 420, Conshohocken; No. 421, Osceola; No. 422, Newtown; No. 423, Shrewsbury; No. 424, Jamestown; No. 425, Waterford; No. 426, Cressona; No. 427, Newtown; No. 430, Allegheny City; No. 431, Salzburg; No. 432, Philadelphia.

There are now 259 working Lodges in Pennsylvania, and the present membership of this Grand Lodge is 2,373, and the whole number of Free Masons is 29,340.

Within this period, with competent brethren, members of the Grand Lodge, I have visited and held Grand Lodges for Instruction at the following points in the jurisdiction: Watsontown, and constituted a Lodge; Newtown, Bucks county, and constituted a Lodge; Philadelphia, three Lodges constituted; Milton; Columbia; Marietta; Harrisburgh; Wilkesbarre, eighteen Lodges represented; Honesdale, three Lodges represented; Blossburgh, five Lodges represented; Troy, six Lodges represented; Lewistown,

seven Lodges represented; Pittsburgh, thirty-three Lodges represented, and over two hundred brethren present; East Liberty, dedicated a new Masonic Hall for Heilman Lodge; Chestnut Hill, and several Lodges which meet in this Hall.

DISPENSATIONS GRANTED.

	AT PHILADELPHIA.	DISTRICTS.
To Enter, Pass, and Raise,	5	0
To Pass and Raise,	7	18
To Raise,	8	7
To Pass Chair,	191	99

Lodges restored to good standing in 1868, the same having been suspended for owing two years dues: No. 70, Athens; No. 108, Towanda; No. 143, Chambersburg; No. 153, Waynesburg; No. 218, Honesdale; No. 237, Beallsville; No. 251, Mercer; No. 264, Columbus; No. 329, Greensboro; No. 336, Gettysburg; No. 337, Monongahela City; No. 324, Mifflintown.

Lodges restored to good standing in 1868, the same having been suspended for non-returns: No. 356, Ten Mile Village; No. 303, Titusville; No. 239, Freeport; No. 361, Newville; No. 302, Mechanicsburg.

During the year 1867 there were

Admissions,	589
Initiations,	3,681
Rejections,	688
Suspended and expelled,	358
Resignations,	838
Deaths,	268
Total number of membership,	26,140

Add for initiations in past year, 1868, say 3,700, and the total number of Masons in this jurisdiction is thus 29,840.

There appears to be a neglect of duty on the part of some Worshipful Masters and Senior and Junior Wardens, which for want of proper instruction may become a violation of a landmark, in regard to the *charge* of the warrants of constitution of their Lodges. For the future government of these officers it is proper now to state, that without the warrant no Lodge can be opened. The Worshipful Master is primarily and absolutely responsible for it. In his absence the Senior Warden, and in the absence of both, the Junior Warden is the only recognized officer who can produce it. When all are absent no Lodge can be opened. This is a landmark. The proper Masonic authority has decided that a violation of this landmark, especially as to the lawful custody of the warrants, will subject the Lodge to the penalty of suspension. The measure of this penalty, as to its duration, of course, is to be governed by a discretion, of which the larger element will be a charitable and fraternal consideration of the facts in each particular case. But the principle is now distinctly announced, that disregard of the duty imposed on the Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, as to the care of the charters of Lodges, is to be followed by a penalty on the Lodge itself. It is earnestly hoped that no case will ever arise when the disagreeable consequences thus referred to may become necessary. The brethren, however, now informed of this decision, will no doubt see to it, that their officers are competent for the responsibilities of their respective stations.

When an application or petition for initiation and membership is presented to a Lodge, it is referred to a Committee. That which is thus required of this Committee is plain. The Lodge charges it, on its behalf, with two

duties: the first, fully to inquire, and secondly, unanimously to report. The Lodge having delegated to its Committee these duties, a report is to be made how they were performed. Every well-instructed Past Master knows that a report to be signed by all the Committee, does not necessarily require it to be the record of the same opinion of all the members of the Committee. I need not do more than mention this much of the course of proceeding. The present purpose is to instruct those who may not be informed, that a Committee cannot give up, or part with, or return the petition, while it is in its hands. It must report to the Lodge, and then the petition can be withdrawn by the petitioner or applicant, through his friend in the Lodge, if no objection thereto is expressed. This permits no further comment at this time, in this form.

The Grand Lodge Committee on Landmarks have decided, after very careful consideration of the subject, that it is a custom of the craft, and to be so considered, that when an individual, whose place of residence is within the jurisdiction of a Lodge, applies to another Lodge at a distance from his home, friends, and neighbors; the Lodge to which such application is made should, in a lawful manner, ask the Lodge nearest to which such person resides, if there are any objections to granting the application. I desire to invite the attention of the fraternity to this wise custom. Its observance is a duty becoming more necessary. Free Masonry never proselytes. It seeks no strength in numbers or dignity from men. Those who are well qualified are, if found worthy, admitted; but they must come voluntarily and knock at its temple doors. Hence it is kept free from

the contaminating and destroying influences which are gathered into other societies, hidden too often under the specious pretexts that numbers constitute strength, and the worldly popularity of men, unstable as water, as it not unfrequently proves to be, gives importance to such bodies. The pure, the true, the just, who can circumscribe their opinions and passions within the bounds of mutual esteem and fraternal relations; who have self-control and moral courage sufficient to enable them to override the prejudices and bigotries, motives and debased influences of the outside world; who can perform assumed duties without regard to the strife, contention and other influences which actuate the ignorant and the arrogant, who in the world pass for wise and respectable; such give lustre to Free Masonry, only because they are true Masons. It does not require the wisdom of Solomon to know that the true Mason, and the member of a Lodge, are not necessarily the same. Membership is attainable by a strict compliance with the severest tests; but Free Masonry in its purity, beauty, and efficacy, is known by our faith in its sublime principles. This is not obtained by forms or ceremonies.

I wish to call your attention to this broad distinction. It is more than necessary, now, when it is to be feared that many from the world, actuated by its instincts and motives, seek membership in our ancient and honorable Order, either to give them a respectability among men, which they cannot earn for themselves, or to seek to use the power of this fraternity for purposes which are forbidden by its teachings. If such there are, true Masonry will wilt them down to harmless insignificance, and their existence will only be known in the craft, by their awkward efforts to escape from

an association they at last discover they are pre-eminently disqualified to enjoy.

By the opportunities which have been offered to exchange fraternal greetings with the brethren, it has been made apparent that an absolute necessity exists for direct and prompt intercourse in regard to work and jurisprudence, between brethren and Lodges, and an officer well skilled and properly versed and thoroughly qualified for the duty of giving instruction. I need not more fully explain this need. Nor is it necessary to do more than suggest what errors, evils, and mischiefs may spring up from, if they have not heretofore grown out of, isolation, self-dependence, or a supposed neglect of the welfare of Subordinate Lodges by the Grand Lodge. If I could, in any written communication, give to the Grand Lodge the experience which has been obtained in these visitations, you, my brethren, would fully and cordially agree, that the part of wisdom would be to protect all, in the future, from the misfortune of these operating causes of difficulties. It has been my constant effort to obviate them. In this effort the District Deputy Grand Masters have each and all given their undivided support. I take this public mode of extending to them my most signal approval of the manner they all discharged their representative duties. The Grand Lodge, and the craft in general, are under lasting obligations to them for their untiring devotion and earnest zeal in their work.

The "books of record" which each District Deputy Grand Master keeps and sends to me yearly for examination, will one day be the most valuable contribution to our Masonic history. Right Worshipful Past Grand Master

Henry M. Phillips in making the regulation, while he was Grand Master, that these books should be examined yearly, can now realize the advantage he hoped would be obtained by this rule. I can invoke these records for duty performed, labor given, advice offered, counsel imparted, and likewise as evidence of the golden fruits gathered from this good seed sown. It will be observed that the experiences of the past year have justified me in changing some of the districts, only because the best interests of the Lodges and the brethren located therein, required it. This has made it necessary to relieve some Deputy District Grand Masters from further service; but they each will know that the cause did not in any single instance arise from any want of fraternal accord or confidence between us.

This jurisdiction is growing. Every year, is laying an increased tax on the time and knowledge of the Grand Master. It is my highest Masonic ambition to hand it over to my successor, a jewel, bright as the sun, fair as the moon, and powerful as an army with banners, in its influences for the good of mankind. It is my fervent prayer that then there shall not be heard within our borders a harsh sound like that of a hammer on iron, nor a grating on the Masonic ear, like the sound of a saw in the sapless wood.

This occasion is taken to advise the brethren so to look after their places of meeting, that both as to locality, convenience, and adaptation to its purposes, it shall be free from any Masonic objections. There are places of this kind that need improvement in this respect, and I know the craft will cheerfully conform to any suggestions now made on this subject.

A person who has been entered in another jurisdiction, and removes into this, with a demit as an Entered Apprentice, may, if the Lodge to which he applies for membership admits him into membership, have the work finished by such Lodge. But it is not competent in any other case for one Lodge to ask another to finish work begun by it, unless membership in such Lodge is first obtained. This membership must result from the fixing of the residence of such person within the jurisdiction of the Lodge to which he applies.

In obedience to the directions of the Grand Lodge, as unanimously expressed at the Quarterly Grand Communication, held December 27, 1868, in the presence of a large number of its members and a vast concourse of the brethren, the Grand Officers laid the corner-stone of the New Masonic Temple on the 24th of last June. Never before in this jurisdiction was a more imposing and solemn ceremony performed. Nearly 10,000 Free Masons were present. The manifestations of respect and consideration on the part of the citizens of Philadelphia on that occasion will ever be memorable. The craft felt impressed with the fact that a great undertaking was about to be begun by the Order, in which not only the Masonic fraternity of Pennsylvania, but of the world, were interested.

From almost all the Masonic jurisdictions in the United States evidence was given of this feeling. The following distinguished brethren were present by invitation:

NEW YORK.

John H. Anthon, ...	*M. W. Deputy Grand Master*
James M. Austin, M. D., .	*R. W. Grand Secretary.*
J. P. Buck, ...	*R. W. District Deputy Grand Master.*
R. D. Holms, ...	*M. W. Past Grand Master.*

DELAWARE.

DANIEL MCCLINTOCK, . . . *M. W. Grand Master.*
ROBERT W. BIRNIE, . . . *R. W. Grand Junior Warden.*
J. P. ALLMOND, ... *R. W. Grand Secretary.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

DR. WINSLOW LEWIS, . . . *M. W. Past Grand Master.*
WILLIAM SUTTON, ... *M. W. Deputy Grand Master.*

RHODE ISLAND.

N. H. GOULD, ... *M. W. Past Grand Master.*

INDIANA.

SOLOMON D. BAYLISS, . . . *M. W. Past Grand Master.*

MARYLAND.

JOHN COATES, ... *M. W. Grand Master.*
FRANCIS BURNS, ... *R. W Deputy Grand Master.*
LAWRENCE SANGSTON, . . . *R. W. Senior Grand Warden.*
CHARLES A. WAILES, . . . *R. W. Junior Grand Warden.*
GEORGE W. HERRING, . . . *R. W. Grand Secretary.*
FREDERICK WOODWORTH, . . *R. W. Grand Treasurer.*
A. MCCOMAS, ... *Grand Chaplain.*
JAMES M. ANDERSON, . . . *Grand Marshal.*
WILLIAM A. WENTZ, . . *Grand Standard Bearer.*
EMANUEL CORBETT, ... *Grand Sword Bearer.*
JOHN M. MILLER, ... *Grand Senior Deacon.*
WILLIAM F. BURNS, ... *Grand Junior Deacon.*
FRANCIS LINCOLN, ... *Senior Grand Steward.*
E. B. ROYSTON, ... *Junior Grand Steward.*
A. D. EMMART, ... *Grand Pursuivant.*
JOHN M. DENNISON, ... *Director of Ceremonies.*
JACOB LIGHTS, ... *Grand Tyler.*

NEW JERSEY.

HENRY R. CANNON, ... *M. W. Grand Master.*
ROBERT RUSLING, ... *M. W. Deputy Grand Master.*
JAMES H. STEVENS, ... *R. W. Senior Grand Warden.*
WILLIAM E. PINE, ... *R. W. Junior Grand Warden.*
H. E. PHELPS, ... *R. W. Grand Secretary.*
WILLIAM S. WHITHEAD, . . *M. W. Past Grand Master.*
JAMES TRIMBLE, ... *M. W. Past Grand Master.*

Bro. B. R. SHEKELL, *Tyler* of Potomac Lodge, Washington, D. C.
A. B. SHEKELL, Washington, D. C., who brought the gavel Bro. GEORGE WASHINGTON used at laying the corner-stone of the Federal Capitol, at Washington, and which was used on this occasion.

Those who were prevented from uniting with us sent the most cordial Masonic greeting.

Several of the Right Worshipful Past Grand Masters of this Grand Lodge favored us with their presence, viz.: Past Grand Masters William Barger, Samuel H. Perkins, James Page, Henry M. Phillips, David Skerrett, John Thomson, Peter Williamson. Those who were unable to join the Grand Lodge sent sincere regrets at their absence. Many District Deputy Grand Masters were also present.

As the sun at its high meridian on that St. John's day threw its effulgence on the work and the ceremonial of the brotherhood; as it sank to rest in the West, its golden beams tinged with radiance the face of nature; so the rays of unity and harmony, peace and concord beamed forth from the hearts of the craftsmen, and their voices gave united testimony of the Masonic satisfaction which saluted the work so well ended, with congratulations and rejoicings.

The Masonic Ritual adapted to the occasion, and the Address I then made to the assembled craft, are hereto annexed.

It may be interesting to state that the Corner-Stone is five feet six and a-half inches long, two feet four and a-half inches deep, four feet nine and a-half inches wide; of granite from the Havre de Grace quarry of Brothers Armstrong & Quinn, and weighed between nine and ten tons. The following is a list of the articles deposited in the stone by the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary, Brother John Thomson, and the Right Worshipful Grand Treasurer, Brother Peter Williamson.

Copy of the Holy Bible.
Copy of the Ahiman Rezon.
List of Lodges in this jurisdiction.
Copy of the last Annual Publication.
Copy of the resolutions of Grand Lodge in reference to the building of the Temple.
Copy of the Masonic Register for 1868.
Coins of the United States.
"Washington" Penny, 1791.
"Franklin" Penny, 1787.
A piece of wood, cut from one of the cedars of Lebanon.
A piece of marble, part of the Golden Gate of the Temple of King Solomon.
A piece of stone from the foundation of the Temple at Jerusalem.
A gold Masonic Medal, "Keystone."
A silver Medal of Past Grand Master Brother Peter Williamson.

Copper Medal struck in commemoration of the election of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master, 24th November, 1790.

Fragment of a foundation stone of Solomon's Temple, found forty feet below the Mosque of "Omar."

Gold Masonic Medal, (circle.)

A silver set of Lodge Jewels and the Working Tools of a Master Mason's Lodge.

Biography of Brother Stephen Girard.

Newspapers of the day.

Various articles, gifts from individual brethren.

The authenticity of all these articles deposited was fully established.

In the Corner-Stone, a cavity was cut to contain the above articles. The box containing them was lead, presented by J. C. Hunter & Co. This box was covered with a white marble slab, on which was cut the names of the Right Worshipful Grand Officers, Building Committee, Architect, and Superintendent. This slab was presented by Brother William Struthers.

It is but just to state, that the efforts of the Building Committee, the Architect, and the Superintendent, cheerfully given to make the accommodations so pre-eminently fitting and proper, were fully appreciated by the thousands who were thus enabled to witness the ceremonies.

The Building Committee having charge of the construction of the new Temple, has thus far faithfully attended to its responsible trust. Each member feels the importance of the position to which he has been appointed. The Chair-

man of the Sub-Committee on Plan, Brother White, has devoted much time to qualify himself for a full comprehension of the subject of construction, in harmony with the purpose of the structure. The Grand Lodge can rest entirely satisfied with the manner the work is progressing. Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden Perkins, the Chairman of the Committee, has given time and labor, without stint, to his duties, and this brother deserves the commendation of the Grand Lodge therefor. It was my decided conviction when the Temple was directed to be built, that the best method to be adopted in its building, was to avoid a general contract, but to make special contracts for each part of the work, as well as for the materials, and require in each contract, that unless the work and materials so to be furnished were approved by the General Superintendent appointed by the Grand Lodge, the default should be put upon those supplying the materials or performing the work. This, I am glad to say, has been adopted. Brother John Bolt, the Superintendent, has, by the most strict and most praiseworthy compliance with his duty, saved the Grand Lodge money, and caused the work to be most thoroughly done. The foundation is now completed, and in order to test it, allow it to settle, and prevent many mishaps which, in so large a building, would arise from lack of this precaution, nothing more will be undertaken until the coming spring. As it advances, step by step, the architect, Brother Windrim, will be enabled to conform the plan to the practical wants of the craft. When the edifice is finished, the exterior, with its appropriate symbolization—without which, let me say, it would be a grotesque failure, suited as well for any other purpose, than a Temple dedicated to the esoteric mysteries of our Ancient Order—will command the

admiration of the student of architecture, the friend of science, the lover of the beautiful, and those who can be impressed by beholding the grand and expressive. Pennsylvania Free Masons for coming time will be justified in entertaining a noble pride in this Temple. The craft everywhere feels a deep interest in its success. While we maintain with persistency the simplicity of our ceremonial, because we believe it is in conformity to the ancient landmarks, yet we show the craft and the world in this Temple, that architecture was a science the founders of Free Masonry inaugurated as a Masonic study, and it has ever since been taught to the craftsmen, to be perfected as knowledge was obtained. Those classic and renowned structures which have exhausted the admiration of ages and nations, were the results of Masonic knowledge and Masonic skill.

The whole cost of the ground and the work on the Temple, from the beginning, up to the 15th of November, A. L. 5868, which is the end of the financial year of this Grand Lodge, amounts to the sum of $209,344.77. Of this sum, Subordinate Lodges have subscribed $120,400. From other Masonic sources, $51,500; from the Grand Lodge Fund, $66,065.76; total, $237,965.76. This shows, on the 15th of November, the end of the last financial year, a balance in hand unexpended of $28,620.99. The amount estimated to be necessary for work and material for the Temple during the present, or current financial year, is $190,000.

I take this occasion to request, that the Committee will cause to be prepared a fire-proof apartment in this building, in which the ancient ecords of the Grand Lodge and the

Subordinate Lodges can be placed for their preservation. This is absolutely necessary. Many Lodges have minute-books and original and valuable papers, without the most ordinary protection.

The Order in Pennsylvania will most cheerfully contribute, either as individual Masons, or as Lodges, from time to time, the funds required to finish this Temple. That "the ways and means" for the purpose might be intrusted to competent persons, and "the Building Committee" relieved from any other duty than erecting the building, "Trustees of the Building Fund" were appointed, charged with the business of Finance. These Trustees now furnish the money as the Building Committee requires it. The Committee of Finance of the Grand Lodge examines these accounts quarterly. A better arrangement could not be made, to protect the funds and supervise the work for which they are disbursed. My anxious care has been, that every dollar subscribed should be properly expended, and the Grand Lodge may be fully and entirely satisfied this has been done faithfully.

During the past year the Masonic duty of relieving the distressed has been, as usual, well performed. The Trust Fund devised by Brother Stephen Girard has, out of its income, dispensed $3,100.50 for the aid of one hundred and twenty-eight brethren. The Grand Lodge Charity Fund has contributed $2,565 for the relief of one hundred and forty-five applicants. This is independent of the sums disbursed by each subordinate Lodge, to those who apply directly to these sources of relief. Of the amount thus granted, no record is made, which is accessible. The unpre-

tending, unostentatious hand of Masonic comfort, to those who shrink from proclaiming their wants, makes no record of its obedience to its obligations. The Masonic heart feels the duty and cheerfully performs it. The angel of mercy takes cognizance of the act, and marks it on the page of the "Book of Remembrance," there to remain among those good deeds, which being pure, of good report, and holy, are eternal.

Permit me here to suggest that a fund be raised by Lodge contributions, or the bequest of some brother who, like Girard, seeks to do good, or by both united, the income of which should be exclusively devoted, under the care of a committee of the Grand Lodge, to the relief of the widows and daughters of Masons. There is a growing necessity for such a fund. Many instances occur of peculiar suffering by this class, which it is not always easy, promptly to aid. The want of prompt attention to these persons is a double cause of distress. I beg leave to make these remarks now, because I feel sure that in the coming year some heart will be awakened to their propriety, and a little fountain of Masonic benevolence will begin to flow, in time growing into a stream of joy and gladness for many and many worthy of its benefits.

The Ahiman Rezon declares certain standing committees of the Grand Lodge shall be elected at the Annual Communication next prior to St. John's day. All other committees of the Grand Lodge not so created, are to be appointed by the Grand Master. The wisdom of this regulation is too patent to be discussed. There are labors for such committee to perform which requires the frequent

advice of the grand officers, and, in the faithful discharge of their duties, a constant responsibility to them. The Grand Master is annually amenable to the Grand Lodge, and as it is at present constituted, to the craft in every Lodge in the jurisdiction. This makes the Grand Master what he should be, the representative of the whole fraternity. Every member of the Grand Lodge now has the right to approve or disapprove of his administration of its affairs, and hence the Grand Master has a heavier weight of responsibility placed upon him.

Under this view of the fundamental law, I have reappointed for this Masonic year, the Building Committee of the New Temple, and the Trustees of the Building Fund. The Grand Lodge not having otherwise ordered, it is my belief, the brethren that compose these Committees are, by character as Masons, and fidelity to their appointments, worthy of the continued and abiding confidence of the craft. Peradventure, which God forbid, necessity should exist for a change in either, or any Committee, there is the power to make it promptly.

It is very gratifying to be able to state that there are no Lodges now under suspension for non-payment of two years dues, or for want of proper returns, as provided by the Ahiman Rezon. Last year, several Lodges, by inadvertence, were deprived of their powers under their charters for this cause. The Grand Lodge, at my suggestion, enabled me to grant a remedy on their complying with those requirements of the constitution. This mode of relief was most beneficial. The effect of the penalty has produced the result to which I now allude.

At a Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge, held January 5, 1857, it was directed that photograph likenesses of all the Past Grand Masters be taken, that were obtainable, from which portraits in oil were to be made by an artist, to be chosen by a special committee then appointed. Nothing was done in this matter until 1867, when some photographs were obtained. It was quite important to the completion of this collection of photographs, that efforts should be made to secure as many likenesses as possible, and accordingly steps were taken for this purpose. Within the past year, after persistent effort, I have been able to collect the photograph portraits of thirty Past Grand Masters, and they are now in the Hall. There are yet six remaining to complete the entire number of Grand Masters since 1779. There have been thirty-six Grand Masters elected from 1779 to 1867. The likenesses of those yet wanting to make a complete gallery are

WILLIAM ALCOCK, second Grand Master.
ISRAEL ISRAEL, fifth Grand Master.
RICHARD TYBOUT, seventh Grand Master.
SAMUEL F. BRADFORD, eighth Grand Master.
WALTER KERR, ninth Grand Master.
BAYSE NEWCOMB, tenth Grand Master.

If it be possible to secure likenesses of any of these distinguished officers of this Grand Lodge, information to enable it to be accomplished, will be gladly received.

The Grand Lodge will be satisfied with this imperfect execution of the work imposed by the resolution of January, 1857. The cost of these portraits in oil, may well be postponed until the new Temple is finished. The material is

preserved for the purpose intended, and thus the means to accomplish it are secured, when it may be found necessary.

Reverence for the past is one of our virtues; for the past, when it was the then present, bestowed upon us its blessings. Then the oil of joy, the corn of nourishment, and the wine of refreshment came to us in their seasons. Let us, my brethren, be glad to do what we can, and to do it well, that the appropriate honors in fact and in memory, may ever be offered to the good and wise, excellent and distinguished brethren who, as Right Worshipful Grand Masters of this Grand Lodge, held the highest station the craft round the world could bestow.

The day succeeding each Quarterly Grand Communication of the Grand Lodge, a Lodge of Instruction is held for those who are able to be present. From the interest manifested, and the very large attendance of officers and members of subordinate Lodges, I have been fully rewarded for the efforts thus made to establish uniformity in the work of the craft. The necessity for these Lodges of Instruction was manifest. It has come to my knowledge that for many years past, the greatest irregularities have crept into the proceedings of Lodges, near, as well as remote from, this Masonic Hall. Without uniformity in the most important points, in the action of these several constituents of the Grand Lodge, a door is left wide open for dangers to enter unobserved. This must be promptly prevented. All that could be done to this end, in the past year, has been done, and the responsibility shall not rest on me, if whatever is required to insure a more thorough knowledge, not only on the part of Deputy District Grand Masters, but also by officers of Lodges, is not imparted. It is very essential that

the Secretaries should be fully informed of all that relates to legislation, and the many subjects to which they should give study and application. The regulations of the Grand Lodge are such, that superficial knowledge of their intent and mode of procedure, causes inconvenience and delay. This is especially so, if a different course in regard thereto is adopted by these officers. It is expressly to be understood, that whatever advice or information Lodges or their members desire, as to the work or jurisprudence, must be addressed to the District Deputy Grand Master. This rule has been in operation for the past year, and has so far been of decided advantage. That it should become general in all cases, is now to be made known. The reasons have been heretofore given, and the subject is again brought to the notice of the craft, in order that this may be accomplished.

I would most fraternally caution all Worshipful Masters to avoid taking the views or opinions from unauthorized sources, on any subject which relates to the work or proceedings of their Lodges. However good the motive for giving such views or opinions, the ability to express them in accordance with the regulations of the Grand Lodge is often wanting. This produces confusion, and the difficulties thus intended to be removed are magnified, and rendered worse than before. There is now no need of volunteer teachers. The Grand Lodge has approved of the means adopted for this purpose by the grand officers, and on them the duty and responsibility are properly placed. With twenty-seven District Deputies, it is no longer a complaint that instruction cannot be authoritatively received.

It is worthy of consideration by those directly interested,

if it would not be well for each Lodge to fix a time certain each month for its regular stated meeting, and to rescind the provisions in the by-laws which sanction two stated meetings in the month. Special meetings could then be held if necessary. This would make a rule common to all Lodges, to hold one stated meeting in each month, leaving it optional with any to call extra meetings, as necessity might require. Two stated meetings are not usually demanded in four weeks, and the mode by which they are designated is not always as convenient as a day or time absolutely certain. The suggestion is made only to call attention to the subject, leaving it of course to the decision of the Lodges, whose practical experience best can determine if it would be better to remain as at present. A great advantage certainly would be gained, if each Lodge in the jurisdiction had a fixed time, each month, for its regular stated meeting.

At the Annual Grand Communication held on the 2d of this month, the members present and the Lodges by their representatives, were pleased again to elect me to this Station, the duties of which I have now performed for nearly two years. This length of service was occasioned by the sad termination of the illness of Right Worshipful Grand Master Goddard.

To have received a unanimous vote at the last election would have caused me to doubt my fitness for the station. The labor and the responsibility of the Oriental chair, if performed with a single eye to the best interests of the craft in the whole jurisdiction, must of necessity create some dissatisfaction. At the Annual Communication for

the election of Grand Master, I determined to give every brother an opportunity to express his opinion by his vote. The result satisfied me, that the administration of the Grand Lodge under my charge was neither negative in its character, nor uncertain in its aims. With whatever judgment, other than belongs exclusively to the Masonic heart and mind, that may have found its record in that ballot, I have nothing to do, and less to say. The continued confidence which so large a majority of the brethren therein expressed, is the surest and highest evidence, that in this ancient, honorable, and growing fraternity, he who faithfully performs the trust committed to him, need have no doubt that he will obtain the reward of a good conscience, and receive the approbation of the brethren. The one I now feel, the other was so markedly manifested, as to silence the inadequate return of gratitude which I fain, would else seek now, properly to express.

And now, my brethren, we have finished the review of the past year. I have entire confidence you will approve both the spirit and the manner the duties of this Station have been performed. This report has been made, that you may the better understand the present labors of the Oriental chair. The obligations resting on the conscience of the Grand Master to maintain the landmarks, usages, and customs of the Order, to support the constitution, rules and regulations, and edicts of the Grand Lodge, and preserve its dignity and sovereignty, are unyielding. More rigid than the proclaimed inflexibility of the laws of the Medes and Persians, these obligations, supreme and paramount, demand unqualified obedience. This duty to obey, permits no mental reservation to lessen or weaken it.

Onerous, and not unfrequently disagreeable as is its performance, the reward of approbation and support which the true Mason unhesitatingly bestows, not only makes the labor light, but the burden easy. The integrity of Free Masonry, its existence and its perpetuity, depend on the fidelity of all to these foundation stones of the Order. If one be loosened, stability, steadfastness and security are thus, and thereby, put in peril.

My brethren, there yet remains a word to be spoken, which will come to your ears in the soft and muffled cadences of Masonic sorrow. In our advancement over the road which begins in life and ends in death, longer or shorter is the time of our journey. At every sunset we pitch our moving tents a day's march nearer to this journey's end. One by one, our brethren leave us, and lie down to rest. Having kept the faith and finished their work, the God of the whole earth, and the Heaven of Heavens, of men and angels, Jehovah, the Eternal Father, calls them to lodge in the Temple invisible, everlasting. Amid that multitude which no man can number, where the amethyst and sapphire, the topaz, the jasper, and the emerald shine with a lustre brilliant because of the holy halo which surrounds the "Great white Throne," the jewels of these brethren are also seen in that greater light, which exhaustless love, Divine charity, and unbounded and enduring mercy eternally emit. For those of the craft who have thus departed from among us during the past year, let us hope, that in a sublime degree, they are enjoying happiness inexpressible.

ORATION.

History points to the year A. M. 2992, more than ten centuries before the Christian era, as the period when Solomon began to build a Temple to be dedicated to the God of Israel. This marvellous work was the creation of men, specially instructed and skilled in wisdom, science and arts, which, to all others, were unknown. Selected from tribes and nations after they had acquired this esoteric knowledge, these men of Tyre, Sidonia and neighboring nationalities, undertook the work which Solomon required for the accomplishment of his purpose. The site chosen was "at Jerusalem in Mount Moriah."

The associations, sacred and profane, which cluster around that hallowed eminence, are but the outer covering of facts, mysteries and events, which have made impressions on the human mind, and produced consequences on the soul of man, lasting through time, and outreaching into eternity. Nowhere in Christendom can there be found an educated intellect, which has not been wrought up to its highest capacities by the record of the mighty works, stupendous mysteries, and miraculous events which consecrate Jerusalem. The descendants of the chosen people who saw Moses, and heard the law and the prophets, look yet, with faith, to the time when the holy city shall be the resting-place of the Ark of their Covenant. The Christian bows

his head in devout adoration as he contemplates the memories of Olivet. Even the heathen feel an inexpressible awe at the recital of the histories of the Cæsars and Centurions who then reigned and ruled over Palestine. Philosophers and scholars have exhausted centuries in a failure to explain, by human reason, the unfaithfulness of the records and revelations which give sanction and sacredness to the scenes of Gethsemane and the Holy Sepulchre.

Amid this throng who adore, doubt, hope, reason and wonder, the fraternity of Free Masons contemplates Jerusalem, Mount Moriah, and the Temple of King Solomon, undisturbed by conflicting opinions, and unassailed by perplexing misgivings. We read the record with abiding confidence in its verity. No one stone remains upon another of the Temple's porch or pinnacle, yet we acknowledge the testimony they delivered, in establishing the faith we hold, and the lessons it imparts. The pillars, though overthrown and destroyed, fail not, even now, to impress their strength and beauty on the sincerity of our conviction and the steadfastness of our devotion. We hear to-day the reverberations of this proclaimed evidence, as they come down to us through the vaulted gallery of ages. Those who wrought the stone in the quarries, and made the forests of Lebanon resound with the sounds of labor, were Craftsmen of our Order, and their works have now a living tongue among us. We know and recognize the Master "skilful to work in gold, and silver, and brass, and iron, and stone, and timber," and "to grave any manner of graving;" and we also recognize THE ORDER OF ASSOCIATION, which gave to the labor of all employed, unity, harmony, and success.

Discarding all individual interpretations of the lessons which were taught in the seven years required to build the Temple; resisting all innovations on the system which the wise men who designed and superintended its erection had established; resting in an abiding confidence that Solomon, and Hiram, King of Tyre, and Hiram of Tyre, had immutably impressed on the Craft, the results of their researches into the origin of the fraternity, constituting it, under their government, the expression of the wisdom and knowledge of the earliest of civilizations, the Masonic brotherhood today, in all nations, is steadfast, immovable, united, and powerful for good.

The primal cause of this characteristic of our Craft is found in that continuous devotion to the ancient landmarks, usages and customs, which has ever marked its history. In no spirit of vain-glory, but with a strict regard to that verity, which is the inner life of history, we can declare, that the perpetuity of Free Masonry; its steadfastness; its resistance to all innovations; its fidelity to its original constitution, have been established by the commanding cooperation of unity, obedience, and reverence. Amid the convulsions which have overturned dynasties, uprooted systems, desolated society, and destroyed peoples, convulsions caused by the vigor of antagonisms, which social organization has permitted or provoked, our Brotherhood, profoundly impressed by the virtues, teachings and principles by which it originated, has stood in the grandeur of its equanimity, conscious of an unshaken adherence to these organic laws.

Peaceable in all its works; fearing God; obeying the

civil magistrate, Free Masonry obtrudes neither its principles nor its practice on public notice. Retiring from the gaze of the world, seeking nothing from its favor, independent of its power or opinions, Masonry lives by a law unto itself, which for nearly three thousand years has preserved it to be a light and a lesson to mankind. Hoary in its antiquity, it receives from all enlightened and thinking men the homage which cultivated intelligence ever freely bestows on the ancient and the honorable. In the performance of its duties, or in the exercise of its rights inherent by length of possession, inherent by immemorial custom and usage, inherent as existing prior to any present form of human government, it comes before the world, challenging a respect and consideration, which not even an untutored savage would deny.

Thus, at this time, the Masonic fraternity is engaged publicly in a most interesting ceremony. Here, in your presence, my Brethren, we have laid a CORNER-STONE on which to build a Temple, to be dedicated to its mysteries. Masonry has mysteries and rites which are secret from all who are not qualified to comprehend them. These it has preserved for ages. Is it forbidden to keep in silence that which is only to be made manifest in the all-knowing Time? To "know thyself" has been a study of the human mind since man was made in the image of his Creator, and what yet is known? The soul, its nature, essence and origin, its present and its future, the relations it holds to Will and Consciousness, its moral attributes, the laws which it obeys, and its energies for good or evil, are secrets God has reserved, not here or now to be divulged. Man beholds the inscrutable, yet to be unsealed. God has not uttered all his

knowledge, nor communicated to man all his wisdom. The world around us has its mysteries. From the highest order of created things, through all degrees of the Divine workmanship, the unrevealed is found under the seal of Secrecy. Behold the tiniest wild-flower, hiding itself among the rocks on the hill-side, as the first rays of sunlight kiss its dew-wet petals and display its blushing beauties; are these all the secrets hidden in its calyx? It will emit its perfume as incense, wave its leaves in sign of worship, bow to the gentle wind in token of obedience, and at sunset, with head declining as if in the posture of prayer for protection, will trustingly fold itself up under the canopy of the sky, and beneath the watchful stars, to await in faith the coming morrow; but it has not, the while, revealed those secrets God gave it to keep; and it will not!

Masonry has also secrets which are not to be made manifest till the time for declaring all things. For whatever cause attacked, by either the ignorant, the wicked, the scoffer, the faithless, or the false, the Brotherhood is pledged to maintain itself now and hereafter, as aforetime. We laugh to scorn the futile efforts of men either ignorant or mistaken, "deceitful above all things and desperately wicked," who seek notoriety by their otherwise resultless assaults on this Fraternity. Against all hostilities it is protected by a security, consecrated by the centuries.

We have laid this Corner-Stone. Our ceremonies are not novelties to dazzle or deceive. They are intended neither to gratify pride nor manifest power. We have not the right to change or alter them. As our Order originally received them, so they have remained unto this present,

and so they must go forward into the hereafter. They are the expressions of meanings and characteristics which custom, older than our language, permits us thus to communicate. The Temple we propose to erect is to be devoted to our ceremonial and symbolic rites and mysteries. Guarded by the science of architecture, the wisdom of the ages, the virtue of purity in heart, the unselfishness of charity, the obedience of faith, the silence of reverence, the strength of unity, and the unbroken promises of God, it will stand, as a refuge and a fortress of the Craft, like a great rock in a weary land. In its hallowed enclosure the light of Masonry will ever illumine those who seek virtue and knowledge.

The profane, the schismatic, and the agitator, can never defile it, for to them, its doors are barred by those virtues, they neither appreciate nor comprehend. Selfishness is so abashed by the sublime rebuke of an unostentatious benevolence, that it fails in the arrogance which else would nerve it, to seek an entrance through its guarded portals.

Within this Temple our successors will assemble to work the same work we have performed, as our fathers before us have done in their day and generation. When this Temple shall have been finished, those who gather together at its dedication will offer up to God the same prayer King Solomon did at Jerusalem when he completed the work God first promised King David that he should undertake, but which afterwards He intrusted to King Solomon. On that day, the Brotherhood of Free Masons, in the Temple built on this Corner-Stone, will, with one accord, say:

"Oh Lord God of Israel, there is no God like Thee in the heavens nor in the earth.

"Yet have Thou respect to the prayers of Thy servant and to his supplication, O Lord my God, to hearken unto the cry and to the prayer which Thy servant prayeth before Thee to-day.

"That Thine eyes may be open toward this house day and night, even toward the place of which Thou hast said, My name shall be there; that Thou mayest hearken unto the prayer which Thy servant shall make toward this place.

"When the heaven is shut up, and there is no rain, because they have sinned against Thee; if they pray toward this place, and confess Thy name, and turn from their sin, when Thou afflictest them:

"Then hear Thou in heaven, and forgive the sin of Thy servants, and of Thy people, Israel, that Thou teach them the good way wherein they should walk; and give rain upon Thy land, which Thou hast given to Thy people for an inheritance.

"If there be in the land famine, if there be pestilence, blasting, mildew, locusts, or if there be caterpillar; if their enemy besiege them in the land of their cities; whatsoever plague or whatsoever sickness there be:

"Then hear Thou in heaven Thy dwelling-place, and forgive, and do and give to every man according to his ways, whose heart Thou knowest; for Thou, even Thou, only knowest the hearts of the children of men."

Well may the world wonder; well may the spirit of destruction, which assails the holy, the ancient and the established, falter and grow weary; well may the profane mock, while this great Brotherhood, defying all the enemies of human institutions, advances with Time, leaving its frailties behind. Since Greece was the home of those mysteries

which have made Eleusis immortal; and Jerusalem the holy repository of those more sublime, supernatural, divine and eternal, our rites and ceremonies have made indelible impressions on the mind of mankind.

Now, in our age of unrest and dissension, we in unity and harmony, begin the foundation of a structure, dedicated to principles of amity, and faith, everlasting in their nature, and in their origin antedating all modern institutions. Before the Pyramids were built; before architecture and sculpture had crowned with their trophies the Acropolis of Athens; before the wolf-nursed twins had marked the earliest limits of imperial Rome; whilst Druidical rites were celebrated in the oaken groves of Britain, and the primeval inhabitants roamed over this undiscovered Western World, Masonry existed, and taught its perpetual lessons of virtue, charity and fraternity.

With what austere assuredness Free Masons contemplate their history! With what unfaltering faith they foreknow their future! Science, in her explorations now, at Nineveh and Jerusalem, is revealing cumulative testimony, covered by the incrustations of ages, in corroboration of our Masonic teachings. Science is thus giving to Masonic Truth a resurrection. The stone which Time rolled over her sepulchre, to seal it, has crumbled into dust, and she reclaims her immortality.

Thus, Brethren, we close the labors of to-day. Let the ceremonies we have performed serve to revive in us that faith, which our Order professes. Let us renew here, at the foundation of our Temple, our devotion to the principles

which bind the Brotherhood together. May our children's children, in the generations to come, as our fathers did in the generations that have passed, proclaim, with triumphant praise, "In strength we establish our house!" Let us learn Masonic wisdom from the ages. Voiceful it calls from off the mountains, rising rugged and hoary out of the deepening darkness of the Past, till its echoes resound from the impenetrable vastness of the Future. Let us listen, that we may understand what is comprehensible in the Present. It is thus God uttereth speech, and showeth knowledge.

CEREMONIES

ON

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE

FOR THE

NEW MASONIC TEMPLE.

ST. JOHN'S DAY, JUNE 24th, 5868.

I. The Procession will be formed on Broad Street, south of Chestnut Street, under printed orders from the Grand Marshal.

II. The Procession will halt when the left arrives at Arch and Broad Streets, moving South. The GRAND LODGE and GRAND OFFICERS will then pass through, the line being in open order, and the Brethren, by the regulation, uncovered.

III. The Grand Lodge and the Grand Officers take the positions assigned them, the Grand Officers at their Stations and Places.

IV. When order is obtained—

1. The R. W. Grand Chaplain makes the

OPENING PRAYER.

We come before Thee, Thou Great and Eternal God and Father, maker of worlds and ruler of men, to offer to Thee our adoration and praise, our prayers and thanksgiving. We pray Thee to bless the work now begun, with the corn of strength, the wine of refreshment, and the oil of joy. We implore Thee to bless the great Brotherhood of Free Masonry here, and everywhere, and give to it, unity, harmony, and prosperity. We ask Thee of Thy great mercy to preserve and protect us, and have compassion for those who suffer, and be the God of the widow and the fatherless of our Brethren. Be pleased to teach us our work, that we may ever revere Thy holy name, and obey Thy divine laws, so that in all our labors we may have respect to those in authority over us, as they and we, are accountable to Thee, the only wise God, blessed forever. Look down from heaven, Thy dwelling-place, O Thou who created the earth and the sea, the sun, moon, and stars, and pour out upon this fraternity of men like blessings which aforetime Thou didst upon our fathers. O Thou omniscient, omnipotent and omnipresent God, hear us, be with us, and grant us Thy salvation. And when we shall have ended our labors on earth, may Thou, O Father of light and love, who art plenteous in mercy, guide us up to Thy throne, that we may, with those, who in white raiment and crowns of glory, with harps in their hands, sing the songs of joy and deliverance and redemption, throughout the endless ages of eternity. Amen.

2. MASONIC ANTHEM.

WRITTEN FOR THE OCCASION.

MUSIC COMPOSED AND ARRANGED BY BROTHER W. P. CUNNINGTON.

In every clime, from age to age,
Masons performed their mystic rite,
Craftsmen, scholar, poet, sage,
Met, and beheld Masonic light.

In every clime, in every nation,
Masons their Temple built in peace,
From corner-stone to dedication,
No discord caused their work to cease.

Apprentice, Craft, and Master Mason,
Each his allotted task performed,
And in whatever place or station,
Devoted faith his work adorned.

Strong in this faith, in bonds united,
Which hostile men essay to sever,
Our solemn vows to each are plighted,
To be a Brotherhood forever.

Masons here lay a sure foundation,
Amid their prayers and joyous lays,
On which to build a habitation,
Now, as it was in ancient days.

Then ask of God his choicest blessing,
That Masons' work may perfect be.
And Masonry, each heart possessing,
The Craft may dwell in unity.

3. The Grand Marshal then proclaims—

SILENCE—SILENCE—SILENCE!

V. The R. W. Deputy Grand Master addresses the Grand Master.

Right Worshipful Sir:

"The Grand Lodge of the most ancient and honorable fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania, and Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging," having unanimously resolved, at Grand Quarterly Communications, held December 18th, A. L. 5865, December 17th, A. L. 5866, and June 5th, A. L. 5867, to build on this site a new Masonic Temple, the members and brethren are now here assembled for the purpose of witnessing the impressive ceremony of laying the Corner-Stone of the Edifice. The Grand Lodge, at a Grand Quarterly Communication, held December 27th, A. L. 5867, requested you, Worshipful Sir, to perform this work. The necessary arrangements have been made by the Committee of the Grand Lodge intrusted with their preparation, and I have now the pleasure to present to you the Chairman of that Committee.

1. Address of the Chairman of the Building Committee, to the R. W. Grand Master:

Right Worshipful Sir:

The Committee charged with the duty of preparing the Corner-Stone, and making the arrangements for its being laid, have completed their labors. It is now ready, Right Worshipful Sir, to be made the Foundation Stone of this new Temple.

VI. INVOCATION

By the R. W. Grand Chaplain.

Supreme Architect of heaven and earth, we render Thee our thanksgiving and praise for the Masonic Order, its establishment and its prosperity, and as members of which we are now assembled to praise Thee and magnify Thy holy name. Teach us, we pray Thee, to feel and know our dependence on Thee always, that by all our works, begun, continued, and ended in Thee, we may give Thee glory, for Thou art Jehovah, our Father and our God. And O, as Thou didst aforetime appear unto Thy servant Moses in a flame of fire, out of the midst of a bush, enkindle we beseech Thee in our hearts a flame of true devotion and reverence for Thee, brotherly kindness to each other, and of charity to all mankind. And now to Thee, King Eternal, the only wise God, be both honor and glory from everlasting to everlasting. Amen.

Response by the Brethren. Amen, so mote it be, Amen.

VII. The R. W Grand Master directs the R. W. Grand Treasurer to place the articles, coins, and other valuable gifts in the Corner-Stone.

The R. W. Grand Master then directs the.

R. W. Grand Secretary to read a list of the articles so deposited, the Resolutions of the Grand Lodge in relation to the new Temple, the list of the Building Committee, and the list of Lodges and Grand Officers.

IX. MASONIC ANTHEM.

WRITTEN FOR THE OCCASION.

MUSIC COMPOSED AND ARRANGED BY BROTHER W. P. CUNNINGTON.

Sons of the Mystic tie,
Brothers in Free Masonry,
Your voices raise,
In joyous anthem of triumphant praise,
To the Great Architect of all:
On Him we call,
For He, 'tis He alone,
Who in our hearts is the foundation stone.
While here to-day
A corner-stone we lay
Our Temple's symbolry
Of God and Virtue, Science, Masonry,
Faith, Hope and Charity,
Lights in our Fraternity
Beam as the light above.
Then may Jehovah, Father, God, his love,
Send to us a dove,
To bless us all,
To bless us all,
Great Architect! on Thee, on Thee we call.
Sons of the Mystic tie,
Brothers in Free Masonry,
Your voices raise,
In this your anthem of triumphant praise.

X. The R. W. GRAND MASTER then addresses the R. W. DEPUTY GRAND MASTER—

R. W. DEPUTY GRAND MASTER:

It is my will and pleasure, that the CORNER-STONE of the NEW MASONIC TEMPLE be now laid. You will announce the same to the R. W. SENIOR GRAND WARDEN, that he may

announce it to the R. W. Junior Grand Warden, with directions then to proclaim the same to the Brethren, that all present may govern themselves accordingly.

1. The R. W. Deputy Grand Master then addresses the R. W. Senior Grand Warden:

   It is the R. W. Grand Master's will and pleasure, that the Corner-Stone of the New Masonic Temple be now laid. You will announce the same to the R. W. Junior Grand Warden, with directions then to proclaim the same to the Brethren, that all present may govern themselves accordingly.

2. The R. W. Senior Grand Warden then addresses the R. W. Junior Grand Warden:

   It is the R. W. Grand Master's will and pleasure, that the Corner-Stone of the New Masonic Temple be now laid. You will proclaim the same to the Brethren, that all present may govern themselves accordingly.

3. R. W. Junior Grand Warden:

   Brethren, take notice, it is the R. W. Grand Master's will and pleasure, that the Corner-Stone of the New Masonic Temple be now laid on this site. Brethren, you will therefore govern yourselves accordingly.

4. The R. W. Grand Master then addresses the R. W. Deputy Grand Master:

   Right Worshipful Sir and Brother, you will see that the Craftsmen have well and truly prepared the Corner-Stone to be laid by me.

5. The R. W. Deputy Grand Master then addresses the R. W. Junior Grand Warden:

Brother R. W. Junior Grand Warden, you will now see that the Craftsmen have prepared the Stone, and that it is True and Trusty. Test it with the Plumb, and report to me if you are satisfied with the work of the Craftsmen.

6. The R. W. Junior Grand Warden then leaves his Station with the Plumb, and proceeds to the Stone, tests it, and says:

R. W. Deputy Grand Master, I find the Stone plumb, and the Craftsmen have prepared the Corner-Stone, True and Trusty.

7. The R. W. Deputy Grand Master then addresses the R. W. Senior Grand Warden:

Brother R. W. Senior Grand Warden, you will now examine and satisfy yourself if the Craftsmen have worked well. Try the Stone with the Level, and report to me the result of your examination.

8. The R. W. Senior Grand Warden then leaves his Station with the Level, and proceeds to the Stone, tries it, and says:

R. W. Deputy Grand Master, I find this Corner-Stone level, and that the Craftsmen have worked well.

9. The R. W. Deputy Grand Master then proceeds to the Stone with the Square, tests and tries it, then returns to his Station and says:

R. W. Grand Master, I find the Corner-Stone of this Masonic Temple, Tried, True, Trusty, Plumb, Level, and Square, and that the Grand Officers have approved the work, and have found it well and duly prepared, and that the Craftsmen have worked well.

10. The R. W. Grand Master then addresses the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Senior Grand Warden, and R. W. Junior Grand Warden.

Right Worshipful Brothers, you will proceed to the Stone, while the laborers and bearers are laying it in its proper position, at the northeast angle of the foundation, you will try it with the Plumb, Level, and Square, and report to us if it is well and duly prepared.

11. The Stone is then lowered to its bed, tried by the Grand Officers, who return to their Stations, and the R. W. Deputy Grand Master says:

R. W. Grand Master, the Corner-Stone is placed due East and West, and is now ready to be laid.

MUSIC.

GRAND HALLELUJAH CHORUS.

WRITTEN, AND MUSIC ARRANGED BY BROTHER W. P. CUNNINGTON.

Hallelujah! Hallelujah!
For the Lord God omnipotent reigneth,
The kingdom of this world is become
The kingdom of our Lord.
And He shall reign forever and ever,
King of Kings, and Lord of Lords.
Hallelujah! Hallelujah!

12. The SENIOR and JUNIOR GRAND DEACONS then go to the STONE with

THE TROWEL AND THE GAVEL.

XI. The R. W. GRAND MASTER, preceded by the GRAND MARSHAL and GRAND SWORD BEARER, then proceeds to the STONE, takes the TROWEL from the JUNIOR GRAND DEACON, puts cement, then takes the GAVEL from the SENIOR GRAND DEACON, strikes the CORNER-STONE three times with the GAVEL, returns to his Station, and says:

1. WE, RICHARD VAUX, GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN PENNSYLVANIA, AND MASONIC JURISDICTION THEREUNTO BELONGING, declare this CORNER-STONE to be PLUMB, LEVEL, and SQUARE, and so duly laid according to the ANCIENT USAGES, CUSTOMS, and LANDMARKS of FREE MASONRY, and may the Great Architect of Heaven and Earth bless the work here begun, and make it memorable to the latest generations.

2. MUSIC.

COMPOSED AND ARRANGED BY BROTHER W. P. CUNNINGTON.

Now the corner-stone is firmly laid,
Here shall the Temple stand:
The glory of our noble Craft,
Let God be praised;
He is always gracious
To His servants.
Exalt and glorify Him evermore;
The corner-stone now firmly laid.
Let God be praised.
Amen, "so mote it be."

3. The Grand Stewards then proceed to the STONE, with

CORN, WINE, OIL.

4. The GRAND OFFICERS then proceed to the STONE, and the STEWARD, presenting to the R. W. DEPUTY GRAND MASTER the CORNUCOPIA, he drops the CORN on the STONE, and says:

May plenty be showered down on the people of this ancient Commonwealth, and may the labors of the Craft be refreshed by the GREAT GIVER of every good and perfect gift.

5. The STEWARD then presents the WINE to the R. W. SENIOR GRAND WARDEN, who pours it on the STONE, and says:

May the health of the Craftsmen employed in erecting this Temple be preserved to them, and may the SUPREME ARCHITECT bless and prosper their labors.

6. The STEWARD then presents the OIL to the R. W. JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN, who drops OIL on the STONE, and says:

May the SUPREME RULER of the World vouchsafe unity, peace, and prosperity, to the people of Pennsylvania, and to the nations of the earth; preserve and protect the Fraternity of Free Masons; make the virtues of the Craft a lesson to the world, and the labors of the Craftsmen easy, and their burdens light.

7. The officers return to their places.

MUSIC.

MUSIC ARRANGED BY BROTHER W. P. CUNNINGTON.

Come, Father of the poor, to earth;
Come with Thy gifts of precious worth;
Come, light of all of mortal birth!

Whate'er without Thy aid is wrought,
Or temple proud, or wisest thought,
Is vain without Thy blessing sought.

O grant us, Lord, who trust in Thee,
And hold the faith in unity,
Thy precious gift of charity.

XII. The Chairman of the Building Committee then presents the Architect to the GRAND MASTER, saying:

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL SIR:

Let me present to you, BROTHER WINDRIM, chosen to be the ARCHITECT OF THE NEW TEMPLE. He has his Craftsmen ready for the work, and desires you to give him the designs from the trestle-board, and the tools of the workmen.

1. The R. W. GRAND MASTER then hands him plans and tools, and intrusts him with the work.

XIII. MUSIC.

Music arranged by Brother W. P. Cunnington.

Jerusalem the golden,
With milk and honey blest,
Beneath thy contemplation
Sink heart and voice oppressed,
I know not, O I know not,
What social joys are there!
What radiancy of glory,
What light beyond compare.

They stand, those halls of Zion,
Conjubilant with song,
And bright with many an angel,
And all the martyr throng;
The Prince is ever in them,
The daylight is serene:
The partners of the blessed
Are decked in glorious sheen.

There is the throne of David,
And there from care released,
The shout of them that triumph,
The song of them that feast;
And they who with their Leader,
Have conquered in the fight,
For ever and for ever
Are clad in robes of white.

XIV. The Grand Marshal then proclaims—

Silence—Silence—Silence!

Brethren:

Take notice, that the R. W. Grand Master, Brother Richard Vaux, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging, has this day, at this place, laid the Corner-Stone of the new Masonic Temple—

WISDOM! STRENGTH!! FRATERNITY!!!

XV. The R. W. GRAND MASTER then delivers the

ORATION.

XVI. ANTHEM.

With one consent let all the earth
To God their cheerful voices raise;
Glad homage pay with awful mirth,
And sing before Him songs of praise.

Convinced that He is God alone,
From whom both we and all proceed;
We whom He chooses for His own,
The flock that He vouchsafes to feed.

O enter then His temple gate,
Thence to His courts devoutly press;
And still your grateful hymns repeat,
And still His name with praises bless.

For He's the Lord, supremely good,
His mercy is for ever sure;
His truth, which always firmly stood,
To endless ages shall endure.

XVII. Benediction by R. W. GRAND CHAPLAIN.

May the blessings of GOD ALMIGHTY, who made the heaven and the earth, and all worlds, and they who dwell therein, be with us all, and remain with us, now and for ever. AMEN.

XVIII. The bands will then play the GRAND MARCH, written by Brother RITTER expressly for this occasion. After which, the Grand Officers, with their guests, will, with the Masonic Music, return to the Hall. The Marshals of Lodges will collect their members and return to their place of Meeting.

DECISION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON LANDMARKS.

We agree that the following is the just interpretation of the Ahiman Rezon:

A petition cannot be withdrawn from any Committee of a Lodge appointed to investigate and report. It cannot be withdrawn either before report made, or after report made, without the consent of the Lodge.

WILLIAM BARGER,
PETER WILLIAMSON,
L. H. SCOTT,
RICHARD VAUX,
R. H. LAMBERTON,
Committee on Landmarks.

DECEMBER 18, A. L. 5868.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

The Committee on Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, viz.: Brothers J. R. Fisher, G. F. Mason, John U. Giller, R. Biddle Roberts, H. F. Beardsley, begs leave to make the following report by its Chairman:

Soon after the appointment of the Committee, and before he had received any communications from any of the Grand Lodges of other jurisdictions, the Chairman was taken sick, and for many weeks was unable to attend to business. Afterwards he was absent from the State for more than a month, and since his return has been almost continually employed in his official duties, greatly accumulated in consequence of his former sickness. He has, however, stolen from the hours usually devoted to exercise and repose, sufficient time to enable him to peruse the reports transmitted to him, and now lays before you the report of his labors. Although many of the details given may not be interesting, he hopes that he has culled many gems of eloquence and flowers of rhetoric that will brighten somewhat the pages of this report and add to their interest, at least with those who love to look upon Masonry as a wise and beautiful creation, and a theme worthy the eloquence of the orator and the song of the bard.

The Committee, on account of the residence of its members in different and widely separated parts of the State, have not been called together to deliberate upon a report, and that submitted is the production of the Chairman alone; who is solely responsible for the many errors and imperfections it may contain.

In referring to "the Ahiman Rezon," we find that to the Committee of Correspondence is referred all communications made to the Grand Lodge from other Grand Lodges, together with such subjects as may require the special consideration of that body, or which they may think proper to submit to it: to examine the transactions of other Grand

Lodges "*for the preceding year, and select therefrom such matter as may be material for publication.*"

Taking a literal view of their duty, the Committee have not written a treatise on all or any of the matters which have occupied the attention of other grand jurisdictions, but have made copies, extracts from addresses and other proceedings, when they appeared to be of general interest, and have treated the report of each grand organization separately. We have done this because we believed that method would give the fraternity a better idea of the transactions of the Order abroad; and disseminate more information to those Lodges which are located outside of the great and beautiful city which is the centre of Free Masonry in Pennsylvania; and because out of that locality the large mass of our brethren have no opportunity of informing themselves of the transactions of the craft beyond our own borders. If we have innovated upon the course pursued by our predecessors, we believe the Grand Lodge and its Grand Officers will view the proceeding with that charity "which is not easily provoked," and which "thinketh no evil."

In making our extracts from the reports received, we have in but a few instances given the action of Grand Lodges upon questions of jurisprudence; the construction given by them to their several constitutions and by-laws, or to the several acts of misconduct in brethren which call for discipline, or the manner of enforcing it. All these things belong exclusively to the several Grand Lodges within their respective limits. We in Pennsylvania have taken the position that each Grand Lodge is absolutely supreme within its jurisdiction, and will submit to no interference with our affairs by any other Grand Lodge. We therefore consider it our duty to avoid all cause of offence to other jurisdictions, by abstaining from a criticism of their actions, unless they transcend the well known and undisputed landmarks of the Order. Most of the questions which we observe have been decided during the past year on these subjects by other Grand Lodges, have been determined by

our own tribunals, and we look to them and them alone for our guidance. By pursuing this course without deviation, we prevent ourselves from being involved in any of those acrimonious discussions in which we are sorry some other Committees of Correspondence have been engaged.

We acknowledge the receipt of proceedings from the following Grand Lodges, to wit:

1. MAINE.
2. NEW HAMPSHIRE.
3. MASSACHUSETTS.
4. CONNECTICUT.
5. RHODE ISLAND.
6. NEW JERSEY.
7. DELAWARE.
8. MARYLAND.
9. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
10. VIRGINIA.
11. TENNESSEE.
12. NORTH CAROLINA.
13. SOUTH CAROLINA.
14. GEORGIA.
15. ALABAMA.
16. MISSISSIPPI.
17. LOUISIANA.
18. ARKANSAS.
19. TEXAS.
20. OHIO.
21. MICHIGAN.
22. MISSOURI.
23. IOWA.
24. WISCONSIN.
25. ILLINOIS.
26. MINNESOTA.
27. KANSAS.
28. NEBRASKA.
29. CALIFORNIA.
30. OREGON.
31. NEVADA.
32. WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
33. IDAHO TERRITORY.
34. COLORADO TERRITORY.

We have received reports from none of the following Masonic Jurisdictions:

VERMONT.
KENTUCKY.
NEW YORK.
INDIANA.

We have also received reports from the Grand Lodges of Canada, England, and the Grand Orient of France.

We have also received a report of the proceedings of what purports to be the Grand Lodges of Nova Scotia and West Virginia. Since the last report by the R. W. Grand Master, acting as Chairman *ex officio* of this Committee, we have not received any information which changes the relations of this Grand Lodge with the so-called Grand Lodges of either Nova Scotia or West Virginia. The rule adopted with such general approval of its Masonic justice, and indeed

as Masonic law in regard to the Grand Lodge of Canada, must govern in both these cases. That rule strictly stated is this: A Grand Lodge to be so considered, must be the only supreme, sovereign Masonic authority within its boundaries. In both Nova Scotia and West Virginia, there is a conflict of Masonic authority as to this very question. Having before us the experience of the difficulties in New York, when ill-judged and untimely interference by other Grand Lodges intensified the trouble and delayed its adjustment, we are deeply impressed with the propriety of permitting that question of jurisdiction to be settled by those directly concerned, yielding recognition when the principle we have affirmed be established as paramount in Masonic jurisprudence.

MAINE.

On the fifth of May, A. L. 5868, the Annual Communication met at the Masonic Hall, Portland. M. W. Grand Master Timothy J. Murray delivered his annual address. In it he states, "that much attention is being paid to the study of the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge," * * that during the year, new Masonic Halls were dedicated at Eastport, East Dixmont, Portland, Buxtons, South Berwick, North Anson, Solon, Bredton, Houlton, and at Ellsworth.

The M. W. Grand Master was invited to visit St. John's, New Brunswick, for the purpose of consecrating the new Grand Lodge of that province and installing the Grand Master elect; he was prevented from attending; but expresses the hope that the Grand Lodge of Maine will at once extend a cordial greeting to our young and most worthy sister. In his address he considers the question: "Is it Masonic to make nominations of the officers to be voted for at the annual meeting of a Lodge?" This question is answered in the negative.

On the subject of rejected candidates coming from other States, the M. W. Grand Master is of opinion "that they

cannot be legally made Masons, without the consent of the proper authority in the jurisdiction where rejected. No Lodge can interfere with the business of another Lodge," and this he deems "a rule of universal application, without regard to particular jurisdictional lines." As regards to non-affiliated Masons, the M. W. Grand Master recommends that all "who are enjoying all the privileges of the institution, and contribute nothing to its welfare, should have a tax placed upon them."

He also remarks "that in the West a portentous cloud appears to be gathering, destined in the hopes of our enemies to overwhelm the institution and sweep the last vestige of Masonry from our land. This condition of affairs places upon us a responsibility," he remarks, "and the proper manner in which to meet this is of much importance."

From the report of the Grand Treasurer it appears that the amount of the charity fund of this Grand Lodge invested is fifteen thousand six hundred dollars.

From the report of the Committee on Returns it appears that the whole number of working Lodges in the state of Maine are one hundred and forty-seven; number of members, thirteen thousand and one; number of initiations for the year, sixteen hundred and twenty-two.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, at a semi-annual Communication held at Manchester, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1866, A. L. 5866, was only transmitted to us from that State during the present year. At that Communication the principal business transacted was a vote of censure upon Brothers Julius Gootman, George W. Lord, and John K. Boynton, for preparing and publishing a book purporting to contain the work and lectures approved by that Grand Lodge. We think the action of the Grand Lodge was unusually mild. Expulsion from

the Order ought to have been the highest punishment, and the contempt of every Mason ought to follow the offenders to their graves. Their sin was the unpardonable sin against Masonry. The proceedings of a Communication held June 12, 1867, was also received. The address of the M. W. Grand Master John H. Rowell is an able paper, but as it refers to matters of interest only to that locality, we will not further refer to it.

A report was made by a Committee to consider the standing and condition of Masons initiated by "Army Lodges." The report, which was adopted, considers them Masons, and no Masonic power can in their opinion fix any other status upon them, except as a punishment for some Masonic crime of which they have been duly convicted. They consider the granting of dispensations for these Lodges of doubtful expediency.

The number of Lodges under this jurisdiction is sixty; the number of members, five thousand and five.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts held their Annual Communication for the year ending 27th of December, 1867, on that day, at the New Masonic Temple, Boston, M. W. Charles C. Dorne, Grand Master.

The case of Brother Dean, W. M. of Berkshire Lodge, who was suspended from his office by the M. W. Grand Master, is one of great interest. So much so, that we have given the report of R. W. Brother William S. Gardiner on the subject, accompanied by a statement of the action of the Grand Lodge on his report.

"By the Constitution, as well as by the ancient regulations of Masonry, the M. W. Master of a Lodge cannot be dealt with by his Lodge, but must be tried by the Grand Lodge. Section 2 of Article IV, Part III, of our Constitution, contains all there is to govern us in the investigation, and is in the following language:

"It shall not be competent for a Lodge to try its Master. Any five members of the Lodge, or the District Deputy Grand Master, may, however, impeach him before the Grand Master, who shall order an investigation of the charges, and if in his opinion they are well founded, and of a character to justify the proceedings, he may suspend the delinquent, and summon him to appear at the ensuing meeting of the Grand Lodge, to show cause why he should not be dealt according to the regulations and usages in such cases established.

"It is certainly worthy of mention, that this is the first case ever brought before the Grand Lodge so far as your Committee have been able to discover. No precedent can therefore be found in our history for such a trial. The constitutions themselves are extremely brief upon the subject. From the documents presented to your Committee, it appears that in May last the Worshipful Master of Berkshire Lodge was regularly impeached before the Grand Master, by five members of his Lodge, and that on the twenty-second of that month the M. W. Grand Master suspended him from his office, and placed the Senior Warden in his chair.

"It also appears that at the last Quarterly Communication this suspension was, by vote of the Grand Lodge, continued in force until this meeting. The Master was not summoned to appear at the Quarterly Communication in June last, but your Committee sitting in vacation, made a recommendation to the M. W. Grand Master, that he summon him to appear at this Communication. Your Committee believed that in referring this subject to them, it was the intention of the Grand Lodge that the Committee should point out the course to be pursued in a case of so much importance and novelty, and that it was not intended that they should go further. The reasons for this conclusion will appear from the following recommendation:

"I. The first step to be taken is the impeachment of the Master. This is to be done by five members of his Lodge, or by the District Deputy Grand Master of the District in

which the Lodge is located. This impeachment corresponds to the accusations or charges mentioned elsewhere in the Article above referred to, and consist of the particular charges reduced to writing and properly signed, upon which the Master is finally to be tried. He is to be impeached before the Grand Master, *i. e.*, the charges are to be presented to him.

"II. The Grand Master is to order an investigation of the charges preferred, for the purpose of ascertaining if, in his opinion, they are well founded and of a character to justify further action; because the Master of a Lodge should not be suspended upon frivolous charges, nor upon serious charges, if there be not good reason to suppose they are well founded. The Grand Master is to satisfy himself either by personal investigation, or by ordering it to be made by disinterested and discreet brethren; having satisfied himself that the charges are well founded and of a character to justify the proceedings.

"III. He may suspend the delinquent, and summon him to appear at the ensuing meeting of the Grand Lodge. Suspension may follow after an investigation by the Grand Master, or by his order. In the present case the Master was suspended, and therefore the investigation required must have taken place. The investigation spoken of in the order of reference to your Committee, could not have contemplated the investigation preliminary to suspension, so that they have not considered it to be a part of their duty to investigate matters which the Grand Master had already done. It is not absolutely required that the Grand Master should suspend the Master; but if he does, he must summon him to appear before the Grand Lodge. This is the only way in which jurisdiction can be obtained over the Master. In default of the summons, not another further step can be taken. He should have every opportunity given him to appear and show cause why he should not be dealt with; to object to the charges; if he sees fit to request delays, and interpose such other objections as he may deem necessary; in other

words, no action can be taken adverse to the accused until he has been summoned to appear. This summons should be issued in compliance with the provision of the first clause of the first section of Article IV, giving the Master the constitutional time of fourteen days at least before the meeting of the Grand Lodge. He should also be served, by order of the Grand Master, with a copy of the charges. The fact that the Master has not been summoned, is sufficient reason why your Committee have not taken any step in the matter of investigation.

"IV. At the meeting of the Grand Lodge before which the Master is summoned, he should be solemnly called, and if not present, the Grand Lodge will take such action upon his default as it may deem proper. If present, the charges should be read to him, and, in the language of the Constitution, he should be called upon 'to show cause why he should not be dealt with according to the regulations and usages in such cases established;' that is, to show cause why he should not be tried according to the regulations and usages in the Article IV, referred to above. If he is unable to show such cause to the satisfaction of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master should then call upon him to plead to the charges. He may plead specially or generally; *i. e.*, he may plead specially that he has not been regularly summoned, that a copy of the charges had not been served upon him, or that the charges are insufficient or informal; or he may plead generally, that he is not guilty. If he pleads specially, the Grand Lodge must determine upon the sufficiency of his answer. If he pleads that he is not guilty, then he is to be tried by the Grand Lodge. The Article IV, above referred to, directs minutely the steps to be taken in the trial of an accused Brother. The trial of a Master is only the change of the forum. So far as possible, every step should be followed in the trial according to the constitutional requirements in the case of a Brother accused before his Lodge. The trial of a Master before the Grand Lodge should not be less formal than that of a Brother by the Craft. There are,

however, some of these steps which cannot be taken by reason of its peculiar membership. There are many grave reasons why it should not sit day after day, for the purpose of hearing testimony. It would be impossible to keep the Brothers together, coming as they do from distant parts of the State, and prepared to leave their homes for a short time only. Your Committee therefore believe that the Grand Lodge would be empowered to appoint a Committee to take the testimony on one side, and the other of such witnesses as the Grand Master by his written order should direct, and that the accused should have ample notice of the time and place when and where the evidence should be given. We can force obedience to the process of the Grand Lodge only upon those who are of the household of the faithful, and if it should be required to take the evidence of persons not Masons residing at a distance, there would be no way of obtaining it, unless by going where the witnesses reside. In this particular case it would be absolutely necessary to take some such means to obtain the evidence, as most, if not all the witnesses on both sides, reside more than one hundred miles from the Grand East, so that if the rule was enforced, that the witnesses must be produced before the Grand Lodge, no trial could be had. But your Committee believe that this Committee appointed to take testimony should have no discretionary powers, except to exclude hearsay evidence; that they should take the testimony of witnesses, subject to such objections as either party may see fit; to make and report it to the Grand Lodge, without any opinion, comment, or recommendation; and upon this evidence, the accused should be tried, before the Grand Lodge, in accordance with the Constitution. The Master cannot be tried by his Lodge, and it would seem as if he should not be tried by a Committee of the Grand Lodge. They should not only not affect the judgment of the members of the Grand Lodge by any opinion of their own, but they should reserve their own judgment until the accused had been heard, and the evidence discussed, and the complainants had also had opportunity to

present their views. The impropriety therefore of the Committee making any recommendation to the prejudice of either party becomes apparent. It would be unjust to themselves, and prejudicial to a fair investigation of the charges. With this view, your Committee have considered that the Grand Lodge did not intend that they should report such recommendations, as in their judgment may be proper for the final action of the Grand Lodge, concerning the accusations, or the evidence either for or against them, which would bias the fair judgment of the High Tribunal before which the Worshipful Master is to be tried.

"Dr. Albert G. Mackay, in his 'Principles of Masonic Law,' p. 325, remarks: 'In trials conducted by Grand Lodges, it is usual to take the preliminary testimony in a committee, but the final decision must always be made in the Grand Lodge.'

"V. After the evidence has been submitted to the Grand Lodge, and carefully read, the accused has the privilege of addressing the Grand Lodge by counsel, (being of the craft.) The accusers should also have the same right.

"The question, 'Is the accused guilty or not guilty?' should be distinctly put to the members of the Grand Lodge in accordance with the Constitution. If the accused should be found guilty, the punishment for the offence can then be determined by the Grand Lodge.

"In the conduct of the impeachment of the Master of a Lodge, by the course recommended, the right of the accused would be preserved, and the dignity of the Grand Lodge would be preserved in an affair of such great importance.

"It will be observed that the constitutions use the word '*impeachment*' in this connection, and that it is not elsewhere made use of in connection with any other officer or member of the Grand Lodge. This term was undoubtedly taken from the English practice of impeachment before the Lords by the Commons of Great Britain, 'which was a presentment to the Most High and Supreme Court of Criminal Jurisdiction by the House of Commons.' The Worshipful

Master is thus impeached by a certain Member of his Lodge, and tried by his peers in the Grand Lodge, which is our 'most high and supreme Masonic Court.' The act itself is a solemn one, when the members of the Grand Lodge from all parts of the Commonwealth assemble to sit in judgment upon a brother, who has been selected to preside over his brethren, and who, because he has been thus selected and installed into his official position, is a peer in Masonry, and made eligible to the highest position of confidence which the whole craft can bestow."

"Respectfully submitted,

"William S. Gardiner,
"William D. Coolidge,
"H. Chickering."

This report was subsequently taken up and considered, the party complained of having had notice to appear and answer to the charges, and upon being called and not answering, the matter was recommitted to the Committee with instructions to take testimony, &c.

In Pennsylvania it has been held that a Lodge cannot reprimand its Worshipful Master for his actions as Worshipful Master; and Brother Barger, in his report made last year in the case of the appeal of Brother Martin from the action of Lewistown Lodge, No. 203, said: "The history of the craft does not furnish a due and lawful precedent for such proceedings by a subordinate Lodge."

In North Carolina the Grand Lodge decided that no subordinate Lodge can try its Master on any charge brought against him during his continuance in office, he being amenable only to the Grand Lodge of the State; but in case of gross misconduct, the M. W. Grand Master may suspend him until the next Annual Communication, when the case will be tried.

In Texas the trial of a Worshipful Master of a Lodge is provided for by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, and the manner is specially detailed in which the Grand Lodge is to proceed.

A new Masonic Temple, erected in Boston, was dedicated June 24, A. L. 5867. The ceremonies were grand and imposing.

Massachusetts is divided into sixteen Masonic Districts. Whole number of Masons in all the districts, seventeen thousand one hundred and thirty-six; number installed during the year is two thousand two hundred and eighty-five; whole number of Lodges, one hundred and fifty-five.

CONNECTICUT.

The Eighteenth Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of this State, was held at Masonic Hall, in the city of Hartford, on the 13th of May, A. L. 5868. M. W. William Shober, Grand Master. In his able address we find the following beautiful tribute to our Order: "Free Masonry is something more than a mere system of forms and ceremonies—it is a living reality, a tangible good; and while it does not claim to be religion or even a substitute for religion, it has nevertheless a direct tendency to make all men better who will practise its teachings. It inculcates every virtue, and discountenances every form of vice. It teaches its votaries to be temperate in all things; to be fearless, though not reckless in maintaining the right; to be cautious and prudent in the indulgence of thought, word, and action; to practise the strictest and most inflexible integrity in all its dealings."

From the report of the several Lodges, which number eighty-seven, it appears that they are composed of eleven thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven members, and that the initiations during the year were one thousand.

RHODE ISLAND.

M. W. Thomas A. Doyle, Grand Master. We have the proceedings of several meetings of the M. W. Grand Lodge for the year, A. L. 5867. The proceedings are altogether

of local interest. We will refer to a single one of them. Mount Moriah Lodge was incorporated by the legislature of that State. A number of members were suspended and others expelled. They presented a petition for restoration on the ground that, at the time of such suspension and expulsion, they were members of the corporation, and claimed that, notwithstanding the act of suspension and expulsion, they were entitled to all their rights in the property of the corporation and, per consequence, of the Lodge. The Committee reported in favor of their restoration, believing that there has been sufficient discipline administered to them, but also as a wholesome example to others, and recommended their restoration; but the question as regards their right to restoration as corporators was not decided. A proper view of this subject is taken, by M. W. Grand Master Coates, of Maryland, in his address to the M. W. Grand Lodge of that State, on the 11th of May last, and which we insert in our review of the Masonic report of that State, and notice with commendation.

NEW JERSEY.

We have received the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of this State at the Eighty-first Grand Annual Communication, at the city of Trenton, on the 21st and 23d days of January, 5868. M. W. William Silas Whitehead, Grand Master. His address, which is very able, is confined almost entirely to matters of a local character. He himself complains "that very little of interest has transpired during the Masonic year, beyond the usual routine of my office." He mentions the demise of William Kerwood, Past Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, who died on the 22d of January, 1867, aged eighty-eight years, and of John R. Crockett, also Past Senior Grand Warden, who died on the 7th of July, 1867, aged sixty-five years, and he recommends that suitable action be taken in memory of the brethren. There is one passage in the address of the

Worshipful Master, so true and so beautiful that we cannot resist here inserting it.

"The Mason who subordinates the Church to the Lodge errs, and errs grievously. Each has its proper mission and its appropriate sphere. But the mission of the Church is higher and more sacred than that of the Fraternity. Masonry is of human origin; it claims no Divine commission. It does not profess to be able to reconcile God and man; it is powerless to change the human heart. These are the prerogatives of Omnipotence.* * * The mission of Masonry is rather with the present than with the hereafter, rather with things temporal than with things eternal. Its labors and influence are directed to ameliorate the conditions of human life. * * * It concedes to the Church the more honored, influential and sacred positions; but strives in its own peculiar way, and by its own peculiar influence, as a handmaid of the Church, to assist her in every good and perfect work."

Number of Lodges, ninety-one; number of members, six thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

DELAWARE.

The Sixty-second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the State of Delaware, was held at the Free Masons' Hall, in the city of Wilmington, on the 27th day of June, A. L. 5868. M. W. Daniel McClintock, Grand Master.

The proceedings of this Grand Lodge, and the address of the Grand Master, relate only to matters of interest to the members within his own jurisdiction. He, however, thus refers to the laying of the corner-stone "of our new Masonic Temple" at Philadelphia.

"It was my pleasure, in company with Brother John P. Allmond, Grand Secretary, and Brother R. W. Birnie, Grand Junior Warden, to be able to accept the kind invitation of M. W. Richard Vaux, Grand Master of Pennsyl-

vania, extended to all the elective Grand Officers of this jurisdiction, to participate in the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple in Philadelphia, on St. John's day, June 24th, A. L. 5868. Every courtesy was extended to us, as was to all the guests, prominent positions being assigned us and complimentary cards to the banquet. The procession was the largest of the kind ever in the country. The ceremony was performed by the M. W. Grand Master, assisted by his Grand Officers. The arrangements were complete, and those who were fortunate enough to be present can but regard it as one of the happiest Masonic events in their lives. The Gavel used on this occasion was the one used by Washington in laying the corner-stone of the Capitol. The oration, which was eloquent and appropriate, was delivered by the Grand Master.

Number of Lodges twenty-three; number of initiations during the Masonic year, ninety-two; whole number of Master Masons, nine hundred and twenty-two.

MARYLAND.

We have received the proceedings of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Maryland, of November 18th, 19th, and 20th, A. L. 5867; and of July 5th, August 14th, September 19th and 28th of the Grand Stewards Lodge; and of the Grand Lodge of May 11th and 12th, A. L. 5868; and of the Grand Stewards Lodge of December 7th and 26th, A. L. 5867; and of the 2d and 10th of January, 10th of February, and 3d of April, A. L. 5868. Most Worshipful John Coates, Grand Master. These proceedings partake almost altogether of a local character.

In his annual address the Grand Master congratulates the Order "that the new temple, to the completion of which every true Masonic heart looks with deep and abiding interest, is progressing with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of similar edifices within our city, (Baltimore;) and when the Top Stone is carried up, I trust it will long remain

as a monument to the liberal and refined taste of the Masonic fraternity in the jurisdiction of Maryland."

He also mentions with pleasure that the Grand Lodge of Maryland, with about two hundred brethren, together with the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, were present at the laying of the foundation stone of the Antietam National Monument.

At the Semi-annual Communication of the 11th of May, A. L. 5868, he calls their attention to the fact,

"That notwithstanding a resolution of the Grand Lodge, passed in May, 1867, positively forbidding it, some of the Lodges again applied for Incorporation Acts from the last Legislature. It is a grave matter of concern to fraternity, and should receive the attention its serious gravity demands.

"When a Lodge is incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, it becomes a subject of the laws of the State, just as an individual citizen, with certain exceptions. It not only acquires the right to hold and convey real estate, and invest personal property in the name of the old Lodge, but it also renders itself liable to be sued in its corporate capacity, and submits itself and its concerns to the control of the courts of law. By the rules of government of our Institution, a brother who feels aggrieved by the action of his Lodge has the right of appeal to the Grand Lodge. If, however, he should be fractious, and indisposed to submit himself to the adjudication of the Grand Lodge, he has the power, if the Lodge be incorporated, to appeal directly to a judicial tribunal; and if he has been expelled by his Lodge for a Masonic offence justifying such punishment, courts of law have the power to restore the offending brother into complete and full membership in the Lodge from which he has been expelled."

We think the resolution referred to is worthy of adoption by every Grand Lodge; and we note the remarks of the M. W. Grand Master as worthy of special commendation. Had it been the law of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, the difficulty to which we referred in the notice of the pro-

ceedings of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island would not have occurred. We have several times heard the subject of the incorporation of subordinate Lodges spoken of with approbation by Pennsylvania Masons. Its adoption, in our opinion, would be pregnant with incalculable evil.

Number of Lodges, sixty-one; number of Master Masons, four thousand four hundred and eighty-four.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

An Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was held at the City of Washington, commencing on the 5th of November, 5867.

The affairs of this jurisdiction appear to be in a flourishing condition. At the close of the Masonic year it consisted of sixteen subordinate Lodges and two thousand and fourteen members. It holds communication with foreign Lodges, and its correspondence with the Grand Orient of France, the Grand Orient of Italian Masonry, and the Grand Orient of Peru, is quite extensive, and although we cannot present any of it to our readers in this report on account of its length, we recommend it as worthy of perusal. It plainly shows that the bond of Masonic Brotherhood is confined to no clime or country, but is as universal as the genial glow of a morning sun.

On the 4th of September, 1867, M. W. Master George C. Whiting ceased from his earthly labors, and was succeeded by W. M. R. B. Donaldson.

The late Grand Master Whiting occupied the honorable position of M. W. Grand Master of Masons in the District of Columbia, from the year 1857 to the time of his death. He held in his lifetime several honorable official positions under the United States Government at Washington. Past Grand Master B. B. French, who knew him intimately, said, in speaking of him, "His great and noble heart! His human bosom was not large enough to hold it, and its impulses

went abroad in acts of kindness and generosity that led all who knew him to exclaim, 'Go to George C. Whiting, and if he has the power to do you a kindness you may be sure he will do it.'"

Brother Grand Visitor and Lecturer John Lockie having called the attention of the Grand Lodge of the District to the fact that many of the Lodges in that jurisdiction desired the privilege of introducing music in the work of the several degrees; this suggestion was adopted by the Grand Lodge, and most of the subordinate Lodges immediately carried it into effect.

We cannot part with our Brethren of the District without giving an extract from their proceedings at an Annual Communication held on the 5th of November, 1867:

"Brother Past Grand Master B. B. French presented to the Grand Lodge a piece of the sperm candle carried by Past Grand Master Alexander McCormick, on the occasion of the funeral of our illustrious Brother General George Washington, accompanying the presentation with the following remarks: On Monday, June 3, 1867, Mrs. McCormick, widow of William J. McCormick, Esq., a gentleman to me well known, and who was formerly, for many years, Postmaster of the House of Representatives of the United States, presented to me the accompanying piece of a candle, informing me that it was borne in the hand of Alexander McCormick, the father of William, in the Masonic procession at the burial of General Washington, in the old tomb at Mount Vernon, on Wednesday the 18th of December, 1799, and that Brother McCormick always said that he entered the tomb with Washington's remains, holding this candle in his hand.

"On one end of the fragment, as may be seen, is inscribed the word "Washington;" on the other, "Died 14th Dec., 1779;" which inscriptions, Mrs. McCormick assured me, were made by the hand of Brother Alexander McCormick.

"This candle, it will be observed, is of spermaceti. The Masonic history of the preparations made by Alexandria

Lodge, No. 22, to attend the funeral, informs us that "the Deacons of the Lodge were directed to have the *Orders* cleaned and prepared, and to furnish *spermaceti* candles for them."—*Hayden's Washington*, page 198.

"When presented to me, this candle was wrapped in the pieces of paper which now surround it, one of which is a fragment of a Baltimore paper, dated January 31, 1820. Immediately about the candle were fragments of very thin paper, written upon, no piece of which was over an inch square, and most of it in pieces not as large as the finger nail. It was so fragile and brittle that it could not be handled in the most delicate manner without its falling into still more minute pieces.

"The writing was undoubtedly a brief account of the death of Washington and the interment of his remains, written by Brother McCormick, and wrapped around the candle. I took great pains to decipher all that remained of the writing, much the largest part of which has been lost.

"The following is a copy of every word and letter that remained:

"Ge—— Wa——— Saturday, being Dec. 14, 1799. — th, he was interred in ——— under the ———, a Lodge ——— ——— ter of said Lodge ——, Lodge No. 15 —— Fed —— to him ——."

"It may be presumed, from the fragmentary words above, that a part of the memorandum was somewhat as follows:

"General Washington died on Saturday, being Dec. 14, 1779. On the 18th he was interred in the tomb at Mount Vernon, under the auspices of a Lodge from Alexandria, he being the first Master of said Lodge. Lodge No. 15, of the Federal City, aided in doing honor to him."

"The paper crumpled so in my efforts to decipher the writing upon it as to render it impossible for me to preserve it.

"This piece of candle has been carefully preserved, and is, without the shadow of a doubt, exactly what it purports

to be. Its appearance, the inscriptions upon it, the paper which surrounded it, the asseveration of Mrs. McCormick as to the great care taken of it by the Messrs. McCormick, father and son, all go to prove conclusively that it is what Brother Alexander McCormick said it was—the candle he carried in his hand at the Masonic funeral of our Brother George Washington.

"Alexander McCormick was, as we all know, the Second Grand Master of this Grand Lodge. He held that office in 1812 and 1813.

"He was Master of Federal Lodge, (then) No. 15, when this Grand Lodge was formed.

"These facts add, if anything can, to the value of this relic, which I regard as one of the most interesting that this Grand body can possess.

"I now present it to the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. The box in which it is presented was made by myself, and I hope, while the candle is preserved by the Grand Lodge, that it may be kept in this box, and that it may be regarded, when I have passed away, as a slight memorial of one of your Past Grand Masters, who has always endeavored to perform faithfully every Masonic duty."

As we copy this we cannot, without feelings of inexpressible pain, refer to the occasion on which this fragment of candle was lighted, and almost think we see its fitful glare cast over the resting place of the honored dead. Then his beloved Virginia was the pride of all her loving sisters. Now she is an outcast amongst them—the light of her *candle* is also extinguished, and rightfully or wrongfully (we will not here determine) she is denied the privilege of giving her voice in the choice of one to occupy the place first held by her beloved Washington. The work of Masonry is to restore peace within her borders. Will not every brother henceforth strive to bring about so longed for a consummation? Let it not be said that there lingers about the mouldering bones of Mount Vernon more real

fraternal feeling than dwells in the Lodges of living Free Masons.

Number of Lodges, sixteen; number of Master Masons, per last report, two thousand and fourteen; number entered, five hundred and twenty-three; number passed, four hundred and eighty-three; number raised, four hundred and sixty-four.

VIRGINIA.

A Grand Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Virginia, was begun and held in the city of Richmond, on the 9th of December, A. L. 5867. M. W. Edward H. Lane, Grand Master.

Early in his address the Grand Master takes occasion to refer to the matter of most intense interest to the Grand Lodge of "Old Virginia," namely, the New Grand Lodge of West Virginia. The Grand Master says: "I would state that, as far as I have any knowledge, our relations with all other Grand Lodges are of the most friendly character, and the best of fraternal feeling exists, with, perhaps, one exception; that is, the Lodge styled the Grand Lodge of West Virginia; and as to this I feel assured, from the action of this Grand Lodge at our last Grand Annual Communication, and the advice of the M. W. Brother William J. Bates to the Lodges located within the territorial limits of the State now called West Virginia, that this difficulty will soon be adjusted to the entire satisfaction of this Grand Lodge, and result in our recognizing that Grand Lodge, thereby restoring fraternal relations between the two Grand Bodies."

The Report of the Committee on Correspondence says: "The consideration which induced the establishment of their Grand Lodge, were such as would readily have been appreciated by this body, if they had been made known to it, with any assurance that the brethren of West Virginia desired separation, and its assent asked in advance of the action taken. Virginia, masonically, and if it were proper

to say so here, politically, never desired to retain her jurisdiction over a reluctant constituency. Hers has always been the spirit of the Ancient Patriarch, 'Let there be no strife between me and thee, and between my herdsmen and thy herdsmen, for we be brethren. Go ye to the West, and we will go to the East." Entertaining these feelings, with wounded, but still maternal pride, she will follow the Grand Lodge of West Virginia in its future history, ready and willing, whenever occasion may present itself, to manifest the sincerity of her interest by every act of courtesy and affection."

The special Committee on this subject are more practical. The recognition of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia was on condition that a majority of the thirty-three Lodges in West Virginia should desire to separate, and return their charters, and pay off their dues to December, 1865; and the conditions not being complied with, but on the contrary a number of Lodges having expressed a purpose to remain under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Virginia as long as they could, the Committee reported this resolution: "*Resolved*, That should this Grand Lodge, from a desire to maintain fraternal relations with our seceding brethren of West Virginia, hereafter extend Masonic recognition to the Grand Lodge, which has been formed in that State, yet this Grand Lodge, while it would not, subsequent to such recognition, create any new subordinate Lodges within the State of West Virginia, would also not undertake, (without the consent of, and in the absence of any Masonic delinquency on the part of such subordinate Lodges within the State of West Virginia, chartered by this Grand Lodge, and now working under such charters, as wish to remain under its jurisdiction,) to revoke any charters, or in any manner dissolve the connection of such subordinate Lodges with this Grand Lodge, as it knows of no Masonic law or usage which would justify such a procedure."

The Grand Master, in his address, refers to a matter of Masonic importance. The Committee on Jurisprudence, in

1865, reported: "It is contrary to Masonic law and usage to confer the degrees upon persons so maimed that they cannot conform to the ritual, and are incapable of pursuing their worldly avocations, if they should be necessitated so to do. And where doubt exists upon these points, application should be made to the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, stating fully the character of the disability, and in a proper case a dispensation should be granted to confer the degrees." To which he says: "If no doubt exists as to the qualifications of the applicant, then there is no necessity for the exercise of the dispensing power. If doubt does exist, and this, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred can only be solved by a personal inspection, then the mere fact of such doubt should settle the question against the applicant. An idea prevails among some Masons, that the Grand Master can dispense with any of her requirements. A very mistaken one. The Grand Master is as much bound to observe himself, and see that others preserve, the landmarks, as the humblest Master Mason."

TENNESSEE.

We have received a copy of the revised Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, and also of their edicts and resolves, amended and corrected at last Annual Communication for 1867.

We have also received the annual proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, held at Nashville on the first Monday of October, A. L. 5868. M. W. William Joseph, Grand Master.

In the address of the Grand Master he notices the death of Brother John S. Goddard, Grand Master of Pennsylvania, in an appropriate manner; and pays a feeling and just tribute to his memory as a Masonic officer, a man and a brother.

In the same address he remarks at considerable length, on the duty of obedience to Masonic law. He gives an

exposition of the law and its offices. He notices the laxity often found in the examinations made by committees as regards the true character of candidates for initiation. He remarks, that the fact that a candidate is not an immoral man is not sufficient. He must positively be a good man and true, and under the tongue of good report. Negative characters neither make good citizens, or good Masons. It does not follow that he who is not bad is necessarily good. Goodness, virtue and worth are active qualities, and these are essential to entitle an applicant to a favorable report from a committee. He also discusses the question "Whether a Mason whose character stood fair with his church and the world at the time of his initiation, but was afterwards ascertained to have been previously guilty of larceny, can be expelled for that reason." He declares that he can, and gives as his reason, "that by the concealment of his crime, he has perpetrated a fraud upon the Order." The reason is doubtless good, but a stronger reason—that by his crime he is rendered infamous and become an unfit associate for Masons—might have been given. This address is rich in expositions of Masonic law, is beautifully and elegantly written, but extracts cannot be made from it with advantage, the whole ought to be read to enable any brother to appreciate its merits.

The Committee on Correspondence regrets "that eight Grand Lodges whose proceedings have heretofore been welcome visitors to the table, have not been received. We are sorry to find that Pennsylvania is amongst the number." We can assure our brethren in Tennessee, that the fault lies with the agents who assort or carry the mail, and not with our good and worthy Grand Secretary.

The Rev. Brother A. J. Buird, D.D., delivered the annual address. It is a most eloquent production; we make one or two extracts from amongst many passages worthy of introduction into this report:

"Allow me to close this part of my address by an allusion to that significant word in such common use in the Lodge,

'Labor.' How, where, and for what do you labor? You must study to know the design of the Great Master. You must take the working tools and go down into the rugged quarry of your own heart, take the light with you, and there faithfully put to the test each rising motive, thought, and intention. Gird up your loins with true courage, and make good proof of your workmanship. This is the way, time and place, to learn to subdue your passions, and improve yourself in Masonry; and mightier is he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city. The trials and triumphs of the last few years should admonish us to watch and be sober. Never before was it the lot of this venerable institution to weather a storm of such vast desolation. Many and great were the temptations to cut loose from its moorings and drive upon the sea of universal confusion. Scarcely an institution civil, political, or ecclesiastical, that has survived the storm, and full many a wreck of past greatness, is yet drifting upon the sullen and troubled billows. The genius of destruction even now seems to delight in the vast variety of the general catastrophe. * * * * * * * * *

"In all the fury and rage of evil passion, not a single voice charged this institution of deviating from its true sphere. In the prison, on the field, and along the desolate and cindered walks of destroyed homes, full many a sufferer found rest, refreshment, shelter, and a friend beneath its old ivy-grown arch. Who does not rejoice to know that there is a bow of sympathy and hope too high to be reached by the evil thunders of human passion; or obscured by the gloom of the sin of men! 'We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen.'"

We have also received a pamphlet, *in memoriam* of R. W. Charles A. Fuller, late Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, containing an account of his funeral obsequies, and a sketch of his life.

A few hours before his death he called a brother Mason to his bedside, and gave him his last message to the brethren of the Order.

"Tell them," he said, that my last request is, that they will give an united and earnest support to the 'Masonic Orphans' Home.' Bid them a long and last farewell. Thank them for the many acts of kindness shown me; say to them that should my spirit be permitted to revisit earth, there is no place I would sooner be than with the brethren in the Grand Lodge."

We also received a copy of the revised Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, with their edicts and resolves, amended and corrected at the session of 1867.

NORTH CAROLINA.

We have received the proceedings of this Grand Lodge of December 2d, 3d, and 6th, A. L. 5867. Right Worshipful R. W. Bost, Deputy Grand Master acting as Grand Master.

This Grand Lodge seems to be in a flourishing condition, twenty new Lodges, chartered at the last Communication, having been duly organized and at work.

Fraternal relations exist between this Grand Lodge, by an exchange of Representatives, and the Grand Orient of Brazil, the Grand Orient of Portugal, the Grand Orient of New Grenada, the Grand Orient of Venezuela, the Grand Orient of Uruguay, the Grand Orient of the Dominican Republic, and of the Grand Lodge of Chili.

It also appears that Brother James Banks, before the breaking out of the late war, was appointed Historian of Masonry for the jurisdiction of North Carolina. He has now completed the work: it will contain about four hundred pages, and give a history of every Lodge in the State. When published we recommend that it be patronized by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

It having been lately ascertained that twelve Past Grand Masters of North Carolina are still living, a Committee was appointed to procure portraits of these worthies. This having been done their portraits now adorn the wall of that Grand Lodge.

The number of Lodges existing in this jurisdiction is two hundred and three. Eighty having gone out of existence. Total membership returned, eleven thousand one hundred and twenty-two.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

We have received the proceedings of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free Masons of South Carolina, at the annual communication of November, 5867. Most Worshipful James L. Orr, Grand Master.

The Grand Master, in the opening of his address, returns his sincere thanks to those Grand Lodges who have evidenced their Masonic feeling for sufferings produced by the ravages of war, and the failure of crops in that jurisdiction, by making liberal contributions for their relief. We are sorry to say that our Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, is not amongst the number of those which contributed to the necessities of the brethren of South Carolina. Whether it is now too late to do that good work, we leave our Grand Lodge to determine.

The Grand Master also states that he has granted during the year, dispensations for opening nine new Lodges.

Number of Lodges, one hundred and twenty-one. Number of members not stated.

GEORGIA.

A Grand Communication of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, was opened in due form on the 30th of October, A. L. 5867. M. W. William A. Love, Grand Master.

In the excellent address of the Grand Master occur the following remarks: "I do not consider it consistent with the principles of Masonry, or the dignity and honor of the institution, that the odious names, by which offences are generally known, should be spread upon our journal, and be proclaimed to the world, by which our enemies may be fur-

nished with material for abuse. Such exposure is in violation of the divine principles of Masonry, and not demanded by justice, nor sanctioned by charity. Therefore, offences committed by brethren, should be exposed to the world only by their Masonic names, such as, Unmasonic, or *gross* Unmasonic conduct."

And these two aphorisms: "Recollect that it is not the business of Masonry to engage in political strife. Masonry cannot have anything to do with a brother's political or religious opinions."

Full and able reports were made in writing by the District Deputy Grand Masters.

The report of the Board of Trustees, of the Southern Masonic Female College, exhibits a very practical manner of sustaining such institutions. "In order to permanently endow the College, we recommend that it be made the duty of the Master of every Lodge to see, in person, every member of his Lodge, and make an appeal to him, to subscribe twenty dollars, to be paid in five annual instalments, as follows: At the end of the first year, four dollars, and the interest on twenty; at the end of the second year, four dollars, and the interest on sixteen, and so on, till the whole be paid." The Committee to whom this report was referred, reported a resolution, "that each subordinate Lodge be requested to contribute the fees received for initiating, passing, and raising one candidate each year, to the College, to be used in educating the daughters of indigent Brethren, living and dead."

The Committee on Jurisprudence, had before them the vexed question as to maimed persons; and they wisely report that, in their opinion, "a strict adherence to the old Constitution is the only safe and certain remedy, and should be insisted on." The candidate must be "hale and sound"—perfect in all his limbs, as a man should be.

The Committee on Donations reported a resolution of thanks "to all Masonic Brethren, Lodges, and Chapters,

that have in any way contributed to relieve the sickness of the poor in Georgia," which was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, is eloquent, and in the main good tempered.

The volume containing the Georgia proceedings, contain the "Edicts and Decisions of the Grand Lodge, with the Grand Constitution, Rules of Order, and Standard of By-Laws; Old Constitutions, and Ancient Regulations and Forms for Trial." Compiled by R. W. Brother Samuel Lawrence.

The Grand Secretary reports two hundred and sixty-two working Lodges, recognized under this jurisdiction; fourteen thousand one hundred and sixty-four names on the lists; and nine hundred and sixty-one initiations. "The Lodges which have not made returns, would show another one thousand or more."

ALABAMA.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, was held at Montgomery, December 2d and 6th, 5867, Wilson Williams, M. W. Grand Master. In his address, speaking of the ravages the late war has made, he remarks: "Masonry in the extension of her charity knows no bounds, and, like good and true Masons, our brethren in different parts of the United States, have come to our relief."

A portion of the address is devoted to Masonic law and the duty of Masons to obey it. Its absoluteness is considered, and the method pointed out in which it should be enforced, the trial proceeded with, and the punishment inflicted. It also treats of the duty of Masons to inform themselves not only of the ordinary work of the Order, but of its history as a moral science. The whole paper is worthy of careful perusal. It is a close, well-digested argument; and as it does not consist of glittering generalities, extracts cannot be made from it without marring its perfection.

From the report of the Grand Secretary on deceased soldiers, it appears, that the number of Masons belonging to the several Lodges in this jurisdiction, as far as reported, who lost their lives in the service of the "Confederate States," amounts to seven hundred and twenty, and the reports of many Lodges yet to be received will increase the number."

Number of Lodges represented, one hundred and forty; number delinquent, forty-three; number of members reported, nine thousand seven hundred and seven.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Fiftieth Grand Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Mississippi, was held on the 20th of January, A. L. 5868.

The Grand Master M. W. John P. Lamkin, congratulates his brethren on the semi-centennial anniversary of their organization as a Grand Lodge of Masons. He says: "With but few and slight exceptions, nothing has occurred within this jurisdiction, during the past year, to mar our peace or interrupt our labors." "But, my brethren, we cannot disguise the fact, that we are entering upon the most unpropitious year known to our history." "Never in the annals of Free Masonry in this country, has there been a time when we were more urgently called upon to exercise that brightest ornament of our profession—Charity."

"The question has frequently been presented, 'Can a Lodge lawfully tax its members, or exact contributions from them beyond the amounts prescribed by its by-laws?' I have uniformly decided that it cannot."

The Committee on Destitution and Relief present a doleful picture of the distress prevalent in this State. In regard to the Orphans' Home, located at Lauderdale Springs, they presented the following:

"According to the information furnished the Committee by a member of the Board of Trustees of the Home, it

appears there are ninety orphans of deceased Masons, now in the Home in a very destitute condition. Their claim upon our sympathy and help is unquestionable. We therefore beg leave to offer the following:

"*Resolved*, That as a Grand Lodge we recognize and heartily approve the Orphans' Home, at Lauderdale Springs, and cordially recommend it to the sympathy and respect of the Craft, wheresoever dispersed around the globe.

"*Resolved*, That each subordinate Lodge within this Grand Jurisdiction be and they are hereby requested to pay to the agent of the Home, the Rev. T. S. Abernethy, Jr., and for the benefit of the orphans of Masons, now in that institution, the sum of one dollar, or such sum as they may see fit, for each member of each subordinate Lodge."

The Committee on Jurisprudence report, contrary to the decision of the Grand Master, "that a Mason cannot hold membership in two Lodges at the same time." "The impropriety would seem to be apparent, as one instance may demonstrate: A Mason being a member of two Lodges might be the Master of one, the other Lodge might arraign, and try, and suspend him, and thereby deprive the other Lodge of its Master."

On the subject of taxing members, the Committee report "that Lodges have the power of taxing the amount of contributions from the members for Lodge dues; and having control of that matter, may change the amount of dues to any sum they may deem expedient, for raising funds for Masonic purposes. This fund, so raised, is at the control of the Lodges, and may be used for charitable or other Masonic purposes."

There appears to be no report on foreign correspondence.

Number of Lodges, three hundred and eight; Master Masons reported, eight thousand three hundred and seventy-eight; initiations, eight hundred and eighty-two.

LOUISIANA.

The Fifty-sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana was held at New Orleans, February 10th–15th, 1868, A. L. 5868. Abel J. Norwood, M. W. Grand Master. In his address the Grand Master eloquently says:

"The angel of death has been hovering over our State; our cities, our towns and villages, and country plains have felt his chilling presence, and many an aching heart and lonely hearthstone mourn the departure of loved ones during the year just closed. Neither bright intellect, nor lovely form, nor high character, nor modest worth have sufficed to turn aside the fatal shaft, but all alike have yielded and now mingle in the dust. But we thank God that in these times of sad visitations of desolation and sorrow, the brightest features of our nature come forth, and Charity and Benevolence, with constant vigil and tender hands strive hard to equal the necessity. The *Good Samaritan* still lives, and our noble institution is no laggard in her ministrations to the sick and sorrowful. The records of our 'Relief Lodge,' and, I trust, the unwritten records of each brother's heart, will show, that we have not been deaf to the calls of brotherly love and relief."

The reports of different committees show that the condition of the Lodges are, in every particular, better and more flourishing than at any former period. That the Grand Lodge is nearly free from debt, and would cancel all its liabilities on very short notice, and that after discharging them, all its available assets would amount, on the first day of January, 1868, to the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand three hundred and eighty-three dollars and ninety-nine cents.

It appears from the report of another committee that the Grand Lodge cancelled all the indebetedness to them for *dues* up to the first of January, 1867, thus enabling every

brother to start anew in his Lodge without being embarrassed by the debt he contracted, during the late terrible civil war, on the books of his Lodge.

We also learn from other reports that the Grand Lodge has purchased spacious and convenient grounds in New Orleans for the site of a new Masonic Temple, and that the Masonic Cemetery Committee have obtained grounds suitable for their purposes, and that some of the brethren have erected, and others are preparing to erect, fine marble pointed tombs upon their lots.

Accompanying the report is a "Historical Table," giving the record of the Lodges which founded the Grand Lodge in 1812, and those created by it since its foundation. A very few have forfeited their charters, and many are marked as "*extinct*," their *Masonic* light having gone out upon their altars, or their existence merged with a more prosperous or better located organization.

The number of working Lodges in Louisiana at the time of the report were one hundred and thirty-one.

ARKANSAS.

The Twenty-ninth Annual Grand Communication of the State of Arkansas met on Monday, the 4th of November, A. L. 5867. Brother E. H. English, M. W. Grand Master. The address of the Grand Master is a very elaborate and eloquent oration. He refers to the recent troubles briefly but well: "Illustrative of the influence of Masonry over the passions and prejudices of men, may I be permitted, without intending to tread upon forbidden ground, to allude to a *striking contrast?* Whilst extreme partisans among the *profane* have been clamoring for the blood and extermination of the Southern people, the MASONS of the *North*, rising above the passions and prejudices engendered by the late unhappy war, have been sending *bread* into the South to feed her impoverished and starving families."

"*Our* people have no great need for poor-houses, and not

much fancy to live in them. The career of life has a sad and humiliating termination when it eventuates in a public home for the aged and friendless. I never knew an aged Mason, or widow or orphan of a Mason, in Arkansas, to be driven for food and shelter to a poor-house.

"Some years back the brethren at Pine Bluff got up a grand enterprise of erecting a *home* for the *destitute widows* of Masons, and had me down there to lay the corner-stone, and deliver an oration on the occasion. Much enthusiasm prevailed, the contributions poured in, and the house was built; but our good old Brother Brownfield, the kind-hearted and zealous projector of the enterprise, utterly failed to persuade a solitary Mason's widow to go and make it her home, and the house was converted into an ACADEMY!"

Arkansas prefers a school to an asylum.

The following is among the Grand Master's decisions:

"10. Two Masons fall out, quarrel, pass the lie, and come to blows—parted—sorry for it, confess the wrong to the Lodge, and offer to make any concessions required; must the Lodge forgive them?

"*Repentance* and *confession* are treated as atoning virtues in religion, and as mitigating virtues in moral associations. It is only in the civil tribunals where the penal law is administered with sternness, and its administrator is legally inexorable, that repentance and confession, however sincere, are unavailing. Masonry is a moral order. In dealing with its offending members, it does not attach the consequence to *repentance* and *confession*, that the church does, on the one hand; nor disregard them altogether, as the minister of the penal code does, on the other. It takes the medium ground, and treats them as mitigating, attaching more or less consequence to them, according to the magnitude of the offence, and the attending circumstances, of which the Lodge must judge in its investigations and trials."

The Committee on Masonic Law and Usage reported the following decisions worthy of notice:

"7th. We agree that when the rules of a church lead a Mason to renounce Masonry, as a matter of conscience, it is not a matter for Masonic discipline.

"8th. Your Committee decide, as the Grand Lodge has heretofore decided, that a Mason may be a member of more than one Lodge. It is a question purely of policy, which each jurisdiction settles for itself. We concur that being merely near-sighted is not such a defect as prevents a man from becoming a Mason, where the defect is not so great as to prevent the candidate from attending to his ordinary avocation.

"9th. We concur in the opinion that a Fellow Craft can be tried upon charges, and if guilty, punished; that one who believes in God, but does not believe in the Bible, can be made a Mason, if otherwise worthy; that a suspended Mason can be tried upon charges and expelled, while under his former sentence."

There appear to be two hundred and four Lodges in this jurisdiction.

MISSOURI.

The Forty-seventh Annual Communication met on October 14, A. L. 5867. Most Worshipful and Reverend John D. Vincil, Grand Master. The address, though very flowery and full of enthusiasm, is very practical. We make the following extracts:

"Though the workmen fall, the work still goes on. And why? Because of the great *inherent* PRINCIPLES that vitalize the Masonic institution. I speak not of the *progress* of the *work*, which many regard as the only evidence of prosperity and vitality, viz.: increase in *numerical* strength. It is the well-settled and profound conviction of my judgment that, in very many respects, *progress* is not *improvement*."

"An unusually large number of petitions have been presented, praying for 'official permission' to receive candidates who had lost limbs of various kinds, feet, legs, fingers, hands and arms, rendered thereby physically defective be-

yond question. Indeed, my refusal to comply with the ardent wishes of some has called down upon me quite a storm of displeasure. One pert brother abused me not a little for my firm maintenance of the law refusing to allow a Lodge to confer the second and third degrees on an Entered Apprentice who had lost his right arm above the elbow, but used very expertly an artificial arm. His strictures upon my decisions and upon the *law* were quite *refreshing!*

"It would be quite interesting to this body, and all intelligent Masons, to read the *reasons* assigned and *pressed* upon me *why* I should extend official clemency and permission. Some of the more potent considerations were that the worthy characters held *high official positions*, or had 'fought nobly' in the bloody war of parties."

"Since the adjournment of our Grand Lodge, seventeen months ago, portions of our jurisdiction have been fearfully visited by a blighting epidemic, especially St. Louis. The destroying angel, as of old, sped forth on dark wing, entering homes where hitherto all had been light and joy. How many paled in his presence and drooped at his touch! The dark shadow that crossed so many domestic thresholds in city and county, unannounced passed the sacred portals of Masonry, regardless of Tyler and drawn sword, and shrouded our mystic temple in weeds of woe. For he summoned from our ranks many of the noblest and best, and hurried them through the misty vale to the undiscovered land. * * * * During the cholera season of 1866, while, perhaps, ten thousand Masonic hearts beat with heavy throbbings in Missouri for the suffering and the falling, the blackest cloud of gloom that ever darkly swept the horizon of this jurisdiction suddenly arose. On the 11th of August, 1866, Anthony O'Sullivan, the Solon of this Grand Lodge, was called from the earnest labors of life by the desolating scourge that then hung like a pall over this teeming city."

"Can a Master Mason belong to any Lodge that will

receive him, or must he join the nearest Lodge to his residence?" is a question he asks, and thus answers:

"When any one becomes a Master Mason, he is a member of the great world-wide family or brotherhood, and may select any given *portion* of that family as his local abode or place of membership, even though he reside elsewhere. But what is lawful is not always expedient.

"A Lodge is defined by our Grand Lodge to be 'Seven or more Master Masons, duly assembled, with the Holy Bible, Square and Compass, a Book of Constitutions, and a Charter or Dispensation from the Grand Lodge authorizing them to meet and work.'"

Most Worshipful Brother S. H. Saunders, Past Grand Master, offered the following, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge appoint a committee to prepare a digest of Masonic law of this jurisdiction, and report it to the next Grand Lodge, and when approved by the Grand Body, to be published in the printed proceedings."

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence say, under the Pennsylvania caption:

"The Committee on Foreign Correspondence complained at not having received reports from other jurisdictions in return, and we must congratulate them upon having received any, for Pennsylvania is a large State, and unless full post-office directions be given a document stands a poor chance to find its owner."

The number of Lodges in this jurisdiction is two hundred and fifty.

IOWA.

The Twenty-fifth Grand Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Iowa assembled at Des Moines, on the 2d of June, A. L. 5868. Most Worshipful Reuben Mickel, Grand Master.

In his address the Grand Master states that during the Masonic year just closed he has granted dispensations for the formation of twenty-one new Lodges, and that he has

given to them appropriate and suggestive names, rather than that of the town in which they have been located. From these names we select some by way of example: "Progress," "Fidelity," "Gavel," "Silver Urn," "Toleration," "Compass," &c., &c.

He states that he has refused a great many applications for dispositions to ballot for and confer degrees out of time, and that he "has steadily refused such dispensations in all cases where it appeared that the emergency stated as a reason for asking for them seemed to have suggested to the appellant the *necessity* of his being made a Mason, and suddenly opened his eyes to the importance" of being one.

He also states "that unusual peace and tranquillity have prevailed amongst the Lodges" under his jurisdiction, and "as a consequence there has been very little necessity for discipline."

He also states that schools for Masonic instruction have been opened on several occasions and at different points, with manifest benefit. He also notices the establishment of a Masonic newspaper, named "The Evergreen," within his jurisdiction, and that its reception by the craft has been such as to place the question of its permanent success beyond a doubt. Past Eminent Master Guilbert, of Dubuque, is the editor-in-chief.

He takes appropriate notice of the death of Past Grand Junior Warden John Lockwood Corse.

The address is a well-written business paper, and contains much matter of local interest.

The Grand Secretary presented an invitation from Most Worshipful Richard Vaux, Grand Master of Pennsylvania, inviting the Grand Lodge of Iowa to attend the laying of the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple at Philadelphia, which was appropriately referred.

Brother Guilbert made a report from the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and read extracts therefrom, but as it was not finished, it was received, and, when completed, ordered to be printed.

Appended to the report is a list of the several Lodges in the State, their officers and members.

The pamphlet containing the proceedings is gotten up in very handsome style, and is adorned with a fine steel engraving representing Grand Master Mickel. Will not the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania follow this good example, and order a similar embellishment to accompany the next report of the proceedings of that body?

WISCONSIN.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of this State convened at Masonic Temple, in the City of Milwaukee, June 9th, A. D. 1868, A. L. 5868, M. W. Harlow Pease, Grand Master.

In the annual address of M. W. Grand Master, reference is made to the death of two of the Past Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, to wit: Brother Simon N. Strong, Past Grand Deputy Master, who died on the sixth of December, 1867, and whom the M. W. Grand Master calls "a zealous Mason, and respected by all who knew him:" and also Brother S. S. Doggett, Grand Treasurer for ten years, and of whom it is said that, "as a man and a Mason, his character is too well known to require any words of eulogy. His life and his death speak for him more eloquently than human lips can."

In the report of the Committee on Correspondence, we note the following remarks on the subject of "Physical Qualifications:" "Can an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, becoming subsequently maimed, be advanced?"

"The question was prominently brought before the Craft by several Grand Lodges, but we regret that many of the Grand Lodges at their Annual Communications in 1867, passed it by in silence. * * * The question is one of importance and perhaps of doubt; it has been raised, therefore it must be met, and adjudicated. Let it be discussed with candor, examined carefully and acted upon understandingly.

The question has been decided differently by different Grand Lodges. New York, Maine, Connecticut, Arkansas, Ohio, and Georgia, held that this disqualification applies only to the Entered Apprentice degree. North Carolina, Louisiana, California, Tennessee, Virginia and Missouri, hold that it extends to all the degrees."

In remarking upon the "Increase of the Order," the Committee say:

"Upon an examination of the several Grand Lodges, we find in all jurisdictions, not only a large increase in the members, but also in the number of Lodges. In Grand Masters' addresses, in reports of Committees on Fellow Craft, we find constant warnings of the dangers threatening the Craft, by too rapid increase. The warning cannot be given too often. We hope to hear it in every Grand Master's address, in the report of every Committee on Fellow Craft, and promulgated by every Master who presides in the Craft. Every Grand Lodge should adopt every reasonable safeguard within its power against a too rapid increase of the Order. Let us prevent, if possible, the institution from becoming popularized. * * * * It is fearful to behold and it makes one shudder, to contemplate the awful, rapid increase, both in Lodges and members in some jurisdictions. * * * And we are fearful that if our Brethren continue for a few years longer, in some jurisdictions, to increase so rapidly, they will find themselves in that lamentable position so forcibly expressed by the two following simple words, viz.: 'powerful, weak.'"

We notice nothing else worthy of special consideration in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

Number of Master Masons, seven thousand seven hundred and thirteen; Fellow Craft, three hundred and eighty-six; Entered Apprentices, eleven hundred and thirty-one; number of Lodges, one hundred and sixty-nine.

ILLINOIS.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois met in Annual Grand Communication on October 1st, A. L. 5867. Most Worshipful Jerome R. Gorin, Grand Master.

The Grand Master in his address reported that he had granted dispensations to form and open *fifty-seven* new Lodges, since the last Grand Communication. He also praises the craft for the many fine halls erected in that State, among them two in Chicago, of which he says: "It is worth a visit to Chicago to see these splendid evidences of the refined taste and large liberality of the Craftsmen, under whose hands they have been completed." After those references to the prosperity and the special business of the Order in that State, he specifies under their several heads, many matters worthy of consideration by Masons in general.

JEWELRY.

"The use of Masonic Emblems for the purpose of advertising or attracting business, for show, or excessive ornament, is becoming a great evil that needs the regulating hand of the Grand Lodge." The Committee to whom was referred this address, earnestly recommended "that persons using emblems for said purposes, be expelled from the rights and privileges of Masonry."

AVOUCHMENTS.

"The law of this jurisdiction is clear: That no visitor shall be permitted to sit in Lodge until some brother, known *as such*, shall vouch in open Lodge, or to the Master at the time of opening, that he has sat with him in open Lodge; and in addition to this, the vouching brother should be able to state in what degree he sat with him."

SECRECY OF THE BALLOT.

"It is not supposable, among Master Masons, that there are any who would reject a candidate through malice, envy,

ill-will, anger, jealousy, or spleen; if any Lodge has admitted to its fold any who can be guilty of such base conduct, it is her misfortune—perhaps her fault—and for which there is no Masonic remedy." * * * "The rejection of a candidate, when declared, is to be shared in silence by every brother, no matter how unpleasant; for if any one state how he voted, he violates the secrecy of the ballot, and thereby violates his obligation."

The Committee on Correspondence, to whom was referred a book entitled "A General History of Free Masonry," by Emanuel Rebold, a distinguished Brother of the Grand Orient of France, after speaking well of its historical character, proceeds to condemn the work in very eloquent terms.

The only question of jurisprudence reported upon is, whether Germans who are unable to speak the English language, can apply to a Lodge working in the German language outside of the jurisdiction in which they reside. The Committee reported in the negative, and say: "That every Lodge has full and complete right to determine upon the qualifications of every applicant for Masonry, living within its own territorial jurisdiction, whether the applicant speak our language or another."

Number of Lodges, five hundred and sixty; Masons, twenty-eight thousand one hundred and eighty-four, reported and estimated.

The Appendix contains the Constitution and By-Laws, and the Report on Correspondence is very voluminous, and full of interesting matter.

TEXAS.

From the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Texas, transmitted to us, it appears that the Thirty-second Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of that State was held at Houston, on the second Monday of June, 5868. John R. Fretmell, M. W. Grand Master.

From the annual address of the M. W. Grand Master, it appears "that the past season was one of unusual sickness; and within the bounds of that jurisdiction the dark wing of the angel of death appeared to overshadow the whole land. Men deserted their usual avocations, and occupied themselves in nursing the sick and burying the dead. Our own beloved Order had heroes in this unequal combat, and Masons took their stand in the front rank of danger."

The Grand Master mentions the death of Past Grand Master William B. Ochiltree, and Henry R. Cortmell, Past Grand Junior Warden, during the year, though neither of them died of the prevailing disease.

He also states that his experience teaches him "that Masonry has become too popular with the masses, and that in that very popularity lies her greatest danger. As her numbers increase, so will the envy and jealousy of her enemies be aroused."

Having in full remembrance the scenes of former persecutions, and the reasons that promoted them, he thinks the cheapening of Masonry one of the prominent causes. He, therefore, has refused to issue a single dispensation for the conferring of degrees. "I cannot call to mind," he says, "a case in which the interests of Masonry have been subserved by conferring the degrees out of the legal time."

He states that during the year he issued several warrants to distinguished brethren to lay corner-stones of Masonic Lodges and other public buildings, and for constituting Lodges chartered at the last communication.

He states, "That in the exercise of a strong desire to elevate and maintain our beloved institution to that standard of excellence to which she is justly entitled, I have, from a sense of duty, been induced to order many investigations and trials, and to order the arrest of the charters of several Lodges." We have examined the reports of these trials and investigations, but find nothing in them of interest to this Grand Lodge, or worthy of special remark; but we have noticed the fact principally to show the great vigilance

of Grand Master Fretwell, and the vehemence of his desire that no unworthy person should be permitted to claim Masonic fellowship within his jurisdiction.

The Committee of Correspondence make proper mention of the death of our late Worshipful Grand Master Goddard, and say they rejoice "that his mantle has fallen upon one who evinces both the ability and zeal necessary to carry out successfully the important work devolving upon him."

From an examination of the whole report, consisting of two hundred and fifty-five octavo pages, we are happy to say that Masonry is in a flourishing condition "in the State of the Lone Star."

OHIO.

We have received a copy of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Ohio, begun and holden at Cincinnati, October 15th, 5867. Brother Howard Mathews, M. W. Grand Master.

The Grand Master's annual address is short, referring principally to local matters. Mention is made of the death of Brother Platt Benedick, at the advanced age of ninety-one years; also of Grand Senior Deacon Brother Milton L. Rider, aged thirty-one years, who, during their whole lives, had exemplified in their daily walk and conversation, the principles and teachings of Free Masonry. Reference is also made of the growing disposition among subordinate Lodges to seek for acts of incorporation by the Legislature; and the idea of so doing or desiring it done, is strongly condemned.

From the report of the Committee on Correspondence we make the following extracts: "In the course of our examination of the various proceedings, we have been struck with the many conflicting and contradictory decisions on questions of Masonic jurisprudence, as promulgated by different Grand Masters and Grand Lodges." "We have come to the conclusion that at present the question of a uniform code of Masonic jurisprudence is of more real importance to the

general welfare of the fraternity, than the old and comparatively insignificant question of uniformity of work."

The Committee also say: "This year, 1867, is the Third Semi-centennial Anniversary of the revival of Masonry. On the 24th of June, 1717, four Lodges in the city of London formed the first Grand Lodge, and elected Brother Anthony Sayer the first Grand Master. From this small beginning came all the Masonic Lodges and Grand Lodges of the world." "One hundred and fifty years ago there were only *four* Lodges in the world, all located in the city of London. Now they are numbered by thousands, scattered throughout the civilized world."

Number of Lodges, three hundred and fifty-five; number of members, twenty thousand two hundred and twenty-five.

MICHIGAN.

The Annual Communication of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Michigan, convened at Masonic Hall, in the city of Detroit, on the second Wednesday of January, (8th,) A. L. 5868. M. W. S. C. Coffinbury, Grand Master.

Two hundred and twenty-one Lodges were represented by delegates. The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, whereupon the Grand Master delivered his address.

In reading this address we could not but be impressed with the fact that it emanates from one whose soul is imbued with the beauties of Masonry, and who labors in his high office with zeal and ability, the effects of which enable him to say, "that during the past year prosperity and success have crowned our Masonic labors." He states, "That from all that can be gathered from abroad, it appears that Masonry is still rising in importance throughout the civilized world, that our institution is permanently impressing itself upon the age in which we live, and that from the Southern States mystic voices announce that our sacred altar is again erected where war lately spread desolation and

carnage, * * * reuniting and healing up the broken and disordered social elements."

The Grand Master also states that in pursuance of an invitation accepted, the Grand Lodge took charge of the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Michigan Soldier's Monument about to be erected at Detroit, on the last Anniversary of American Independence. The ceremonies of which were very imposing.

The Grand Master, in his address, also gives his decisions on many questions of Masonic law, none of which need be stated, as all of them have long since been decided by the proper Masonic authority of Pennsylvania.

He also recommends to the brethren within his jurisdiction the promotion of Life Insurance Societies, by the payment annually of small sums of money into a common fund, so that, when a member dies, his widow or legal representatives shall receive as many certain sums as there are members of the association.

He renews at great length the action "of a Religious Convention," so called, which lately assembled in Illinois, for prayer and consultation upon the following topics:

1. The relation of the present Secret Orders to the Christian religion.
2. The duty of professing Christians in relation to them.
3. The propriety of calling a National Convention upon the subject.

"But as this Convention closed their labors by adopting a resolution which debars from the Church and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, all who belong to Secret Orders or Societies; and another which restrains the members of the Convention from supporting any one for an office, or civil or political trust, who belongs to a Secret Order, your Committee would dismiss the subject by merely remarking, 'By their fruits you shall know them.'"

The Grand Master, in his address, urges each brother to pursue a course of virtue and temperance, and remarks that whilst with some there may be a palliation found in the cir-

cumstances of education and the whole surroundings of life, there can be no such excuse for a Mason, because "he is surrounded by high and honorable men, who call him brother, and encouraged and supported in well doing by their example. They guide his footsteps to a fountain of purity, and open before his eyes a halo of moral light. A thousand influences are brought to bear upon his conduct—a thousand restraints upon his moral action."

He also states that during the last year he has granted eighteen dispensations for new Lodges.

The report of the Grand Lecturer states that during the past year he has visited and instructed thirty new Lodges, acting under dispensations and charters, and has visited and supervised the work of about forty of the older Lodges, and lauds the wisdom of the Grand Lodge in adopting the "National System of Lectures and Work" as their standard and guide.

Upon a full survey of the report, we cannot avoid coming to the conclusion that Masonry is in a flourishing condition in Michigan.

Number of Lodges, two hundred and fifty-three; number of members not given.

MINNESOTA.

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota held its Fifteenth Annual Communication in the city of St. Paul, commencing October 22d, A. D. 1867, A. L. 5867. M. W. C. W. Nash, Grand Master.

The Grand Master, in his annual address, states that he has granted twelve dispensations for the formation of new Lodges during the year past.

In referring to the distress at the South, the Grand Master says: "The devastations of war, the disorganized condition of the country, and the almost total failure of the crops, have produced very great suffering and destitution in the Southern States. More than sixty thousand persons

were reduced to want and actual starvation, and the cry was for bread. Our duty as Masons was clear, which is to feed the hungry and destitute, to clothe the naked, to soothe and cherish the disconsolate, to bind up the broken-hearted, and in the true spirit of Masonry forgive the errors of the past, remembering that, to forget is noble, to forgive divine, and the kind offices of Masonry are fraught with BROTHERLY LOVE, CHARITY, *Harmony, and Peace.*"

The Grand Master then states that he issued a circular to the Lodges and brethren in his jurisdiction, and we are glad to find that "the appeal was not in vain," for over $2,300 was raised, and forwarded for distribution to those in need and want in the Southern States.

The Grand Master, in his address, says: "While I speak memory recalls that during the past year two eminent Masons have passed from their labors here below, and have been summoned to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns. Most Worshipful Brother John L. Goddard, Grand Master of Pennsylvania, July 17th, 1867, in Philadelphia, aged fifty-five years, and Most Worshipful Brother George Carlyle Whiting, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, September 4th, 1867, aged fifty-one years. By the death of Brother John L. Goddard, the fraternity of Pennsylvania have lost an ardent friend, and the Masonic Order at large one of its most active and useful members. *Peace be to his ashes.*"

A special Committee was appointed to prepare suitable resolutions expressive of the sense of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota on the death of these two eminent brethren, who made quite a lengthy report, from which we extract the following:

"The writer knew each of the deceased Most Worshipful Brethren for many years, * * * and must be permitted to say that the eulogistic remarks of our M. W. Grand Master are, in each instance, appropriate and well deserved. In conclusion your Committee would respectfully offer the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Minnesota has heard with profound regret of the decease of those eminent Masons, the M. W. John L. Goddard of Pennsylvania, and M. W. George C. Whiting, Grand Master of the District of Columbia; and as an evidence of the high appreciation in which their memories are held in this jurisdiction, that the Grand Secretary be directed to devote a mourning page to each, inscribed with his name, age, and Masonic rank.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of our printed proceedings be transmitted to the families of the deceased."

We find in these proceedings nothing else of special importance to notice.

Number of Lodges, fifty-five; number of members not given.

KANSAS.

The Twelfth Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Kansas, convened in the city of Leavenworth, October 15th, A. D. 1867, A. L. 5867. M. W. M. S. Adams, Grand Master.

The Grand Master in his address says: During the past year I have issued seventeen dispensations for the formation of new Lodges.

The Grand Master feelingly refers to the death of Jacob Saqui, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, and also to that of Brother John L. Goddard, late Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Pennsylvania, upon the announcement of whose death to the Grand Lodge of Kansas, it was

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Kansas extends its heartfelt sympathy to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which mourns the loss of a Grand Master who, by his virtue, will ever be kindly remembered by many Brothers of this jurisdiction."

The Grand Master, in referring to the physical qualifications of candidates, makes the following remarks.

"It was determined in the early history of the Order of Masonry, when operative only, that the candidate must be 'a man free-born, of mature age, and of good report, hale and sound, not deformed or dismembered at time of making,' yet it is too plainly to be seen, that in some jurisdictions this rule has been fearfully relaxed, and to such an extent that, in some instances, candidates having such deformities or infirmities as prevent them from assuming the proper positions to receive the degrees have nevertheless been in some way made Masons, notwithstanding the ancient rule on that subject. In fact within the past few weeks I have received a communication from a chartered Lodge in this jurisdiction informing me that they had elected a certain man to receive the degrees of Masonry in the Lodge, who had anchylosed knee-joints, and asking for a dispensation, that in initiating, passing and raising the candidate, the usage of this Order might be waived in so far as it relates to positions which the candidate is unable to assume on account of the aforesaid physical defects. I felt it to be my duty to refuse their requests, but promised to lay the matter before the Grand Lodge at this Communication. I would respectfully suggest that this Grand Lodge pass a resolution making it imperative on the subordinate Lodges of this jurisdiction to observe the ancient rule in all its strictness, rather than allow such innovations as that contemplated by the Lodge referred to."

Number of Lodges, sixty-two; number of members, two thousand and forty-two.

NEBRASKA.

We have received from this section of Masonic jurisdiction a pamphlet of five hundred and four pages, handsomely printed, containing the proceedings of a convention held at the city of Omaha, on September 23d, 1867, for the purpose of forming a Grand Lodge for what was then the territory of, but now the State of, Nebraska, and a report of the

proceedings of the several Annual Communications of said Grand Lodge, for the years A. D. 1858 to A. L. 5868, which shows a great increase both in the number of brethren and Lodges. The First Annual Communication had representatives from five Lodges, the whole membership of which consisted of one hundred and forty Master Masons. The Tenth Annual Communication held at Omaha, on the 19th day of June, 1867, had representatives from fifteen Lodges, the membership of the Lodges reported numbering six hundred and eighty-nine. At the Fourth Annual Communication, held at Brownsville, June 5th, 5860, Brother J. T. Kinney delivered an eloquent oration. We extract from it his account of the rise and progress of the Order in the Territory, from the year 1855 to the year 1861:

"In 1855, the seeds of our Order were first planted on the west side of the Missouri river (at Bellevue) by a handful of devoted brethren, and a dispensation granted by the Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, with Brother L. B. Kinney as its Master. The country being inhabited mostly by Indians, the soil was very unpropitious for its growth, but it was fertilized by the constant care, labor, and expense, of faithful brethren. Hence, we find, in the said territory, within six years, six Lodges organized and successfully at work, and all represented in the Grand Lodge at its Fifth Annual Communication."

In another portion of the same address, the objection that Masonry is a secret society is answered thus: "It is said, ours is a secret society. This is a stale and oft-repeated objection, and at this day almost unworthy an answer. Go, objector, and lay your case before the United States Senate. Reorganize and change that body, as that is a secret assem bly whenever engaged in executive session. When you have accomplished this, go to the Presidential mansion and break up the secret Cabinet meetings; throw open the doors of the White House, and make all the proceedings of the President and his Cabinet public. When you are engaged in your work of reform, visit all the Grand Jury rooms in the

country: for you will find them occupied by a body of men who have taken a solemn oath to conduct all their deliberations in secret and keep whatever may occur before them veiled from the public gaze. Do not weary in well-doing, or faint while engaged in a supposed good cause; throw open the doors that lead to the love-feast, where the Spirit of the Most High is often copiously manifested, and overthrow the custom of our Methodist brethren. In the prosecution of your efforts, enter and destroy the secrecy and sanctity of the family circle, and publish them upon the house-tops; destroy and prevent all secret correspondence, and, in place of allowing people to think, compel them to talk so that every thought can be known. When you have overthrown all the secret societies and constitutions of men, and exposed all that is said, done, and written, to the hearing of the whole world, your work of reform has scarcely commenced. So far you have been dealing with the work of man. The Supreme Being is veiled in mystery. His ways are inscrutable, and past finding out. His counsels are secret, and not revealed to the children of men."

In the proceedings of the Tenth Annual Communication, held at Omaha, on the 19th of June, 1867, Most Worshipful R. W. Thomas, Grand Master, in his annual address, says:

"It affords me pleasure to announce the continued prosperity and advancement of Free Masonry in Nebraska. The annual returns of the Lodges show an increased gain most gratifying. Masonry, throughout the land, is still advancing with giant strides, and will continue its onward march till time shall be no more. Its mission, its characteristics, insure such results. The unfortunate rupture in our government, it is true, did not fail in its withering influence, for a time, upon the institution. War, to a greater or less extent, blasts all within its reach; and while divisions and heart-burnings may have arisen between Masons in the sections of the country for a time hostile, and which may never be healed, yet, during a war so bitterly unjust, Free Masonry, like God's angel of mercy, hovered over many battle-fields,

ministered its loving charities, relieved suffering, preserved the ashes of honored dead: its principles of brotherly love *did* stand the fiery trial: the obligations, to which all swear fealty who bow the naked knee at the altar, exhibited a binding force strong as links of steel, and, in many ways and instances, the majestic character and regal worth of the great institution was proven. Whatever may have been, or yet may be, the extent of estrangement, let no healing efforts be spared. By acts of kindness, relief, and brotherly love, 'quench the smoking flax.' Our friends, whose homes have been desolated by war, ask for bread for themselves and families. Let Free Masons of the North, whose storehouses, through the smiles of Providence, are well filled, contribute liberally and as becomes the great emergency."

On the subject of dispensation, it is remarked:

"I have received applications almost without number, asking special dispensations, permitting Lodges to declare applications for initiation and degrees in cases of emergency, and to act upon them without the usual delay. In most cases I have granted the dispensation, *provided*, 'suitable proficiency in the preceding degree be made.' I have done so, however, only because it has become a custom in this jurisdiction. I believe it to be wrong in principle and practice, even a violation of the usages of the Order of Free Masonry. I have been a Mason twenty-three years, and I have never known a case of emergency attended with good results. * * * It is an imposition both upon the candidate and the Order. I recommend that the Grand Lodge prohibit such violation by positive enactment."

The Committee on Uniformity of Work reported, "That six years ago the Grand Lodge of Nebraska adopted the 'Webb Work,' more properly styled the 'Ancient York Work,' as the genuine work of Ancient Craft Masonry."

"Having satisfied ourselves, then, of the authenticity of that work, we have since been pursuing our labors upon the Masonic edifice unconscious of any disposition on the part of the master workmen to interfere or change the designs

then placed on the trestle-board for the guidance of the Craft. And your Committee confidently hope there is now no desire to remove this early landmark of Masonry in Nebraska."

"When Webb received his Masonic catechism from his English teacher, Preston, over seventy years since, it was recognized as the true ritual by every Grand Lodge in the United States, excepting that of Pennsylvania, and it was imparted to the subordinate Lodges throughout the land by his pupils—Gleason, Cross, Barney, Cushing, and others; and the venerable Samuel Millson, the contemporary of Webb and his pupils, still lives to bear testimony to the authenticity of the ritual as preserved in the State of Vermont, in which he was formerly Grand Lecturer."

From the Report of the Committee on Orphans' School, we learn that measures are being taken to form an institution for the education of the children of deceased Masons. The Committee recommend "the Grand Lodge to lay a tax upon the membership in the State, to be collected and paid as other dues from subordinate Lodges, and to be by the Grand Lodge set apart as an Educational Fund," the said tax annually to be assessed, and the amount of the tax "one dollar upon each and every member of each subordinate Lodge in the State."

Appropriate notice is also taken of the death of Brothers John L. Goddard and William H. Adams, of Pennsylvania, and we find a memorial page devoted to each:

IN MEMORIAM.

JOHN L. GODDARD,

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER,

GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DIED, JULY 17, A. L. 5867.

—

Another light has gone out.

IN MEMORIAM.

WILLIAM H. ADAMS,

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND SECRETARY,

GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

DIED, FEBRUARY 11, A. L. 5866.

His work was well done.

CALIFORNIA.

The Eighteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of California, was held at San Francisco on the 8th to the 12th of October, A. L. 5867. Most Worshipful Gilbert Burnet Clairborne, Grand Master. In his address, which is quite a business paper, he gives it as his opinion, that in cases of the formation of new Grand Lodges out of part of the territory formerly belonging to old ones, as was done in West Virginia, that it requires the assent of the majority of the chartered Lodges in our own dominion, before in it a new Grand Lodge can be established, such majority not to be less than three chartered Lodges, and that the Lodges presuming to assume and exercise sovereign powers, shall have first honestly discharged themselves of former allegiance.

On the subject of the recognition of persons made Masons in Soldiers' Lodges, he lays down the following rule for the guidance of subordinate Lodges: "As a condition precedent to examination, proof shall be required under seal of the Grand Lodge from which the dispensation emanated, that the Lodge from which the applicant hails was legally

established under the laws of such jurisdiction, and that his name is borne upon the roll of members."

From the report of the Grand Secretary, and the catalogue appended to the report, it appears that California has a Grand Lodge Library, consisting of purely Masonic works, numbering four hundred and seventy-seven bound volumes, and it is said "to be the largest library of purely Masonic works to be found on the continent."

From the reports of the several Standing Committees, we have full evidence that the Order is in a flourishing condition in California. Twelve years ago they had but seventy-eight subordinate Lodges, now they have one hundred and fifty-two. Then the membership was about twenty-six hundred, now it is seven thousand and five hundred and sixty-eight. Then the receipts of the Grand Treasurer were very small, now they amount (or did during the last year) to the sum of nineteen thousand two hundred and eighty-three dollars and seventy cents.

The report contains a list of all the Grand Officers elected since the organization of the Grand Lodge of California, on the 18th of April, A. L. 5850, to the present time.

OREGON.

"*The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Oregon*," commenced its Eighteenth Annual Communication at the Masonic Hall in the city of Portland, on Monday, 22d of June, A. L. 5868. Most Worshipful Aveny A. Smith, Grand Master.

In the Grand Master's address, in speaking of the causes which should be the subject of Masonic discipline, he says: "There can be no question in the mind of any intelligent Mason in Oregon, that habitual drunkenness and gambling are offences which not only warrant, but *demand*, the judicious exercise of Masonic discipline."

The Grand Master also refers to a vice which he fears is too common among Masons, in the following language: "I

am also sorry to say, brethren, that profanity has been and is now indulged in by many members of the Masonic institution, to such an extent that my attention has been called to it in and out of the Order. This evil, so prevalent at the present time, should receive the consideration of this and all other Grand Lodges of Masons, if they would exert that moral power and influence which the intelligent, the good, the true in society, should wield over others, and which Masons should seek above all things else. A Mason who believes it right for him to curse and swear, and utter the name of God in any other manner than with awe and reverence, due from the creature to his Creator, ignores the moral law and is false to his professions and his duty, and is of greater injury to Masonry than all the anti-Masons in the world, with all their slanderous interpretations. * * * Then let me admonish you to wipe away from the institution the reproach from this time onward, by saying to the profane, when they approach the threshold of our Mystic Temple, Thus far thou mayest go, and no farther."

Our Uncle Toby said: "Our army swore terribly in Flanders." We fear our Oregon brethren have followed its bad example.

The Grand Master also refers to the death of one of the officers of the Grand Lodge, in the following words:

"During the past year another of our esteemed members of the Grand Lodge, Past Grand Secretary C. J. Trenchard, has been called from his labors here, to render an account of his stewardship to the Grand Master above. I sincerely trust that this dispensation may be sanctified to our good, and that we may all consider that in the midst of life we are in death." We find on the memorial page the following inscription:

C. J. TRENCHARD,

Past Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Oregon,

Born, June 20th, A. D. 1827, in Kent County, Maryland.

Died, October 6th, A. D. 1867, at Astoria, Oregon,

AGED 40 YEARS.

The remainder of the proceedings are devoted to matters of local interest.

Number of Lodges, forty-five; number of members, one thousand two hundred and three.

NEVADA.

The Third Annual Grand Communication was held on the 17th day of September, A. L. 5867, M. W. John C. Currie, Grand Master, with representatives of nine warranted Lodges, and delegates from one Lodge under dispensation.

In the commencement of his address the Grand Master feelingly refers to the letter received from R. W. Grand Master Richard Vaux, A. Y. M., bearing date July 23, A. L. 5867, announcing the sad intelligence of the death of R. W. Brother John L. Goddard, Grand Master of Pennsylvania.

But one decision of importance is recorded, viz.: "Charges had been preferred against a brother for unmasonic conduct, and a commission of seven members was appointed to try him. In the meantime he had fled from justice. Notice was sent to him by private hand, which notice had failed to reach him. He was subsequently caught, tried by civil tribunal, and found guilty of the offence which constituted the charge of unmasonic conduct. Pending these proceedings three of the commissioners had left the jurisdiction, and the Secretary of the Lodge was absent from the State. The question was, 'How are we to proceed?' My reply was as follows:

"1. The summons may be served upon him personally, though in prison; and though he may not be able to appear in person, he can, if he sees fit, appear before the commission by attorney.

"2. A majority of the commissioners can act.

"3. You can appoint a secretary *pro tem.*

"4. All the evidence needed is the record of his conviction in the civil court."

The following observation is noticeable: "I have granted no dispensation for new Lodges. The growth of our Fraternity here, fortunately, is gradual, and so far as my knowledge extends, is a healthful one. This being the case, new members assimilate more readily with the older brethren, and the result is a greater unity, with less liability to discord and confusion among the workmen."

Brother Robert H. Taylor, from the Committee on Correspondence, presented the report of that committee, in which the following reference to Pennsylvania is made: "The Report of the Committee on Correspondence is again from the hand of Brother Samuel C. Perkins, and is a well-prepared, courteous, and dignified paper. The plan of preparation of this report is *unique*. First comes a file list of proceedings received, &c. No review is had of the proceedings received, under the name of each jurisdiction specially; but general subjects are taken up and discussed, and the course or action of the several jurisdictions thereon is grouped, so to speak, each subject by itself, in one part of the report. The plan has several advantages, the most obvious of which are, the presentation of a subject at one view, instead of several detached and scattered notices, and the bringing of the report within a much smaller compass than is usually occupied by Committees of Correspondence. On the other hand, it curtails the *range of notice*, comment and argument, and excludes the reproduction of many beautiful thoughts with which the pages of their reports are generally embellished." After referring to the Portland donation, the report concludes: "And we close our review with the fervent prayer—GOD BLESS THE NOBLE-HEARTED BRETHREN OF PENNSYLVANIA!"

Number of Lodges, ten; Master Masons, seven hundred and five; initiated, one hundred and fifty-five.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

The Tenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the Territory of Washington was held on the 18th of

September, A. L. 5867. M. W. Thomas M. Reed, Grand Master.

From the address of the Grand Master we copy the following: "A case came up in Port Townsend Lodge, the circumstances of which I will briefly give. A party claiming to have received the degrees of Masonry several years ago in Pennsylvania, and never having had an opportunity of visiting a Lodge, or of making himself proficient in the work and lectures, applied for admission as a visitor, with a view of affiliating with the Lodge, if found worthy, but upon trial could not pass the requisite examination—in fact, had forgotten nearly all he ever knew about Masonry, hence was denied admission. But not being disposed to remain in this embarrassing position, he at once, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Lodge, communicated with the Lodge in Pennsylvania wherein he alleged he was made a Mason, and in response received therefrom a *certificate*, *under seal* of the Lodge, that he (or a man bearing his name) was duly entered, passed and raised therein at a certain date,—all which corresponded with the statements of the party himself. The question then submitted for discussion was: "Can the Lodge receive him as a visitor, on the strength of the certificate, *without the usual* examination?" * * * The general law of Masonry is, that without proper personal avouchment, the applicant must undergo 'strict trial and due examination,' and thus prove himself worthy before admission. Neither a certificate, demit, nor diploma, is of itself any Masonic evidence of the *identity* of the holder, or that he is in any degree legally qualified to visit a Lodge of Masons. There must be corroborative testimony sufficient to remove all doubts, and to prove the genuineness of the certificate and personal identity of the party claiming its benefit, before it becomes of any real value. Nor is this sufficient. It only adds some degree of evidence, which must have its due weight and bearing on a personal examination," &c.

"In order to aid the Lodge in the disposition of this case, I suggest that a committee be authorized to examine the

party in the three degrees of Masonry—that the examination be open, free and unrestrained on his part, *without any promptings* by the committee; and if, upon such examination, coupled with the other facts in evidence, they were fully satisfied of his identity, and of his having been entered, passed and raised in a regular Lodge of Masons, and remains in good standing, he should be admitted and have the benefit of all needful information in those points wherein he may have proved deficient."

The Committee on Correspondence do not report any review of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; but afterwards there appears the following resolution, introduced by Bro. Evans, and unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge are due to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for the beautiful copy of their proceedings, presented through R. W. Bro. Richard Vaux, Grand Representative of this Grand Lodge, and we renew the occasion to express our thanks to that Representative for his active interest in the Grand Lodge."

Number of Lodges, twelve; Master Masons, three hundred and seventy; Initiated, twenty-five.

IDAHO TERRITORY.

We have received the proceedings of a Convention held at Idaho City, in the Territory of Idaho, for the purpose of establishing a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for said Territory. Representatives were present from three Lodges chartered by and under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Oregon, and one by and under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Washington Territory.

The Convention was duly organized by calling Past Master George H. Coe to the Chair and appointing Past Master P. E. Edmondson, Secretary. A Lodge of Master Masons

being opened in due form, Most Worshipful George H. Coe was elected Grand Master; Brother P. E. Edmondson, Grand Secretary, and other brothers Grand Senior and Junior Wardens and Deacons; after which the usual committees were appointed.

The Constitution of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Oregon was, with the necessary alterations, adopted as the Constitution of this Grand Lodge. Resolutions were passed directing the Grand Secretary to correspond with the Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries of the Grand Lodges of Oregon and Washington Territories, and inform them of the organization of this Grand Body, and that the charters under which the respective Lodges are now acting be returned as soon as they can be replaced by charters from this Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge also "*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be ordered to have one hundred copies of the proceedings of the Convention and of the Grand Lodge printed; and that he send one to each Grand Secretary, and request a copy of their proceedings in return."

We recommend that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania recognize the newly-formed Grand Lodge of Idaho, and enter into Masonic relations with her.

COLORADO.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Colorado met on the first Monday, being the 7th of October, A. L. 5867. Most Worshipful Chase Withrow, Grand Master.

In his address the Grand Master says: "Many things denote the prosperity of the institution. I am afraid it is becoming too popular for its own prosperity. Petitions for new Lodges in places which have just sprung up, or that have received a fresh start from some sudden freak of fortune, are frequently presented. Those presented to me I have almost invariably refused, thinking a little delay in

the matter could work no possible harm to them, and might be best for the institution. Popularity and prosperity are not synonymous terms. When so much work is done in such haste, some of it must be badly done."

And again: "Brethren, Masonry is getting to be too much of a machine; it is treated as though it consisted merely of forms and ceremonies. This should not be. Masters of Lodges should strive to make their meetings interesting and attractive. Mere forms of ritual, no matter how quaint or unusual, become stale when nothing else is heard night after night. Mere making of Masons or conferring degrees is not all of Masonry. Ours is intended to be a social institution; it is intended to cultivate and mature the intellectual as well as the moral features of man's character. Masters should be selected who are competent to instruct their Lodges in something more than the ritual.' * * * * "Something ought to be done to attract to the Lodge brethren who can instruct us. We have such men in the Order who would be glad to devote a small part of their time to imparting instruction upon Masonic subjects, which are not now thought of by a large part of our Masons."

There appear to be nine working Lodges in this jurisdiction, and five hundred and eighty-two members; increase of members, ninety-seven.

CANADA.

We have received the proceedings of an Especial Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada, held at the city of Ottawa; also at its Twelfth Annual Communication, held at the city of Kingston, on the 10th day of July, A. L. 5867. William Meson, Grand Master.

The Grand Master in his address says: "The Royal Proclamation, which gave light and power to the great work in which our statesmen have been so long engaged, has been issued by our most gracious Sovereign, and the Dominion of Canada takes her position among the powers of the earth.

This binding together of the scattered fragments of an empire by closer union, not only doubles our material strength but our moral influence also, and must exercise a powerful effect in knitting still more closely the tie of reverence and affection which binds us to our beloved motherland."

On the subject of a General Grand Lodge having Provincial Grand Lodges in each Province, the Grand Master says: "I readily admit that there is something peculiarly pleasing in the idea of uniting all the members of our Fraternity, who reside in the various Provinces now confederated together, into one Grand Body, and while contemplating also the probability of important territorial additions still to be made to the new Dominion, I must confess that I entertain grave doubts whether a union embracing such an immense extent of country would have a tendency to promote the best interests of Masonry on the continent. In Great Britain, as you are well aware, there is no General Grand Lodge, and in the neighboring Republic each State has a Grand Lodge which exercises supreme Masonic authority in her own jurisdiction. In the year 1859, the subject of a General Grand Lodge for the United States was brought before a committee of Grand Officers for consideration, and by referring to my address of that year you will find that I, at that time, expressed the opinion that the creation of a General Grand Lodge, having jurisdiction over the several States of the Union, would neither be expedient nor desirable."

The next subject referred to is the establishment of a Masonic Asylum, which is opposed, but the erection of a building for Grand Lodge purposes is advocated, though it is advised that before it is commenced it should be determined whether "our boundaries are to be enlarged, or whether our jurisdiction is to remain as at present." Any change in the *lex non scripta* of Masonry is opposed, because "a system which has come down to us from our fathers in the mystic art is not to be rashly interfered or tampered with; and if, through inadvertence, or because it seemed

more consistent with our modern notions, any change has crept in, I would gladly favor an immediate return to the old paths and traditions of our Order, for as an ancient writer quaintly remarks, 'They are the chronicles, the registers of the age they were made in, and speak the truth of history better than a hundred of your printed communications.'" The Grand Master also states that he has made arrangements for an exchange of representations with the several other Grand Bodies with whom his Grand Lodge have not heretofore been in communication, namely, the Grand Lodges of Nova Scotia and Kansas, and the Grand Orients of Cuba, Brazil, New Grenada, Venezuela, Uruguay, Portugal, Mexico, Italy, and Chili.

Their finances seem to be in a good condition as appears from the report of the Grand Treasurer, which shows the amount of cash and assets to be $22,759.67.

The Committee on Correspondence report having received the proceedings of thirty-five Grand Lodges in the United States, but make no mention of the receipt of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Initiations for the past year, eleven hundred and sixty-five; passed, for the past year, nine hundred and thirty-five; raised, for the past year, eight hundred and twenty-five; number of members, seven thousand.

ENGLAND.

1. The Quarterly Communication of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of England, holden at Free Mason's Hall, London, March 4th, 1868. The Right Honorable the Earl De Grey and Ripon, Deputy Grand Master as Grand Master.

The main feature of the proceedings was the re-election, "with only one dissentient," of the Right Honorable Thomas Dundas, Earl of Zetland, Baron Dundas, of Aske, in the county of York, Lord Lieutenant, and Custos Rotulorum of the North Riding of Yorkshire, K. T., &c., &c., &c., who

was proclaimed Most Worshipful Grand Master for the ensuing year, and saluted according to ancient form. The present year completing the quarter century of his term of office, it was moved and carried that a just tribute of respect be paid to the Most Worshipful Grand Master.

Brother Victor A. Williamson, Past Grand Master, moved "that a grant of one hundred guineas be made out of the fund of general purposes to the Palestine Exploration Fund." The Palestine Exploration Fund was connected with a society for the scientific investigation of the archæology, geology, physical geography, and the manners and customs of the Holy Land, in connection with Biblical history. He considered that anything which had for its object the fuller elucidation and illustration of the Holy Volume, "anything that would enable us more fully to appreciate and realize the wonderful events which had happened in the Holy Land, would be entitled to the esteem and support of Masons more particularly, for there was nothing that Masons were more proud of than to trace their origin back to those great men of old, who, under the direction of King Solomon, raised that wonderful building, the Temple of Jerusalem. Yet, in spite of the elaborate description of its details in the sacred volume, and in the history of Josephus, nothing was really known of its architecture and its general style. Eighteen hundred years ago it was predicted that the temple should be destroyed, that not one stone should be left upon another. The prophecy has been fulfilled with awful accuracy. The temple lies buried in its own ruins—in the ruins of no less than seventeen different sieges; and the limits and features of the ancient city, though strongly defined by nature, have been absolutely obliterated, and can only be traced by digging forty, fifty, and, in some places, one hundred feet deep, before the line of the pavement of the ancient city can be reached. It is to remove this veil of obscurity that this society is now concentrating its chief energies, and the Grand Lodge would be placing itself in a

false position, would be repudiating all Masonic traditions, if it did not aid and assist in this cause."

"The person who is superintending the excavations on the spot, is a distinguished member of the Order, Brother Charles Warren, of the Royal Engineers, a Past Master of a Lodge, and a P. F. P. of a Royal Arch Chapter. Brother Warren, by his judgment and discretion, had conciliated the good-will of all classes of people out there, and had overcome the religious prejudices among the inhabitants, which, for centuries, had prevented strangers from ever setting foot on those places where the excavations were now being carried on." Carried unanimously.

2. Proceedings at the Annual Grand Festival, holden at Free Mason's Hall, London, on the 29th day of April, 1868. The Right Honorable, the Earl of Zetland, K. T., M. W. Grand Master, on the Throne.

The Grand Master drew the attention of the Grand Lodge to the wicked attempt that had been made on the life of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh, in one of the distant colonies of the Crown, and that, too, at a moment when His Royal Highness was assisting at a work of charity. His Lordship moved that a loyal address be presented to Her Majesty, the Queen, expressing the abhorrence felt by the members of the Craft at the dastardly attack that had been made on the Duke of Edinburgh, and of congratulation that the Great Architect of the Universe had been mercifully pleased to spare the life of His Royal Highness.

In conformity with the resolution then adopted, an address was drawn up, transcribed on vellum, signed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master and the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, sealed with the seal of the Grand Lodge, countersigned by the Grand Secretary, and forwarded to the Secretary of State, for the Home Department, to be presented to Her Majesty.

To the address the following answer was received:

"My Lord:

"I have had the honor to lay before the Queen the loyal and dutiful address of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, officers and brethren of the United Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of England, in reference to the atrocious attempt upon the life of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh, and I beg to inform your Lordship that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the address very graciously.

"I am, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's obedient servant,

"Gathome Hardy."

The Earl of Zetland,
19 Arlington St., S. W.

3. Quarterly Communication, holden at Free Mason's Hall, London, on June 3d, 1868. The Right Honorable the Earl of Zetland, K. T., M. W. Grand Master, on the Throne.

The Board of General Purposes reported some important questions, which engaged the attention of the Grand Lodge, one of which was, that it appeared by the returns made by the Jordan Lodge, No. 201, London, that more than five candidates for Free Masonry had been initiated in that Lodge in one and the same day, without having obtained a dispensation for so doing. And not only were seven candidates initiated on the same day, but they were all introduced and obligated at one and the same time.

Brother the Rev. W. K. Reland Bedford, Past Grand Chaplain, defended the custom as being one practised in some Lodges, and denied that there was any tradition or unwritten law forbidding the practice, and contended that when King Solomon initiated his Masons he did not stop to consider that it was necessary to obligate them one by one. The acting Senior Grand Warden, Brother J. Havers, ob-

served that the days of King Solomon had long gone by, and that the practice in those days might be hardly so judicious and suited for adoption at the present time. The discussion resulted in the suspension of the offending Lodge.

4. An Especial Grand Lodge, holden at the Palatine Hall, Lancaster, on June 17th, 1868, for laying the foundation stone of the Royal Albert Asylum for idiots and imbeciles of the Northern counties. Present, the Right Honorable the Earl of Zetland, K. T., M. W. Grand Master, the Marquis of Hartington, M. P. Prov. Grand Master for Derbyshire, as Deputy Grand Master.

5. An Especial Grand Lodge, holden at Free Mason's Hall, London, July 1st, 1868. A Grand Lodge of Emergency. The Right Honorable, the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master, on the Throne.

Rev. Robert J. Simpson, Grand Chaplain, moved for a Committee "to carry out the resolutions passed at the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, on the 4th of March last, in reference to the celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Most Worshipful Grand Master's accession to office as Grand Master of England."

Brother Simpson prefaced his motion, by saying: "He would only further observe that he thought this a fitting occasion on which might be shown to the world the solution of the problem, which probably had never before been shown, whereby men of all political and religious opinions, men of the highest and lowest rank, men of every class in society, can meet together for a great and holy purpose, possessed with a national spirit, possessed with a religious character, possessed also with allegiance to the sovereign of our native land, and affection and regard for the Chief of our great Order. It was a delightful and happy thing to feel that all had met here together without compromise of principle, yet on one common ground, and that all unite in paying respect to our Grand Master, and, in fact, act on those old princi-

ples that have been consecrated by the prestige of eighteen centuries:—Honor all men, love the brotherhood, fear God, honor the King."

The motion was carried, and Committee chosen, "with power to add to their number."

FRANCE.

We have received the "Bulletin of the Grand Orient of France, Official Journal of French Masonry," for the months of November and December, 1867, and January, February, and March, 1868.

It appears that the French Lodges are in trouble, on account of ecclesiastical interference. In the January number of the Bulletin, the Report of the Proceedings of the Council of the Order, of the 23d of December, shows that a Lodge called "*Les vrais amis reunis* a l'O. de Bedarieux," had been closed, (*mise en sommeil.*) A brother inquired the cause of the closing of the Temple of Bedarieux. The reply was that "it was principally owing to the manœuvres and calumnies of the clergy, which have been such, in the country, that they have brought disunion in families, and that the veterans themselves of Masonry dare not avow themselves Free Masons." But the Worshipful of the Lodge uses the following bold language:

"But if we are for the time on the ground, we are not yet quite annihilated; and if it please God, we will rise up again one day, and have the conviction stronger and more earnest on account of the struggle. We will erect then our Temple upon a basis so solid, that it will not more be possible to overthrow, or even to shake it."

M. l'abbe de Segur, at Amiens, having published a pamphlet against Free Masons, in the December number of the Bulletin are presented "many facts, showing, in former times, a different disposition on the part of the church towards Masonry." "These facts speak for themselves, and show how the regular clergy of 1774 differed in opinion with

the secular clergy of 1867." A long list of Masons is given, comprising many of the most distinguished men in church and state. The paper was prepared by M. Houssioux, and published first in the Journal d'Amiens. He says: "We will not reply to M. l'abbe, we will only show how the dignitaries of the Roman Church have changed their opinion of us; and how their language differs from that of M. l'abbe de Segur." "Hear le R. P. Roth, a distinguished preacher, and member of an order of monks, (*religieux minime*,) orator of the Lodge, in his discourse of the 24th of April, 1774. This passage is remarkable: 'Such is, in effect, the essential spirit of Masonry, its temple is the emblem of wisdom, discretion is its base, charity the frontispiece, liberty the device, equality the support, the spirit of dominion has no entrance there, no pretension is there admitted. Would that the spirit that animates me might inflame the hearts of all Masons to understand and propagate the glory and happiness of Masonry!'"

In the February number of the "Bulletin," is published in full the "Pastoral Letter of his Eminence Le Cardinal de Bonard," Archbishop of Lyons, against Free Masonry, with these mottoes in the title: "Free Masonry condemned by the Pope;" "It is not possible to be a true Catholic Christian and a Free Mason." The publishers of the "Bulletin" think that the best answer to it is its publication by them in full.

It appears from the proceedings of the French Council of the Order, that the sciences receive consideration perhaps unknown in this country.

"The President called the attention of the Council to the subscription opened in favor of the enterprise of Captain Lambert, the design of which is to find a passage for ships by the North Pole. He thought, and the Grand Master, with whom he had conferred thinks with him, that it would be well to associate French Masonry with that enterprise, as well as to all such the success of which can promote the national honor; and to subscribe a certain sum in favor of the enterprise, in the name of the Grand Orient of France.

"The Council accepted the proposition unanimously. Brother Josias demanded that they 'fix the figure' of the subscription at five hundred francs. That proposition was adopted. And they prayed the Grand Master, 'if it was his will and pleasure,' to remit that sum in the name of the Grand Orient of France, to the President of the Geographical Society."

The two Masonic Authorities, the Grand Orient, General Mellinet, Commandant of the National Guard, Grand Master, and the Supreme Council, Viscount de la Jonquiere, Grand Commander, celebrated together the "*Fete* Solstitiale D'Hiver;" the one on the 27th, and the other on the 28th of December. This union of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite with the Grand Orient and Council of the Order according to the French Rite was very harmonious, and will be productive of good results. There are about three hundred and fifty Lodges under the Grand Orient.

An essay in the May number of the "Bulletin," on the subject of the Scotch Rite Masons, says that: "It is incontestable that Free Masonry was brought into France by three illustrious English Brothers; Lord Derwentwater, *le chevalier Maskelyne and l'ecuyer D'Heguettz*, in 1725; that the work then introduced was the forms used in England, observed by the French for fifty years, and called the York Rite, a name that it has always kept, in memory of the sitting of the Fraternity established in the city of that name, having a chronology of Grand Masters, going back to the year 227 of the Christian era.

The political refugees in the *suite* of the Prince Charles Edward, when they returned from Scotland pretended to communicate primitive Masonry, and claimed for the Ancient Lodge of Scotland an antiquity much greater than that of York.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Several subjects of Masonic interest have been mooted in some of the Grand and subordinate Lodges, during the

period we have had under review. We will refer to some of them. The first is that of the form of procedure against the Worshipful Master of a Lodge for offence, misconduct, or moral delinquency while in office. In our notice of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, we have given at length the report of a Committee on that subject, and also the mode of procedure in other jurisdictions in such cases, because we are not aware of any provision in the Constitution of our own Grand Lodge on the subject, or any precedent that may be a guide, should such a case occur.

Granting dispensations for Military Lodges is another matter that has attracted considerable attention, and been the subject of much debate. The prevailing opinion seems to be that their organization has been an injury to the Order. The fact that they were granted during our revolutionary struggle, and are common in the army of Great Britain, seemed to be a sufficient reason for adopting this practice during the late civil war. But the Grand Lodges in this country have not followed the precedent the Grand Lodge of England set them. That Grand Lodge enacted a system of regulations for the government of Military Lodges. Before it established a Lodge it required the consent of the commanding officer of the regiment, battalion, or company, in which it was to be instituted, and when the military body was disbanded to which it was attached, the warrant was returned to the Grand Lodge, and the subordinate one ceased to exist. Another difference is, that the rank and file of the British army are enlisted for a long period of years, and the recruit generally becomes a soldier for life. But in this country, the term of service is for a few years, even in the regular army, and during a war our levies are frequently made for a few months. But whatever may be the ultimate determination of the Grand Lodges as to their establishment in future, the question of what is the status of a *non*-affiliated member of one of these Lodges, is one which is almost daily pressing itself upon our consideration. The general opinion seems to be that they are *Masons*

and entitled to recognition as such, if they can make themselves known and are worthy; that a strict examination of their qualifications ought to be required, and proof that the Lodge in which they were initiated had been duly organized by proper Masonic authority. By the application of these safeguards the apprehended evil may be palliated, if not entirely prevented.

We are pleased to observe that some of the Grand Lodges are paying much attention to Masonic libraries. The Grand Orient of France has a library of more than two thousand volumes. That of California is the largest and most judiciously selected one in America; and contains many rare volumes of great value and interest. In the way of acquiring a library, our own Grand Lodge has made some progress, we may say a respectable beginning, but not commensurate with the wealth and resources of that body. Our opinion is that an annual appropriation should be made for this purpose, and placed at the disposal of the Grand Master, or of a Committee of which he ought to be *ex-officio* Chairman. We do not mean that this fund should be expended in accumulating the mass of trash that passes by the name of "Masonic literature" gotten up to sell, nor do we mean that it shall be composed of magazines, newspapers, or reviews devoted ostensibly to the interest of the Order; but to volumes of history, biography and science, as well as to Masonry. Masonry has a history reaching far back into the past. A history of order, of science, of philanthropy, of progress, of noble struggles against tyranny, and in behalf of the rights of man. This history ought to be read, and the more it is studied the more will our esteem for the institution be enhanced. But many individual Masons have a history also. Many of the greatest, most learned and best men of Pennsylvania, have been Masons. The recollection of their actions and their virtues are rapidly fading away. Even now many of them are traditional.

The Grand Lodges of Maine and New Jersey have Com-

mittees on Masonic history. That of North Carolina several years ago appointed a "Masonic Historian." He has finished his work, and the history of Masonry in that commonwealth will shortly be published.

We also observe, with satisfaction, that there is a strong desire that a regular system of correspondence between the Grand Lodges throughout the world should be established. Brother Samuel C. Perkins, now Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden, in his report as Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence for the year 1864, gave such a measure his warm approval, and pointed out, in convincing terms, its many advantages. The utility of such an intercourse is not denied; but the means by which it is to be effected seems to be the difficulty preventing its consummation.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts communicated with "the Grand Lodge of the Netherlands," on the occasion of the demise of His Highness PRINCE FREDERICK, who had been Grand Master of that body for a period of *fifty* years, by resolution. That mode may answer for important occasions, but not for general intercommunication. The Grand Lodge of New York has correspondence with more than thirty Grand Lodges out of the limits of the United States; but as we have not been furnished with a copy of the proceedings of their last Annual Communication, we cannot accurately state the number. The Grand Lodges of North Carolina, Louisiana, and Canada, have large foreign correspondence. Those Grand Lodges forward credentials to well-known brethren residing abroad, and accredit them as their Representatives near the Grand Lodges with which the communication is desired.—thus establishing between the two Grand Lodges a communication similar in character to that which one government establishes with another in their commercial and political relations. We have found no instance in which the foreign organization thus addressed has not responded by accrediting in return an American resident as her Representative, unless it be in some cases where the

addressing Grand Lodge is not recognized as lawfully constituted by the Masonic jurisdiction from which it seceded, and of which it declared itself independent. We believe no better method can be adopted to effect this object than that of exchanging Representatives. Such an exchange being once established, each Grand Lodge in America will have a Representative near every other Grand Lodge of the world, as well known in Masonic circles as our Foreign Ministers are to the Courts to which they are accredited.

The reports of several Grand Lodges also show that there is an increasing tendency adverse to continuing the practice of granting dispensations for conferring any of the degrees in Masonry; that many Grand Masters absolutely decline to sanction the practice at all; whilst others recommend the adoption of prohibitory clauses in their Grand Lodge constitutions. All agree that generally it is attended with evil consequences, and that, in the large majority of cases, the initiated could not have received a clear ballot, in his own vicinity, amongst his neighbors and acquaintances. We also observe that there is a more strict and rigorous observance of Masonic landmarks and Masonic law everywhere inculcated and enforced than formerly, and that the characteristic of the Masonic age is obedience to Masonic law. We also remark, with satisfaction, that through the whole country Masonry is increasing in wealth, in numbers, and respectability; that in many jurisdictions halls for Masonic purposes are being erected; schools for the education of the children of deceased brethren are being established, or are already in successful operation; whilst in some jurisdictions funds are created and are daily accumulating, the proceeds of which are expended in educating children in seminaries of learning, not established or exclusively supported by the Order. In many others large charity funds exist, the interest of which is applied to the support of needy brethren, their widows and orphans; and in some it is proposed to endow establishments for their habitation and support, and

that Masonic cemeteries are being consecrated in all our large cities for the repose of the dead. All these things prove that the Order is in a most flourishing condition.

We are well aware that many brethren hold the opinion that Masonry is making a too rapid and unhealthy advance. Whilst we admit the advance, we cannot agree that it is unhealthy, because we find that at the same time there is a determination to preserve the purity of the Order, by enforcing stricter examinations into the qualifications of candidates for initiation, and accepting only those who are known to be *positively* good.

We regret to learn that in some localities fears are expressed that the Order may again become the subject of persecution. The Grand Master of Michigan, in his annual address, refers to this subject. In the appropriate place we have given, at large, his reasons; but we have no fears on that subject. We well remember that at our outset in life we witnessed such a persecution. Then a wild and reckless crusade was preached against the Order, and an effort was made to destroy its existence and disfranchise all who would not renounce their allegiance to the institution; but the effort ultimately failed, and thus will all such efforts end. Ages have rolled away since they who founded Masonry have rested from their labors. They have left upon the pages of history no record of their names. But their work still endures. Their children and their children's children have perpetuated it. Philosophical, political, and religious systems have arisen, and grown to greatness, side by side with *Free Masonry*, and then have vanished away. They taught false doctrines, or propagated unsubstantial dogmas or theories inconsistent with the enlightenment and progress of social existence. But, standing under the shadow of uncounted years, *Masonry* still exists, endowed with all the strength and vigor of its youth, and all the maturity of its manhood, only because its teachings and examples are inherently good, and calculated to ameliorate the condition of man in every position of life and in every form of society.

We believe Masonry is destined to endure until there shall no longer exist on earth either sin, suffering, or sorrow, and until unbounded love shall dwell in every heart, and peace shall hold her sway over every land.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT J. FISHER,

Chairman.

The Annual Report of the Almoners of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund was read, and ordered to be entered on the minutes:

REPORT OF ALMONERS OF THE GRAND LODGE CHARITY FUND.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 28, 1868, A. L. 5868.

To the Right Worshipful Grand Master,
Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge
of Pennsylvania:

On behalf of the Board of Almoners of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund, I herewith present the account of money received and disbursed by the Almoners for the Masonic year ending St. John's day, December 27, 1868, A. L. 5868.

The Almoners received from the Trustees of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund during the year:

For the quarter ending	March 27,	$1,000 00
" "	June 27,	400 00
" "	September 27,	400 00
" "	December 27,	1,000 00
Total amount received during the year,		$2,800 00

The Almoners have disbursed during the time named:

1st. To 138 widows of deceased brethren	. .	$2,375 00
2d. To 14 orphans "	. . .	285 00
3d. To 1 mother of a deceased brother	. .	15 00
Leaving an unexpended balance of	. . . .	125 00
		$2,800 00

Of the number of applicants relieved, there were—

From this jurisdiction,	125
From the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi,	4
" " " South Carolina,	2
" " " Iowa,	3
" " " North Carolina,	2
" " " Virginia,	5
" " " New York,	3
" " " New Jersey,	3
" " " Kentucky,	2
" " " Scotland,	2
" " " Ohio,	2
	153

Respectfully submitted,

PRICE I. PATTON,

President of the Board of Almoners.

The Annual Report of the Stewards of the Stephen Girard Charity Fund was read, and ordered to be entered on the minutes:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE STEWARDS OF THE STEPHEN GIRARD CHARITY FUND.

To the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned, on behalf of the "Stewards of the Stephen Girard Charity Fund," submits the following report of their proceedings during the year ending December 27, 1868:

In the performance of their official duty, they have distributed

relief to one hundred and five "poor and respectable brethren," to wit:

To 77 brethren hailing under this jurisdiction,		$2,010. 50
To 29 brethren hailing from foreign jurisdictions, to wit:		
2 from Connecticut,	$40 00	
1 " Vermont,	20 00	
2 " New York,	40 00	
1 " Canada,	30 00	
3 " Delaware,	120 00	
1 " West Virginia,	30 00	
1 " New Mexico,	20 00	
2 " East Virginia,	50 00	
1 " Illinois,	30 00	
1 " Kentucky,	30 00	
1 " Washington, D. C.,	20 00	
1 " California,	30 00	
1 " Indiana,	20 00	
1 " Georgia,	30 00	
2 " South Carolina,	45 00	
1 " Scotland,	30 00	
1 " Jamaica,	50 00	
1 " Germany,	20 00	
1 " Equador,	20 00	
1 " Algiers, Africa,	30 00	
1 " Prussia,	15 00	
1 " Ireland,	10 00	
1 " Wales,	30 00	
		760 00
Total amount of relief granted,		$2,770 50
Paid W. Mann's bill for stationery,		4 00
" Stein & Jones' bill for printing notices,		10 00
Total,		$2,784 50
Leaves a balance on hand December 27, 1868,		55 00
		$2,839 50

Per Contra—

Balance remaining on hand as per last Annual Report,	$89 50
Amount appropriated for use of Com. No. 1, . .	900 00
" " " No. 2, .	600 00
" " " No. 3, . .	500 00
" " " No. 4, .	750 00
Total, ...	$2,839 50

During the year several of the applicants hailing under this jurisdiction have departed this life, and the Board of Stewards have to deplore the sudden decease of one of its most efficient and reliable members, Bro. James S. Shindler, of Lodge No. 52, who never failed whilst in life in devotion to the duties of his appointment, in the discharge of which he ever manifested a most commendable zeal, that it may be appropriately said of him, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

All of which is respectfully submitted by

E. P. LESCURE,

President.

The Trustees of the Girard Bequest (June 3, 1868) presented their Annual Report, which was read, accepted, and the accompanying resolution adopted:

REPORT OF TRUSTEES GIRARD BEQUEST.

To the

Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania,
and Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging:

The Trustees of the Girard Bequest respectfully report that they have received since their last Annual Report, dated April 19, A. L. 5867:

From Interest and dividends on Investments, . .	$3,338 90
" Premium on Gold, ...	537 84
" Interests on deposits in saving fund, . .	22 88
Making a total income of . . .	$3,899 62

Brought forward—		
Making a total income of . . .		$3,899 62
To which add balance on deposit to the credit of the Bequest at the date of the last Annual Report, .		149 34
Makes a total of		$4,048 96
To which add net proceeds of stocks sold under the direction of the Grand Lodge, at their Quarterly Communication June 5, A. L. 5867, . . .		14,266 61
Makes the entire amount to be accounted for by the Trustees, ...		$18,315 57
Of this sum the Trustees have invested in the New Masonic Loan, as per same resolution of the Grand Lodge, the sum of		14,000 00
Leaving a balance of		$4,315 57
Out of which the Trustees have paid on orders of the R. W. Grand Master, in favor of the Grand Treasurer for the Stewards of the Girard Charity Fund	$3,450 00	
And for one share Pennsylvania Railroad stock, balance for Scrip Certificate, .	19 00	
		3,469 00
Balance, ...		$846 57

Leaving a balance on deposit in the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities of, say $846.57, which with the estimated income from investments will, in the opinion of the Trustees, justify an appropriation of $2,500 for charitable purposes.

They, therefore, offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of $2,500 be and the same is hereby appropriated to the use of the Stewards of the Stephen Girard Charity Fund, for the year ending June 1, A. L. 5869, to be drawn for in the usual manner.

There have been very material changes in the investments of the Fund, by direction of the R. W. Grand Lodge, since the last report.

At the Grand Quarterly Communication of June 5, A. L. 5867, he Trustees were authorized and requested to change such of their investments as they may find convenient into the New Masonic Loan.

They therefore sold the $6,100 of City 6's, for the sum of (net)	$6,208 50
The $3,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad bonds for (net)	2,632 23
The 98 shares Pennsylvania Railroad for (net)	5,425 88
	$14,266 61

Realizing $14,266.61, of which the sum of $14,000 was immediately invested in the New Masonic Loan.

The Investments of the Bequest now are as follows, to wit.:

New Masonic Loan, Certificates Nos. 57, 58, 60, 61, and 62,	$14,000 00
Three Certificates Pennsylvania 6 per cent. War Loan of 1861, Nos. 427, 428, and 429, of $1,000 each,	3,000 00
Seven Certificates for 1,242 shares Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Loan, of $10 each, Nos. 165, 168, 169, 172, 177, 200, and 211,	12,420 00
Twelve U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 849, 911, 912, 913, 68,337, 68,338, 68,339, 68,340, 68,346, 67,559, 4,791, and 4,792,	12,000 00
Two U. S. 6 per cent bonds, 5-20 Loan, of $500 each, Nos. 176 and 2,591,	1,000 00
Three U. S. 6 per cent. bonds of '81, $1,000 each, Nos. 7,177, 7,178, and 7,179,	3,000 00
One U. S. 6 per cent. bond of '81, No. 581,	500 00
One U. S. 6 per cent. bond 5-20s, interest January and July, No. 7,766,	1,000 00
Bond and mortgage of the Sunbury Masonic Hall Association,	4,000 00
Total Investments, par value,	$50,920 00

All of which is respectfully submitted
on behalf of the Trustees,
SAMUEL H. PERKINS,
Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 3, A. D. 1868, A. L. 5868.

The Annual Report of the Hall Committee was read, approved, and ordered to be entered on the minutes:

REPORT OF THE HALL COMMITTEE.

To the Right Worshipful Grand Master,
Officers and Members of the
Grand Lodge, A. Y. M.

SIRS AND BRETHREN: The Hall Committee submit the following as a report of their operations during the Masonic year just closed.

The appropriations accorded for their use for the year 1868 were:

For Fuel	$1,100 00
For Gas	2,900 00
For Taxes	2,800 00
For Water-rent and Sewerage	68 00
For hire of Women	468 00
For hire of Laborer	416 00
For Incidentals	2,300 00
Together	$10,052 00
To this must be added amount of special appropriation made in accordance with the resolution passed by the Grand Lodge at the (special) session held December 27, 1867, for	$1,500 00
Making an aggregate of	$11,552 00

The expenditures were:

For Fuel	$649 75
For Gas	2,741 13
For Taxes	2,506 02
For Water-rent, &c.	71 30
For hire of Women	468 00
For hire of Laborer	468 00
For Incidentals	3,847 59
Total amount	$10,751 79

Leaving an unexpended balance of $800.21 to the credit of the Committee.

The items which were in excess of the appropriations, were Water-rent, &c., for $3.30.

Hire of Laborer, by reason of an increase of compensation for his services, $52.00. And Incidentals for $47.59.

In the item of incidentals your Committee had estimated for the pumping of water from the sub-cellars, the sum of $800; this, however, did not reach, and they were compelled to overdraw on this one item alone to amount of $306.33. Fortunately the sums unexpended on the items of Fuel, Gas, and Taxes, were sufficiently large to admit of the excess of expenditure for clearing the cellars of water, as included in the general item of incidentals, and leave a balance of $800.21 unexpended on the general appropriation.

At the Annual Communication held December 27, 1867, the following was passed:

Resolved, That the Hall Committee be directed, and are hereby authorized to have a suitable room constructed for the use of the Grand Master, over the main entrance of the Hall, adjoining to and communicating with the room now occupied by the Grand Treasurer; and that the room in the third story, now used as the Grand Officers' room, be made a Lodge room for the use of subordinate Lodges; the cost of the whole arrangement not to exceed $1,500.

Under this resolution your Hall Committee immediately proceeded to carry out the instructions, and have the satisfaction of communicating to your body that they have expended $1,493.73, being $6.27 less than the amount appropriated.

This sum might have been less if your Committee had simply constructed the room for the Grand Master's use; but finding that the story above would make a good-sized and eligibly located committee room, your Committee availed themselves of the advantage offered to add an additional room to the Hall, thereby increasing the meeting facilities of the Brotherhood, and adding at the same time additional revenue to the treasury of the Grand Lodge, in placing the so-called East Committee room, since comfortably fitted up, at the disposition of Lodges for special meetings at a very reasonable rate of rental. This room,

we learn, has been occupied since its completion and up to the first day of December forty-one times, realizing an amount of $328. It will be perceived that in a comparatively short time the expense of improvement will be reimbursed to the treasury of this Right Worshipful Grand Lodge. The appropriations asked for by the Committee for the necessary purposes of the Hall, repairs, fuel, gas, taxes, &c., for the ensuing Masonic year, amount to $11,313. This includes a sum of $1,100, should the water require the attention it did the past year; also $950, which may be required ere long for new veils and fixtures thereto in the Grand Chapter room, the present ones being so old and worn as to be barely able to sustain their own weight.

Your Committee regret exceedingly their inability to keep the annual expenditures at a lower figure, but the usual wear and tear of the building, becoming older with each additional year, and used by the thousands of brethren who frequent the same, cause us to foreshadow a gradual annual increase, until such time as the erection and completion of the New Temple on Broad street will permit of our vacating and disposing of the present one, we hope to the advantage of this Right Worshipful Grand Lodge.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

JOHN BOLT,

Chairman Hall Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 28, 1868.

The Building Committee made the following report, which was read, accepted, and the accompanying resolutions adopted:

REPORT OF BUILDING COMMITTEE.

To the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania:

The Building Committee of the New Masonic Temple respectfully report:

That since the date of their last report, June 3, 1868, the work, with some unforeseen drawbacks to be particularly mentioned

hereafter, has been steadily and successfully prosecuted as far as practicable, till the cold weather put a stop to active building operations. Though as much has not been accomplished as was proposed in the last report of the Committee, yet a point has been reached which places the work in a satisfactory position for the winter. It was intended and expected to have carried the entire walls up to the first floor of joists, and to have had this floor laid by the 1st of the present December. The foundations have been finished, and the walls of the entire structure carried up to pavement grade only. This preserves the banks from breaking away and falling in, and the entire masonry thus far completed has been securely covered in to protect it from the weather.

The most serious drawback encountered by the Committee has been in the construction of the foundation for the tower at the northeast corner of Broad and Filbert streets. It was considered absolutely essential by the Committee as well as by the architect, that to make this foundation perfectly secure, in view of the immense weight which was to rest upon it, the excavation should be carried down to water gravel. This point, it was believed, from the experiments which had been made, would be reached at a depth of about eighteen feet below the curb. And in fact a layer of water gravel was reached at a depth but little exceeding our expectations. A thorough examination, however, disclosed the fact that this layer did not exceed two or three feet in thickness. Below this was a stratum of sand and clay, the thickness of which could only be ascertained by the actual progress of the excavation. The result showed that it was from ten to twelve feet thick, and of a most treacherous and embarrassing character. It was composed, in great measure, of the worst kind of quicksand, extending in many places below the water level, and under this quicksand, and in some places interspersed with it, was a stiff clay. Whenever the sand came in contact with water, it gave way and ran out from below, causing the banks above to fall in, and rendering the work of excavation at the same time difficult and dangerous. To reach the water gravel underlying the sand and clay, the excavation had to be carried to a depth of from four to six feet below the water level. During the summer the progress of the work was further im-

peded by violent and continued storms of rain, filling the excavation, washing away the banks by direct action, and undermining them by the wetting and running out of the quicksand from below. Large portions of the banks caved in, and a portion of Filbert street broke into the excavation. As a measure of precaution, this street, from Juniper to Broad street, was closed by permission of the authorities, which was readily granted.

These unexpected difficulties greatly increased the responsibilities of the Committee and of all employed in the work, and rendered necessary an unlooked-for and heavy expenditure in the erection and operation of the pumps necessary to keep the excavation free from water while the foundation was being laid,—in the necessary precautions against accident from the giving way of the banks,—in the removal of the great amount of material,—and in the increased expense of material for the foundation carried to so great a depth and laid below the water level. The foundation, however, was finally laid and completed without accident or injury to any one. Its extreme depth is thirty-one feet below the curb at Broad and Filbert; it rests upon a firm bottom of coarse water gravel; the first four courses, extending some six or seven feet from the bottom, as far as there is any probability of the water rising at any time, are laid in Rosendale cement; and the character of the material and workmanship cannot, it is believed, be surpassed. No fears need be entertained but that it will prove firm and enduring, and amply sufficient for all the weight that can be placed on it.

In addition to the drawback experienced from the increased difficulties and labor in the construction of the foundation for the tower, your Committee have been delayed in the prosecution of the work by the failure of the original contractor for the clearing and excavation of the lot to comply with his engagements,—by the necessary preparations for the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone,—and by the great care and caution required in the selection of the granite for the exterior of the entire building, and in the arrangement and details of the contracts for furnishing this material.

The corner-stone was laid on St. John's day, June 24, 1868; and notwithstanding the large number of persons in attendance, and the anxiety of all to witness the imposing ceremonies of the

occasion, and the magnitude and extent of the work consequent upon the proceeding, the Committee are gratified to state that not a single accident occurred to interfere with the success of the undertaking.

The corner-stone itself was presented by Messrs. Armstrong & Quinn, from their quarries at Port Deposit, Maryland; the leaden box to contain the articles deposited in the stone was presented by Messrs. J. C. Hunter & Co.; and the marble tablet suitably inscribed and used as a cover for the cavity, by Brother William Struthers. Proper acknowledgment of these several gifts has been made by the Committee.

After a very careful and thorough examination of the subject of the material to be employed for the exterior of the building, and a comparison of different specimens of granite submitted for their inspection, and a due regard to the responsibility of the parties offering to contract, your Committee decided that the Broad and Filbert street fronts should be constructed of Quincy granite, and the Juniper and Cuthbert street fronts of Fox Island granite; and that the contract for the former be awarded to H. Barker & Brothers, and for the latter to Bodwell, Webster & Co. These contracts have required the greatest care in their preparation, involving, as they do, probably the largest proportion of the expense of the entire building. No pains have been spared to secure the interests of the Grand Lodge in every respect. The contractors have agreed, and the contracts will so stipulate that no liability is to be incurred beyond such proportion of the appropriations which may be made by the Grand Lodge from year to year, as the Committee shall designate for this specific purpose. The preparation of the necessary legal documents to insure the supply of the material from the identical quarries selected by the Committee, so as to secure beyond doubt the uniformity in the respective exterior fronts, has necessarily involved a delay which has prevented the completion and execution of the contracts. The contractors have, however, delivered such material as has been necessary for the present purposes of the building; and their standing and responsibility gives every assurance that these important contracts will be carried out in entire good faith.

Upon consultation with the municipal authorities in reference

to the drainage required for the building, it was found that the Juniper street culvert, into which it was originally intended to carry the drainage, was liable to obstruction, which rendered it unreliable for the purpose. A sewer has therefore been constructed from the Broad street front to the west side of Broad street, and thence northward to the Arch street sewer. This, it is believed, will provide ample means of drainage, and guard against all danger of overflow.

It is proposed, for the greater security and protection of the premises, to keep, during the winter season, some two or three carpenters employed in the preparation of material, which will be required in the coming spring. For the accommodation of these carpenters a portion of the interior cellar walls has been enclosed and roofed in. The presence of these workmen during the day-time, and of the watchmen employed by the Committee during the night, will prevent the pilfering of material and injury to the work already completed, by evil disposed persons, who are ever ready to avail themselves of opportunities presented by the absence of watchfulness and care.

During the coming year it is proposed, as stated in the report of the Committee presented to the Grand Lodge, June 3, 1868, to carry up the building to the top of the first string course on the exterior, (being the second floor level) including the laying of the second floor beams. To do this will require, according to careful estimates by the Committee, aided by the architect, the following sums:

For materials and labor from the top of the base course (first floor level,) upwards, including the iron beams for the first and second floors	$153,084 00
For the completion of the work originally intended to be finished this year, but delayed from the causes heretofore mentioned	31,000 00
For contingencies	5,000 00
Making a total of, say	$189,084 00

The Committee will therefore ask of the Grand Lodge an appropriation for the year 1869 of, say $190,000. It is believed that the means can readily be secured by a judicious disposal of

the mortgages already executed on the lot at Broad and Filbert streets, by subscriptions to the new Masonic Loan, and by the appropriations from the general funds of the Grand Lodge.

It is but just to state, that the actual expenditures and expenses as estimated, exceed but little the estimates of the architect as based upon the original plans, and without the extra expense consequent upon unforeseen and unavoidable contin gencies, and upon the change in the plans.

The vacancies in the Committee caused by the resignations of Brothers Past Grand Master Henry M. Phillips and John U. Giller, were filled by the Right Worshipful Grand Master by appointment of Brothers John Q. Ginnodo and Thomas Brown. Brother Phillips having been Chairman of the Committee, Brother Samuel C. Perkins, Senior Grand Warden, *ex officio* a member, was elected Chairman in his place.

The Committee deem it but just to acknowledge in their report the skill, faithfulness, and attention of the architect and superintendent in the discharge of their duties, and the prompt, thorough, and satisfactory manner in which the several contractors employed have carried out their engagements. It is believed that for excellence of material and character of workmanship the work thus far accomplished cannot be surpassed.

The Committee respectfully submit the following resolutions, and ask their adoption by the Grand Lodge:

1. *Resolved,* That the actions of the Building Committee in the management of the affairs of the New Masonic Temple be approved.

2. *Resolved,* That the sum of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the prosecution of the work on the New Masonic Temple for the year 1869.

All which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the Committee,

SAMUEL C. PERKINS,
Chairman.

December 28, 1868—*A. L.* 5868.

LIST OF LODGES

UNDER THIS JURISDICTION,

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF LODGE, WHERE HELD, TRANSACTIONS FOR 1867, AND NUMBER OF MEMBERS DECEMBER 27, 1867.

No. of Lodge.	WHERE HELD.	Admissions.	Initiations.	Rejections.	Suspens'ns or Expulsions.	Resigned.	Deceased.	Number of Members.
2	*Philadelphia*	4	6	2	1	1	2	200
3	*Philadelphia*	3	13	2	1	1	12	242
9	*Philadelphia*	5	13	2	3	3	2	193
19	*Philadelphia*	4	16	2	.....	3	4	306
21	*Harrisburg*	5	6	9	.....	3	3	180
22	*Sunbury*	1	16	2	.....	4	2	125
25	*Bristol*	1	4	1	5	.....	2	132
43	*Lancaster*	9	41	8	10	22	8	356
45	*Pittsburg*	3	14	16	2	6	1	196
51	*Philadelphia*	2	12	.....	.....	2	5	174
52	*Philadelphia*	2	4	1	4	4	2	187
59	*Philadelphia*	9	68	15	18	7	.....	302
60	*Brownsville*	3	7	.....	1	5	1	104
61	*Wilkesbarre*	4	15	.....	.....	2	1	127
62	*Reading*	6	24	12	.....	8	5	322
67	*Philadelphia*	2	7	4	.....	1	2	227
70	*Athens*	3	20	6	.....	3	.....	79
71	*Philadelphia*	.....	13	2	1	3	6	255
72	*Philadelphia*	4	18	4	8	5	3	243
75	*Phœnixville*	.....	7	.....	.....	4	2	110
81	*Chestnut Hill*	1	16	2	.....	4	4	188
91	*Philadelphia*	4	53	2	.....	1	1	214
106	*Williamsport*	6	37	15	7	9	2	187
108	*Towanda*	3	16	1	14	15	.....	155
114	*Philadelphia*	3	27	4	.....	5	3	258
115	*Philadelphia*	2	16	3	4	4	8	272
121	*Philadelphia*	4	15	2	.....	3	2	238
125	*Philadelphia*	3	11	8	.....	3	1	196
126	*Philadelphia*	2	17	4	6	3	3	198
130	*Philadelphia*	.....	25	2	14	2	1	291
131	*Philadelphia*	3	10	.....	.....	2	1	88
134	*Philadelphia*	1	22	1	.....	3	.....	191
135	*Manayunk*	.....	23	3	.....	3	3	201
138	*Orwigsburg*	1	9	.....	2	1	.....	57
143	*Chambersburg*	4	23	1	1	.....	1	106
144	*Lewisburg*	.....	9	2	.....	1	1	68
152	*Easton*	.....	20	.....	.....	14	5	202

No. of Lodge.	WHERE HELD	Admissions.	Initiations.	Rejections.	Suspens'ns or Expulsions.	Resigned.	Deceased.	Number of Members.
153	*Waynesburg*	1	6	.....	12	18	.....	73
155	*Philadelphia*	1	33	1	9	11	8	366
156	*Dunmore Centre*	.....	20	1	15	8	1	158
158	*Philadelphia*	2	20	5	1	2	7	385
163	*Monroeton*	2	12	.....	1	4	1	63
164	*Washington*	9	23	4	28	6	1	77
186	*Philadelphia*	3	7	3	2	4	6	378
187	*Philadelphia*	2	11	3	8	4	7	279
190	*Norristown*	1	12	3	.....	3	1	152
194	*Selin's Grove*	1	16	2	.....	4	1	170
197	*Carlisle*	2	18	6	.....	1	.....	98
199	*Lock Haven*	7	16	.....	.....	1	3	175
203	*Lewistown*	3	6	6	.....	4	1	96
211	*Kensington, Phila. co.*	1	20	6	1	2	1	346
216	*Pottsville*	5	14	5	.....	7	2	197
218	*Honesdale*	3	23	.....	3	2	2	136
219	*Pittsburg*	6	21	12	4	2	2	236
220	*Hollidaysburg*	.....	13	.....	2	3	3	109
221	*Pittsburg*	2	29	5	1	8	1	203
222	*Minersville*	.....	18	9	.....	.....	3	93
223	*Allegheny City*	5	22	6	3	3	.....	156
224	*Danville*	.....	12	3	.....	1	.....	87
225	*Greensburg*	2	13	5	1	1	1	110
226	*Lebanon*	1	6	1	.....	2	1	142
227	*Reading*	3	38	21	1	.....	2	303
228	*Uniontown*	2	11	1	.....	3	2	88
229	*Rochester*	3	31	4	3	2	1	122
230	*Port Richmond, Philadelphia co*	2	17	3	1	2	4	255
231	*Pittsburg*	2	9	2	.....	1	1	79
232	*Jersey Shore*	.....	5	1	1	2	.....	51
233	*Pittston*	4	4	5	2	5	3	128
234	*Meadville*	4	18	3	3	15	1	179
236	*Chester*	.....	11	2	6	.....	.....	160
237	*Bealsville*	1	6	1	.....	2	.....	81
238	*Tamaqua*	3	16	3	.....	1	2	99
239	*Freeport*	7	12	1	3	1	2	54
240	*Montrose*	2	15	1	.....	5	1	203
241	*Warren*	4	11	9	2	2	.....	92
242	*Mauch Chunk*	2	10	4	7	.....	1	119
243	*New Castle*	6	15	5	.....	9	.....	86
244	*Kittanning*	3	6	5	20	5	.....	82
245	*Doylestown*	2	13	1	.....	10	1	165
246	*Philadelphia*	2	24	6	.....	2	4	340
247	*Mansfield*	1	24	.....	.....	5	1	78
248	*Tunkhannock*	1	9	.....	11	4	1	75
249	*Carbondale*	1	15	4	3	4	2	109
250	*Sharon*	3	14	1	.....	15	.....	76
251	*Mercer*	.....	13	6	.....	5	.....	82
252	*Fayette City*	.....	7	.....	1	.....	1	68
253	*Pittsburg*	.....	13	12	.....	2	.....	110
254	*Pottstown*	.....	26	.....	.....	3	.....	121
255	*Shamokin*	8	16	.....	7	9	.....	68
256	*Milton*	.....	14	7	10	20	1	103
258	*Conneautville*	4	7	3	2	.....	10	99
259	*New Brighton*	4	6	2	.....	9	.....	78
260	*Carlisle*	4	17	1	4	4	.....	77

No. of Lodge.	WHERE HELD.	Admissions.	Initiations.	Rejections.	Suspens'ns or Expulsions.	Resigned.	Deceased.	Number of Members.
261	*Providence*	2	16	.....	2	4	1	100
262	*Orrstown*	.....	13	.....	.....	1	.....	28
263	*Laceyville*	3	4	1	.....	4	1	83
264	*Columbus*	1	10	1	.....	6	.....	87
265	*Bloomsburg*	4	32	2	.....	4	1	165
266	*York*	.....	8	2	.....	5	.....	203
267	*Tremont*	1	28	.....	.....	13	1	99
268	*Bellefonte*	2	17	3	.....	1	.....	109
269	*Birmingham*	4	18	6	1	2	1	140
270	*Schuylkill Haven*	1	5	1	.....	3	.....	60
271	*Philadelphia*	4	12	7	.....	6	1	176
272	*Butler*	4	23	.....	.....	3	.....	65
273	*Athensville*	.....	12	.....	2	1	.....	77
274	*West Philadelphia*	.....	24	7	5	14	3	167
275	*Latrobe*	1	3	.....	.....	5	1	86
276	*Brookville*	.....	27	10	.....	2	1	125
277	*Clarion*	1	24	.....	.....	15	.....	87
278	*Johnstown*	4	9	4	1	1	1	103
279	*Carmichaels*	1	10	.....	.....	6	.....	51
281	*Altoona*	2	4	8	2	3	.....	119
282	*Hollidaysburg*	.....	5	1	.....	4	2	88
283	*Bethlehem*	5	9	2	6	4	.....	113
284	*Catasauqua*	4	31	3	.....	4	.....	115
285	*St. Clair*	.....	9	1	.....	.....	1	70
286	*Columbia*	.....	10	8	3	4	1	103
287	*Pittsburg*	8	28	.....	.....	8	2	245
288	*Allegheny City*	2	8	2	.....	.....	.....	78
289	*Philadelphia*	.....	5	3	.....	3	1	180
290	*Greenville*	6	17	4	4	8	3	109
291	*Scranton*	6	11	2	.....	3	2	111
292	*Frankford, Phila. Co.*	1	31	15	2	4	2	256
294	*Ashland*	1	22	3	3	2	1	123
295	*Philadelphia*	2	7	1	6	.....	3	186
296	*Germantown Phila Co.*	.....	31	.....	1	24	.....	228
297	*Canonsburg*	.....	8	2	1	3	.....	66
298	*Media*	2	5	2	.....	2	1	78
299	*Muncy*	1	6	.....	.....	4	1	86
300	*Huntingdon*	8	11	.....	.....	6	3	144
301	*Waverly*	2	7	2	.....	2	1	81
302	*Mechanicsburg*	1	19	2	.....	.....	.....	133
303	*Titusville*	21	45	13	.....	11	.....	201
304	*Albion*	.....	21	.....	.....	6	.....	96
305	*Hawley*	.....	8	.....	1	3	.....	55
306	*Troy*	.....	28	13	.....	15	.....	116
307	*Womelsdorf*	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	84
308	*Fort Washington*	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
309	*Downingtown*	4	16	1	1	21	1	97
310	*Trappe*	1	5	4	.....	.....	.....	55
311	*Mount Bethel*	2	9	.....	1	.....	4	73
312	*Ebensburg*	.....	7	.....	.....	6	.....	54
313	*Indiana*	.....	7	7	7	5	.....	47
314	*Clearfield*	1	9	1	4	7	.....	52
315	*Shippensburg*	.....	4	.....	2	4	.....	59
316	*Franklin*	.....	11	2	1	4	.....	116
317	*Wellsboro'*	3	5	2	1	12	1	77
318	*Allegheny City*	2	25	6	.....	5	1	136
319	*New Bloomfield*	2	11	.....	.....	7	1	63

No. of Lodge.	WHERE HELD.	Admissions.	Initiations.	Rejections.	Suspens'ns or Expulsions.	Resigned.	Deceased.	Number of Members.
320	*Bedford*	.....	25	.....	1	2	.....	101
321	*East Liberty*	.....	8	.....	.....	3	.....	71
322	*West Chester*	3	5	1	7	1	2	117
323	*Scranton*	3	18	1	2	4	2	108
324	*Mifflintown*	1	7	.....	.....	3	.....	77
325	*Stroudsburg*	.....	17	5	.....	.....	1	101
326	*Trexlertown*	1	22	.....	.....	2	.....	112
327	*Hazleton*	2	15	.....	.....	2	.....	89
328	*Jackson*	.....	5	1	1	6	.....	55
329	*Greensboro'*	5	4	.....	.....	1	.....	59
330	*Hamlinton*	3	21	.....	.....	8	.....	75
331	*Ligonier*	.....	8	.....	.....	2	.....	44
332	*Plymouth*	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	38
333	*Allentown*	6	11	13	.....	2	1	157
334	*Bradford*	2	7	2	.....	7	.....	71
335	*Montoursville*	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	42
336	*Gettysburg*	2	31	.....	.....	.....	1	88
337	*Monongahela City*	3	7	1	.....	5	1	75
338	*Great Bend*	8	15	6	.....	5	1	97
339	*Hyde Park*	4	26	2	1	2	1	86
340	*Garrett's Siding*	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	87
341	*Factoryville*	.....	16	1	1	2	1	75
342	*Coudersport*	5	4	2	.....	5	.....	76
343	*Cochransville*	.....	11	3	.....	9	1	118
344	*Milford*	3	12	4	.....	1	1	59
345	*Scranton*	.....	12	4	1	4	1	48
346	*Connellsville*	.....	8	1	.....	1	1	42
347	*Girard*	4	13	4	.....	1	2	77
348	*Hanover*	.....	4	2	.....	3	2	32
349	*Catawissa*	5	18	.....	.....	3	.....	75
350	*Blossburg*	1	28	3	3	7	1	107
351	*Knoxville*	.....	12	.....	.....	5	.....	47
352	*Chester City*	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	46
353	*Oxford*	2	11	1	.....	1	1	60
354	*Shickshinny*	.....	12	2	.....	1	.....	35
355	*Blairsville*	.....	8	.....	1	3	3	35
356	*Ten Mile Village*	2	6	.....	.....	2	.....	42
357	*Mahanoy City*	1	22	2	.....	.....	.....	69
358	*Somerset*	4	9	4	.....	2	.....	54
359	*Philadelphia*	3	5	1	.....	1	.....	53
360	*Susquehanna Depot*	1	21	10	.....	.....	.....	79
361	*Newville*	3	17	3	.....	5	.....	49
362	*Erie*	16	40	13	1	.....	.....	119
363	*Oil City*	6	29	4	.....	10	.....	85
364	*Millersburg*	4	6	2	.....	.....	.....	44
365	*Corry*	8	33	10	.....	1	.....	83
366	*Union Mills*	2	25	11	.....	3	.....	74
367	*Reading*	.....	11	.....	.....	1	.....	30
368	*Philadelphia*	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
369	*Philadelphia*	4	74	17	.....	1	2	111
370	*Mifflinburg*	2	17	5	.....	1	.....	52
371	*Thompsontown*	4	12	1	.....	1	.....	28
372	*Spartansburg*	.....	13	2	.....	.....	1	21
373	*Tioga*	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
374	*Manchester*	2	23	5	1	.....	.....	38
375	*McKeesport*	2	21	6	.....	2	.....	41
376	*McVeytown*	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	44

No. of Lodge.	WHERE HELD.	Admissions.	Initiations.	Rejections.	Suspens'ns or Expulsions.	Resigned.	Deceased.	Number of Members.
377	*Kurtztown*	8	14	2	.....	.....	.....	31
378	*Mount Carmel*	7	12	.....	1	1	.....	26
379	*Ridgway*	4	30	4	.....	1	.....	46
380	*Philadelphia*	4	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
381	*Newport*	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
382	*Emporium*	4	47	4	.....	.....	.....	61
383	*Coatesville*	6	4	1	.....	.....	1	31
384	*Nicetown, Phila. Co*	.....	28	4	.....	.....	.....	48
385	*West Philadelphia*	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
386	*Philadelphia*	5	92	7	.....	.....	.....	109
388	*Smethport*	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	21
389	*West Middlesex*	1	7	1	.....	.....	.....	23
390	*Lawrenceville*	10	32	6	.....	.....	.....	50
391	*Philipsburg*	7	33	7	.....	.....	.....	48
392	*Erie*	22	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
393	*Philadelphia*	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
395	*Kingston*	9	9	1	.....	.....	.....	29
396	*Easton*	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
397	*Williamsport*	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
398	*Marietta*	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
400	*Jenkintown*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6

RECAPITULATION.

FOR THE YEAR A. L. 5867.

Admissions,	589
Initiations,	3,681
Rejections,	688
Suspensions and Expulsions,	358
Resignations,	838
Deaths,	268
Number of Members,	26,140

LODGES CONSTITUTED IN 1868.

387	*Dushore*	Constituted	February	6,	1868.
399	*North East*	"	January	23,	"
401	*Watsontown*	"	"	16,	"
402	*Philadelphia*	"	"	13,	"
403	*Clarksville*	"	February	26,	"
404	*Northumberland*	"	"	3,	"
405	*Waynesburg*	"	"	5,	"
406	*Hamburg*	"	March	18,	"
407	*Jacksonville*	"	"	11,	"
408	*Meadville*	"	January	20,	"
409	*Pine Grove*	"	April	21,	"
410	*Hatboro'*	"	"	9,	"
411	*Darlington*	"	"	30,	"
412	*Tidioute*	"	May	20,	"
413	*Northampton*	"	June	11,	"
415	*Canton*	"	April	28,	"
416	*Edinboro'*	"	September	8,	"
417	*Kirkwood*	"	July	2,	"
418	*Rome*	"	June	27,	"
419	*Philadelphia*	"	"	9,	"
420	*Conshohocken*	"	August	15,	"
421	*Osceola*	"	July	22,	"
422	*Newtown*	"	"	8,	"
423	*Shrewsbury*	"	September	8,	"
424	*Jamestown*	"	"	10,	"
425	*Waterford*	"	November	10,	"
426	*Cressona*	"	"	5,	"
427	*Newtown*	"	"	6,	"
429	*Harmony*	"	January	5,	1869.
430	*Allegheny City*	"	October	29,	1868.
431	*Saltzburg*	"	November	30,	"
432	*Philadelphia*	"	December	22,	"

Grand Lodge closed in harmony, at twelve o'clock and forty-five minutes P. M.

JOHN THOMSON,
Grand Secretary.

Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

GRAND LODGE

OF

PENNSYLVANIA, A. Y. M.

BEING EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF ITS

Quarterly and Annual Grand Communications,

During the year A. D. 1869—A. L. 5869.



PHILADELPHIA:
A. C. Bryson & Co., Printers, 607 Chestnut St.
1870.

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Lodges Nos. 302, 134, 108 and 224 also paid their dues before St. John's Day, 1869.

GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

QUARTERLY GRAND COMMUNICATION.

Held at Philadelphia, December 1st, A. D. 1869, A. L. 5869.

Present:

Bro. RICHARD VAUX, ...	*R. W. Grand Master.*
" ROBERT A. LAMBERTON, .	" *Deputy Grand Master.*
" SAMUEL C. PERKINS, . .	" *Senior Grand Warden.*
" ALFRED R. POTTER, . .	" *Junior Grand Warden.*
" PETER WILLIAMSON, . .	" *Grand Treasurer.*
" JOHN THOMSON, ...	" *Grand Secretary.*
" J. ALEXANDER SIMPSON, .	*Assistant Grand Secretary.*
" C. F. KNAPP, ...	
" WILLIAM HIMROD, JR., .	
" THOMAS S. MCNAIR, . .	
" GEORGE S. SNYDER, . . .	
" ROBERT H. THOMAS, . .	
" WILLIAM R. FINDLEY, . .	
" ROBERT L. MUENCH, . .	
" CHARLES M. HOWELL, . .	
" A. M. POLLOCK, ...	
" WILLIAM K. BRAY, . . .	
" C. M. HOOVER, ...	*District Deputy Grand Masters.*
" JOSEPH L. STICHTER, . .	
" G. D. KUGLER, ...	
" E. P. KINGSBURY, . . .	
" JAMES M. PORTER, . . .	
" PEARSON CHURCH, . . .	
" CHRISTIAN LITTLE, . . .	
" GEORGE METZGER, . . .	
" JAMES C. ATCHESON, . .	
" WILLIAM CHATLAND, . .	

" R. H. PATTISON, ...	*Grand Chaplains.*
" GEO. W. MACLAUGHLIN, .	
" HARMANUS NEFF, . . .	*Senior Grand Deacon.*
" P. A. B. WIDENER, . . .	*Junior Grand Deacon.*
" GEORGE W. WOOD, . . .	*Grand Marshall.*
" ORRIN T. NOBLE, . . .	*Grand Sword Bearer.*
" JOSEPH H. BOSWELL, . .	*Grand Pursuivant.*
" CHARLES SCHNIDER, . .	*Grand Tyler.*
" JAMES HUTCHINSON, . .	*Past Grand Masters.*
" D. C. SKERRETT, ...	
" LUCIUS H. SCOTT, . . .	
" HENRY M. PHILLIPS, . .	

Bro. RICHARD VAUX, ...	*Representative of the Grand Lodges of New York, Illinois, South Carolina, Alabama, Texas and Washington Territory.*
" ALFRED R. POTTER, . .	*Representative of the G. L. of New Jersey.*
" JOSEPH H. LIVINGSTON, .	*Representative of the G. L. of Missouri.*

One hundred and seventy-seven Lodges represented.

Grand Lodge opened in ample form at ten and a half o'clock, A. M.

This being the time fixed for the election of Grand Officers, the Grand Lodge proceeded to the election of R. W. Grand Master, R. W. Deputy Grand Master, and R. W. Senior Grand Warden.

Bros. PEARSON CHURCH, JAMES HERDMAN, ROBERT CLARK, GEORGE S. SNYDER, WILLIAM R. FINDLEY, WILLIAM H. EAGLE, ROBERT H. THOMAS, JAMES C. ACHESON and C. M. HOOVER, having been appointed tellers, announced that the following officers were duly elected, to wit:

Bro. Robert A. Lamberton, . *R. W. Grand Master.*
" Samuel C. Perkins, . . " *Deputy Grand Master.*
" Alfred R. Potter, . . " *Senior Grand Warden.*

Bros. R. Biddle Roberts, James M. Porter and H. J. White, having been appointed tellers, announced that Bro. Robert Clark had been duly elected R. W. Junior Grand Warden.

The Grand Lodge then went into an election for Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary, Trustees of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund, and Trustees of the Girard Bequest.

Bros. C. M. Howell, W. K. Brenizer, Charles E. Meyer, William Himrod, Jr., Charles D. Freeman and Charles H. Kingston, having been appointed tellers, reported the following as the result, to wit:

Bro. Peter Williamson, . . *R. W. Grand Treasurer.*
" John Thomson, ... " *Grand Secretary.*

Trustees of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund.

Bro. Joseph S. Riley,
" J. Laudenslager,
" George Griscom,
Bro. John Wilson, Sr.,
" Daniel Brittain.

Trustees of the Girard Bequest.

Bro. Samuel H. Perkins,
" James Hutchinson,
" Charles M. Prevost,
Bro. George Thomson,
" Jacob Bennett.

The following communication was received, acknowledging the services of the Grand Lodge at the laying of the corner stone of the monument in Fairmount Park, erected to the memory of Alex. Von Humboldt:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11th, 1869.

To the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Humboldt festival, it was unamimously

Resolved, To express our deep and lasting sense of obligation to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for performing the impressive ceremony of laying the corner stone for a monument of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT on the 13th of September. We hope the time will not be far distant when we may invite the presence of the Grand Lodge to witness the completion of the work which was begun under their auspices.

By order of the Executive Committee,

Most respectfully yours,

OSWALD SEIDENSTICKER,
Corresponding Secretary.

The following report was received from the Committee on Finance:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Finance Committee respectfully report:

That during the Fiscal Year 1869, they have made the usual periodical examinations of the accounts of the Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer, Hall Committee, Building Committee, Trustees of the Building Fund, Trustees of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund, and of the Girard Bequest: all of which have been found correct and agreeing with their vouchers, bank books, &c.

The accounts of the Grand Secretary show that he has received during the year

$3,130 00	For Dispensations
106 00	For Certificates, and
459 40	For Ahiman Rezons.
Total, $3,695 40	

His interest accounts show:

That he had a balance on hand November 15th, 1868,	$ 467 94
And during the year has received from the Grand Lodge funds,	12,000 00
And for interest on his deposits,	12 03
Total,	$12,479 97
Out of which he has paid for interest on the Masonic Loans,	11,762 33
Leaving in his hands,	$ 717 64
And there still remains interest which has not been called for, amounting to	$1,291 85

The accounts of the Grand Treasurer show:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 15th, 1868,	$ 975 95
Received for Dues, Masonic Rents, &c.,	51,807 56
" " Dispensations, Warrants, &c.,	10,327 92
" " Rents of Stores,	13,125 00
	$76,236 43

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Orders of Grand Master,	$ 3,249 64	
" Expenses of D. D. Grand Masters,	2,031 13	
" Salaries and Expenses Grand Secretary's Office,	3,130 00	
" Expenses of Grand Treasurer,	38 26	
" Salary of Grand Tyler,	257 80	
" Orders of Hall Committee,	8,369 45	
" Expenses Committee of Finance,	691 10	
" For Printing,	1,134 70	
" Interest on Masonic Loans,	12,000 00	
Transferred to Building Fund,	40,000 00	
" " Sinking Fund,	3,765 50	
Insurance,	200 00	
		$74,867 58
Leaving balance with Grand Treasurer of		$ 1,368 85

The Hall Committee have not expended all their appropriation, as will be seen by their own report to the Grand Lodge.

The Building Committee

Have expended as follows :

In the month of February,	$ 125 00
" " March,	584 65
" " April,	1,097 00
" " May,	5,533 35
" " June,	19,625 20
" " July,	5,694 41
" " August,	23,003 46
" " September,	25,849 68
" " October,	18,151 98
Up to 15th of November,	14,493 36
Total,	$114,157 59

The operations of the Trustees of the Building Fund have been very successful. In the management of the moneys coming into their possession, they have by judicious temporary investments earned for the Grand Lodge the sum of $4,256 75 in the shape of interest.

Their own report will give the details of their doings.

The two Charity Funds show their usual good management.

The Grand Lodge Charity Fund

Had a balance on hand, November 15, 1868, of		$1,622 39
And their Receipts for Interest and Premium during the present year, have been		3,407 92
		$5,030 31
They have paid the Almoners this year,	$4,000 00	
And their Expenses have been	2 62	
		$4,002 62
Leaving balance in their hands of		$1,027 69

Their Investments are :

In United States 5.20's,	$ 9,000 00
In New Masonic Loan,	41,500 00
In Mortgage on property in Germantown.	3,200 00
	$53,700 00

In these investments the brethren will notice there is a mortgage on property in Germantown for $3,200.

Your Committee think that it might be to the interest of the Grand Lodge to call in that loan, and invest it in the New Masonic Temple Loan.

THE GIRARD TRUST

Had a balance on hand, Nov. 15th, 1868, of . .		$1,015 64
Their receipts during 1869 for Interest, Premiums, &c.,		3,297 42
		$4,313 06
They have paid the Stewards, . . .	$2,750 00	
And bought $1,000 Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan, ...	911 25	
		$3,661 25
Leaving balance on hand, Nov. 15th, 1869, of . .		$ 651 81

Their Investments are :

Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Loan, . . .	$12,420 00
United States 5.20's of 1867, ...	13,000 00
" " " " 1865, ...	1,000 00
" " 6's " 1881, ...	3,500 00
Pennsylvania War Loan, ...	3,000 00
New Masonic Loan, ...	14,000 00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Gold Loan, . . .	1,000 00
Sunbury Masonic Loan Association, ...	4,000 00
Total, ...	$51,920 00

The Finance Committee would call the attention of the brethren to the last of the above investments, to wit: $4000 Sunbury Masonic Loan Association.

This amount was loaned to the brethren of Sunbury April 1st, 1867, to assist in building a New Masonic Hall, and they contracted to pay 6 per cent. interest and $1,000 of the principal on the 1st days of April, in the years 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871. Thus far they have not paid a cent of either principal or interest, and this Committee think that some method should be adopted to compel payment of at least that which is due under the contract, if not of the whole sum loaned.

According to the instructions of the Grand Lodge the Committee assumed the direction of the issue of the New Masonic Temple Loan.

Handsome certificates were prepared, and subscriptions received as follows :

In the month of April,	$ 8,850 00
" " May,	43,325 00
" " June,	34,600 00
" " July,	16,475 00
" " August,	11,950 00
" " September,	34,500 00
" " October,	5,500 00
To the fifteenth of November,	7,000 00
Total,	$162,200 00

It will be seen that the subscriptions are now falling off very materially, and as the requirements of the Building Committe will increase as the building of the Temple advances, it is necessary that some means shall be adopted to stimulate the efforts of the brethren to more active exertion in obtaining subscriptions to the New Loan.

At the creation of this New Loan a resolution was adopted "that five per cent. of the receipts of the Grand Lodge be appropriated for its redemption," and the Finance Committee were instructed to cause that amount to be paid to the Trustees of the Building Fund as a Sinking Fund.

This has been done, and the per centage for this year, amounting to $3,765 50, has been paid to the said Trustees.

By the death of Bro. W. W. DAVIDSON, the position of Clerk to the Grand Secretary became vacant, and this vacancy was filled by the Finance Committee appointing Bro. JOSEPH H. BOSWELL, P. M. of No. 186, as successor to Bro. DAVIDSON.

The Committee estimates the receipts and expenditures of the Grand Lodge for the year 1870, will be as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand,	$ 1,368 85
For Dues, Masonic Rents, &c., &c.,	50,000 00
" Dispensations, Warrants, &c., &c.,	10,000 00
" Rents of Stores,	14,000 00
Total,	$75,368 85

EXPENDITURES.

For Expenses of Grand Master, . .	$ 1,500 00	
" Ordinary Expenses of the Grand Lodge, ...	1,500 00	
" Expenses of the District Deputy Grand Masters, ...	2,000 00	
" Salaries and Expenses of Grand Officers, ...	4,400 00	
" Orders of the Hall Committee. .	11,163 00	
" Insurance, ...	200 00	
" Interest on Loans, ...	30,000 00	
" the Sinking Fund, ...	3,700 00	
		$54,463 00
Leaving a surplus of . . .		$20,905 00

which can go to the Building Fund.

An examination of the Grand Lodge accounts show that there is due to the Grand Lodge, from Subordinate Lodges, the sum of $1,627 50, of which the following named Lodges owe sums over $20, none of them, however, amounting to two years, dues:

Sunbury, .	Lodge No. 22, ...	$160 00
Towanda, .	" " 108, ...	201 00
Drumore Centre,	" " 156, ...	21 00
Uniontown,	" " 228, ...	102 00
Warren, .	" " 241, ...	122 00
Media, .	" " 298, ...	111 00
Greensboro' .	" " 329, ...	25 70
Great Bend, .	" " 338, ...	146 00
Knoxville, .	" " 351, ...	86 50
Newville, .	" " 361, ...	81 00
Emporium, .	" " 382, ...	149 00
Dushore, .	" " 387, ...	62 50

Our present financial position may be set down as follows :

ASSESTS.

Hall on Chestnut Street, ...		$350,000 00
New Masonic Temple, Cost of Lot, .	$156,793 16	
Expended to date, ...	186,936 85	
		$343,730 01
Grand Lodge Charity Fund, ...		54,729 69
Stephen Girard Charity Fund, ...		52,571 81
Building Fund, ...		114,091 93
Sinking Fund, ...		3,765 50
Amount due from Subordinate Lodges, (see Schedule A.,)		4,244 44
Cash in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, . .		1,368 85
		$924,502 23

LIABILITIES.

New Loan, 1st Series, ...	$162,200 00
" 2d "	186,000 00
Balance due to Subordinate Lodges, (see Schedule B,)	281 58
Surplus, ...	576,020 65
	$924,502 23

SCHEDULE A.

Balances due from Subordinate Lodges:

Lodge No. 22, . . .	$160 00	Carried forward, . .	$3308 89
" 52, . . .	1 00	Lodge No. 308, . .	91 00
" 72, . . .	695 00	" 309, . . .	4 00
" 91, . . .	454 50	" 312, . . .	9 50
" 108, . . .	201 00	" 318, . . .	2 00
" 134, . . .	523 50	" 320, . . .	1 00
" 135, . . .	237 50	" 329, . . .	25 70
" 156, . . .	21 00	" 331, . . .	2 00
" 164, . . .	2 20	" 336, . . .	135 00
" 218, . . .	66 00	" 338, . . .	146 00
" 224, . . .	154 50	" 344, . . .	50
" 228, . . .	102 00	" 345, . . .	20 00
" 241, . . .	122 00	" 346, . . .	10 00
" 254, . . .	196 00	" 351, . . .	86 50
" 259, . . .	2 00	" 361, . . .	81 00
" 270, . . .	1 00	" 382, . . .	149 00
" 273, . . .	5 00	" 387, . . .	65 20
" 276, . . .	35 00	" 397, . . .	60 12
" 279, . . .	4 00	" 410, . . .	2 64
" 297, . . .	50	" 411, . . .	2 00
" 298, . . .	111 00	" 423, . . .	24
" 300, . . .	8 50	" 425, . . .	1 82
" 301, . . .	12 69	" 432, . . .	1 33
" 302, . . .	193 00	Grand Council, . . .	39 00
	$3,308 89		$4,244 44

After the close of the Fiscal Year, (Nov. 15th, 1869,) the following Lodges paid the above balances, viz:—

Lodge No. 72,	Lodge No. 91,	Lodge No. 134,
" 135,	" 218,	" 224,
" 254,	" 276,	" 302,
" 308,	" 336,	" 397.

SCHEDULE B.

Balances due to Subordinate Lodges.

Lodge No. 60, . . .	$ 2 50	Carried forward, . .	$152 75
" 106, . . .	1 00	Lodge No. 356, . . .	6 75
" 152, . . .	8 00	" 362, . . .	3 00
" 227, . . .	50	" 370, . . .	2 00
" 234, . . .	1 00	" 390, . . .	2 00
" 236, . . .	1 00	" 399, . . .	4 38
" 237, . . .	92 00	" 404, . . .	7 80
" 238, . . .	2 00	" 406, . . .	5 53
" 243, . . .	2 00	" 407, . . .	36 50
" 258, . . .	5 00	" 408, . . .	6 25
" 275, . . .	3 00	" 413, . . .	6 60
" 283, . . .	6 00	" 416, . . .	8 74
" 294, . . .	10 00	" 417, . . .	6 40
" 296, . . .	2 00	" 418, . . .	14 52
" 305, . . .	2 00	" 421, . . .	6 35
" 317, . . .	3 50	" 422, . . .	7 60
" 321, . . .	3 00	" 426, . . .	2 33
" 324, . . .	1 50	" 427, . . .	1 06
" 330, . . .	25	" 430, . . .	92
" 339, . . .	1 50	" 431, . . .	10
" 341, . . .	5 00		
	$152 75		$281 58

The Committee submit the following resolutions for the purpose of carrying out foregoing suggestions.

Very Respectfully and Fraternally,

ROBERT CLARK,
W. H. EAGLE,
HENRY C. HOWELL,
JAMES HERDMAN,
FRANCIS BLACKBURNE,
} *Committee on Finance.*

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund be, and they are hereby, requested to collect the mortgage of $3,200 on property in Germantown, in such manner and time as will give the least inconvenience to the mortgagor.

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Girard Bequest be, and they are hereby, requested to take such measures as may be necessary to enforce a compliance of the contract with the Sunbury Masonic Loan Association, relating to the Loan of $4,000 on their Hall; and either to collect the amount now due, or the whole amount of $4,000, with interest, as in their judgment may be deemed expedient.

Resolved, That the following appropriations be made for the year 1870:

For the Expenses of the Grand Master, . . .	$ 1,500 00
" Expenses of the District Deputy Grand Masters, ...	2,000 00
" Salaries and Expenses of the Grand Officers and their Offices, ...	4,400 00
" Ordinary Expenses of the Grand Lodge, .	1,500 00
" Orders of the Hall Committee, . . .	11,163 00
For Insurance, ...	200 00

Resolved, That the Right Worshipful Grand Master be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to draw his warrant on the Grand Treasurer on the first days of March and September, 1870, for such amounts as may be required to pay the interest on the Masonic Loans coming due on those days.

The report was approved and resolutions adopted.

The Trustees of the Building Fund made the following report, which was approved:

REPORT OF TRUSTEES OF BUILDING FUND.

The Trustees of the Building Fund respectfully report:

That the operations of the fund during the past quarter have been as follows:

Balance on hand at last report, ...	$121,161 48
Subscriptions to loan as follows:	
August 15th to August 31st, 1869, . . .	$4,750 00
September 1st to September 30th, " . . .	34,500 00
October 1st to October 31st, " . . .	5,500 00
November 1st to November 15th, " . . .	7,000 00
Received for Old Material, ...	1,216 74
" " Interest on Temporary Loans, . .	1,262 27
	$175,390 49

Paid Orders of the Building Committee as follows:

From August 15th to 31st, 1869, .	$ 2,800 00	
" September 1st to 30th, " .	25,849 18	
" October 1st to 31st, " .	18,151 98	
" November 1st to 15th, " .	14,493 36	
Expenses of Committee, . . .	4 04	61,298 56
Leaving a balance of, . . .		$114,091 93

Accounted for as follows:

City Warrants on hand amounting to . . .	$11,612 18
Temporary Loans on Collateral Security, . .	90,000 00
Balance in Bank, ...	12,479 75
	$114,091 93

Of the appropriation to the Building Committee for 1869, amounting to	$190,000 00
They have already spent, ...	114,159 79
Leaving a balance of	$75,840 21

Which deducted from the balance on hand as before stated leaves a surplus of $38,251 72, towards the appropriation for 1870.

The brethren responded admirably to the appeal of the Grand Lodge for funds, but it will not do for them to relax their efforts. The Finance Committee inform us that the surplus revenue from the Grand Lodge Receipts will probably be for 1870, ...	$20,000 00
While the Subscriptions to the Loan at the present rate will not reach, ...	100,000 00
And the surplus carried over, say . . .	40,000 00
This makes a total of	$160,000 00

for the year 1870, beyond which the Trustees cannot advise an expenditure, without further exertions by the members of the Grand Lodge.

The Finance Committee have transferred to the Trustees the sum of $3,765 50 being five per cent. of the Receipts of the Grand Lodge for 1869, and this sum is the commencement of a Sinking Fund for the extinguishing of our debt, as per resolution of Grand Lodge, April 7th, 1869.

For the edification of the members of the Grand Lodge, the Trustees will now give an account of the Fund from the commencement to the present time.

The whole amount received has been as follows:

From the Surplus Funds of the Grand Lodge, .	$104,186 24
" " 1st or 6 per cent. Loan of the Grand Lodge,	186,000 00
" " 2d or $7\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. " " " "	162,200 00
Interest received on Temporary Loans, . .	4,256 75
Received for Old Material, ...	1,216 74
	$457,859 73

PAYMENTS.

Paid for the Ground, . . .	$156,793 16	
Orders of Building Committee in 1867,	3,549 93	
" " " 1868,	69,229 33	
" " " 1869,	114,157 59	
Expenses of Trustees, . . .	37 79	
		$343,767 80
Leaving balance on hand as before stated, . .		$114,091 93

J. PAGE, *Chairman*,
JOS. N. PEIRSOL,
JOHN THOMSON,
FRS. BLACKBURNE.

The Building Committee reported as follows:

REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

To the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania:

The Building Committee of the
New Masonic Temple respectfully report:

That since their report presented to the Grand Lodge in December last, the work has progressed as satisfactorily as could have been reasonably hoped. The few delays which have prevented the completion of the work proposed for the present year, at as early a day as was intended, have not occasioned any serious detriment. Active operations were resumed as early in

the spring as the weather seemed to justify, and have been pushed as rapidly as possible. At the close of the season last year, the entire foundations had been completed, and the walls carried up to pavement grade. During the year just closing, the first and second floors have been laid, the exterior walls carried up to the top of the first string course, upon the Filbert, Juniper and Cuthbert Street fronts, and upon the Broad Street front with the exception of the centre portion: and all the interior walls have been completed to the same height. The building has progressed far enough to give some idea of the magnificence and solidity which its appearance will present when completed: and an examination of the work must satisfy every one of the thoroughness and care exercised in its execution. The Committee have resolved to make the building fire proof throughout.

The reports of the Trustees of the Building Fund and of the Finance Committee, presented at this Communication, give full information of the receipts and expenditures on account of the New Temple, up to November 15th, 1869, and of the financial condition and prospects of the enterprise at that date. The balance of the appropriation of one hundred and ninety thousand (190,000) dollars made December 28th, 1868, for the present year, which appeared by those reports to be unexpended November 15th, 1869, will have been mostly expended when the work is finally suspended for the winter. It is now being rapidly closed, and in a few days all active operations on the building will have ceased until the spring. The expenditures have very nearly tallied with the estimates upon which the appropriation for the year was based.

During the coming year it is proposed, in accordance with the views presented in the report of the Building Committee, presented to the Grand Lodge, June 3d, 1868, to carry up the building to the window sills of the third story, which will require, according to the estimates, two hundred thousand (200,000) dollars; and this sum has already, by resolution of the Grand Lodge adopted at the Quarterly Communication, December 1st, 1869, been appropriated for the prosecution of the work during the year 1870. The necessary orders for the granite work have been given, so that no delay in its delivery may be anticipated; and the Committee have hopes that should the financial condition of the Grand Lodge warrant a further appropriation

in the course of the next few months, they will be able to carry the work still further, and have the building under roof by the close of the building season. This can be accomplished in the opinion of your Committee without hurrying the work in such a degree as to impair its solidity, and be really to the advantage of the Grand Lodge in securing the building from the weather and giving more time for a careful and thorough finishing of the interior. A vigorous pushing of the New Loan will, it is believed, secure the necessary means for the accomplishing of this desirabe result.

Respectfully submitted by

SAMUEL C. PERKINS,
Chairman Building Committee.

DECEMBER 27th, 1869.

This report was approved, and, on motion of Brother PERKINS, an appropriation of $200,000 was made for the year 1870.

The Trustees of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund reported:

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES G. L. CHARITY FUND.

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Trustees of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund, respectfully report:

That they have received, from the various sources of Revenue, from November 15, 1868, to November 15, 1869.		$3,407 92
Balance, as per last report,		1,622 39
Total Receipts,		$5,030 31
They have appropriated and paid upon orders issued by the Right Worshipful Grand Master for the Board of Almoners,	$4,000 00	
For the Expenses of the Trust,	2 62	
Total Payments,		4,002 62
Balance in hands of the Trustees in Bank,		$1,027 69
Securities in the hands of the Trustees,		$53,700 00

The accompanying Statements, marked A. and B., will show the details of the Receipts and Payments, as well as the amount and character of securities held by the Trustees for the Fund committed to their charge.

JOSEPH S. RILEY, *Chairman.*
JACOB LAUDENSLAGER,
JOHN WILSON,
DANIEL BRITTAIN.
Trustees of Grand Lodge Charity Fund.

STATEMENT A.

Showing the Receipts and Payments by the Trustees of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund, for the Year ending November 15th, 1869.

RECEIPTS.

Nov. 15, 1868, To balance due the Fund in Bank, .			$1,622 39
Jan. 6, 1869, " six months, Interest on $8,500 U. S. 5-20's, . .	$255 00		
Premiums on $255 at 34½,	87 97		
		$342 97	
Jan. 28, To six months, Interest on Mortgage of $3,200, ...		96 00	
March 2, To six months, Interest on $41,500 Masonic Loan, . . .		1,245 00	
May 4, To six months, Interest on $500 U. S. 5-20's, ...	$15 00		
Premium on $15 at 35½, .	5 35		
		20 35	
July 8, To six months, Interest on $8,500 U. S. 5-20's. . . .	$255 00		
Premium on $255 at 34¾, .	88 61		
		$343 61	
July 29, To six months, Interest on Mortgage of $3,200, ...		96 00	
Sept. 1, To six months, Interest on $41,500, Masonic Loan, . . .		1,245 00	
Nov. 3, To six months, Interest on $500 U. S. 5-20's, ...	$15 00		
Premium on $15 at 26⅝. .	3 99		
		18 99	
			3,407 92
			$5,030 31

PAYMENTS.

Dec. 2, 1868, By cash paid Almoners, . .	$1,000 00	
Dec. 2, 1868, " " " Expenses of the Trust, 1868, ...	2 62	
Jan. 16, 1869, By cash paid Almoners, . .	1,000 00	
April 7, " " " " " . . .	500 00	
July 6, " " " " " . . .	500 00	
Oct. 6, " " " " " . . .	1,000 00	
		4,002 62

Balance due the Fund, $1,027 69.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15th, 1869.

STATEMENT B.

Showing the amount and character of the Securities now held in trust for the Grand Lodge Charity Fund.

Cert. No. 2,102 U. S. 5-20's, 1862, Registered,	$500 00		
" 3,051 " 5-20's, 1867, "	5,000 00		
" 9,221 " 5-20's, " "	1,000 00		
" 9,222 " 5-20's, " "	1,000 00		
" 9,223 " 5-20's, " "	1,000 00		
" 2,448 " 5-20's, " "	500 00		
		9,000 00	
" 3 New Masonic Loan, . .	1,000 00		
" 63 " " " . .	20,500 00		
" 74 " " " . .	20,000 00		
		41,500 00	
Mortgage on House and Lot, Germantown, . .		3,200 00	
		$53,700 00	

No change in the Securities this year.

Total Securities as above, $53,700 00.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15th, 1869.

Report approved.

The report of the Almoners of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund was:

GRAND LODGE CHARITY FUND,
December 24th, 1869, *A. L.* 5869.

To the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge
of the State of Pennsylvania:

On behalf of the Almoners of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund, I respectfully report:

That during the year ending this date, they have received for distribution from the Trustees of the

Grand Lodge Charity Fund, ...	$3,000 00
Balance unexpended as per last report, . .	125 00
From Williamson Lodge, No. 369, a donation of	250 00
Whole amount received during the year, . .	$3,375 00

They have distributed during the same time:

1st, To 158 applicants from widow's of deceased brethren, ...	$3,015 00
2d, To 9 Orphans of deceased brothers, . .	180 00
3d, " 1 Mother of a " brother, . .	25 00
4th, " 1 Unmarried Sister of a deceased brother,	15 00
Total amount distributed, ...	3,235 00
Leaving an unexpended balance, . . .	140 00
	$3,375 00

Of the nnmber relieved there were:

107	applicants	from	Lodges	in the city	of Philadelphia.
29	"	"	"	"	State of Pennsylvania.
1	"	"	"	"	" South Carolina.
1	"	"	"	"	" Ohio.
1	"	"	"	"	" Kentucky.
3	"	"	"	"	" Mississippi.
8	"	"	"	"	" Virginia.
2	"	"	"	"	" Delaware.
2	"	"	"	"	" Connecticut.
3	"	"	"	"	" Michigan.
2	"	"	"	"	" New Jersey.
2	"	"	"	"	" New York.
1	"	"	"	"	" Arkansas.
1	"	"	"	in Switzerland.	
2	"	"	"	" Scotland.	
1	"	"	"	" France.	
3	"	"	"	" Ireland.	

169 applicants received $3,235 00

Respectfully submitted,

PRICE J. PATTON,
President Board of Almoners.

Report approved.

The Stewards of the Stephen Girard Charity Fund reported:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE STEWARDS OF THE STEPHEN GIRARD CHARITY FUND.

To the Right Worshipful

Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned, on behalf of the Board of Stewards of the Stephen Girard Charity Fund, respectfully submits the following report of their proceedings during the year ending December 27th, A. D. 1869, A. L. 5869:

In the performance of their official duty, they have distributed relief to ninety-six "poor and respectable brethren," to wit:

To 70 brethren hailing under this jurisdiction, .		$2,150 30
" 26 " " from foreign jurisdictions, to wit:		
2 from New York, ...	$70 00	
1 " Connecticut, ...	30 00	
1 " New Hampshire, . . .	30 00	
1 " Nova Scotia, ...	15 00	
3 " Delaware, ...	90 00	
2 " Virginia, ...	70 00	
1 " North Carolina, . . .	30 00	
1 " Florida, ...	20 00	
1 " Mississippi, ...	30 00	
2 " Louisiana, ...	45 00	
1 " Texas, ...	15 00	
1 " Missouri, ...	30 00	
1 " California, ...	10 00	
1 " Indiana, ...	30 00	
1 " Jamaica, ...	30 00	
1 " Switzerland, ...	15 00	
1 " France, ...	30 00	
1 " Cuba, ...	30 00	
1 " England, ...	15 00	
1 " Ireland, ...	15 00	
Relief granted to brethren from foreign jurisdictions, ...		$ 650 00
Total amount of relief granted, ...		$2,800 30
Paid Wm. Mann for Minute Book and Paper, .		4 00
" Duxburry and Glenn for quart bottle Arnold's Fluid, ...		70
Total, ...		$2,805 00

Per Contra :—

Balance remaining on hand as per last Annual Report, . .	$ 55 00	
Amount drawn for use of Committee No. 1,	750 00	
" " " No. 2,	500 00	
" " " No. 3,	600 00	
" " " No. 4,	900 00	
Total, ...		$2,805 00

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion presented in submitting the foregoing report, to express the regret he entertains, no doubt equally felt by every member of this Grand Lodge, at the comparatively small amount of means at the disposal of the Stewards; that our lamented Brother Girard would have greatly added to his bequest had he foreseen the vast increase of the Brotherhood which has taken place since his demise, no one can entertain a doubt. That the applications to this fund will be more numerous in proportion to the great number of Lodges which are constantly being chartered, we must take for granted; would it not therefore be well for the Grand Lodge to provide for the future, by adding something annually to this fund, so as to be able to meet the increasing demands upon it?

The following resolution is therefore offered, to wit:

Resolved, That the sum of $1,000 per annum shall be appropriated from the funds of this Grand Lodge, during ten consecutive years, said sums to be placed in charge of "the Trustees of the Girard Bequest," to be added by them to said Bequest, and the interest arising therefrom to be appropriated to the use of the Stewards of "the Stephen Girard Charity Fund," for the relief of "poor and respectable brethren."

All of which is respectfully submitted by

E. P. LESCURE,
President of Stewards.

The Report was approved, but the resolution attached to it was not adopted by the Grand Lodge.

The following amendment to the Ahiman Rezon, proposed June 2d, 1869, and laid over, was taken up and adopted, viz:

"*Resolved*, That on and after St. John's day in December, 1869, no Lodge located in the City and County of Philadelphia shall confer the first three degrees of Masonry for a less sum than seventy-five dollars, and those out of Philadelphia not less than forty dollars."

Also, the following amendment, offered September 1st, 1869, and laid over, was adopted.

"*Resolved*, That Section 4, page 9, of the Ahiman Rezon be amended by striking out eighty-one and inserting two hundred dollars, so that the Section will read:—Warrants for New Lodges each two hundred dollars."

Grand Lodge closed in harmony at 8 o'clock P. M.

JOHN THOMSON,
Grand Secretary.

GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ANNUAL GRAND COMMUNICATION.

St. John the Evangelist's Day,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27th, A. D. 1869, A. L. 5869.

The Grand Lodge opened in ample form at ten and a half o'clock, A. M.

Reports from the Committee on Appeals were received and the following resolutions, being attached thereto, they were considered and adopted:

"*Resolved*, That wherever a charge against a member of any Lodge shall be preferred by its Worshipful Master; the Lodge shall, by ballot, elect, by a majority of the whole number present, a Committee to investigate and report upon the charge, and in no case shall any person preferring or participating in the charge, be a member of any such Committee.

"*Resolved*, That all reports of the Committee on Appeals, shall, unless otherwise directed by the Grand Lodge, together with the action thereon, be certified to the Lodges, respectively, whose conduct forms the subject of inquiry, shall be read by the Worshipful Master, at the first stated meeting of the Lodges, and shall be fully entered upon its minutes.

"*Resolved*, That the receipt of *official* communications between the Grand Secretary and the Secretary or other officer of a Lodge, shall be promptly acknowledged, that without such acknowledgment no Lodge shall take action upon the subject of any such communication or notice, and every such acknowledgment of the Grand Secretary shall be stated to the Lodge at its first meeting, and be duly entered upon the minutes.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to each Lodge within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge."

The retiring Grand Master, Bro. Richard Vaux, then made a valedictory address, as follows:

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

To God, who said "Let there be light, and there was light;" by whom all things were, and are, and ever shall be; the "Maker and Ruler of Heaven and Earth;" we offer our humble adoration. This Masonic Year, as it passeth away, in the weakened accents of its waning strength, bids us, in gratitude and faith, thus to invoke for our "Ancient and Honorable Fraternity," the blessings of the past, for the coming time.

With all our Sister Grand Lodges in North America with which we are in correspondence, the most cordial and fraternal relations exist. In order to strengthen the bonds of Masonic Fraternity, I have deemed it advisable to appoint Grand Representatives to some Sister Grand Lodges, to facilitate more directly intercommunication between us, and at the same time to assert, in this most unmistakeable manner, the separate and supreme sovereignty of each Grand Lodge. I trust, my successor will complete this work, as to those Grand Bodies to which, as yet, appointments have not been made.

It has never been the feeling of this Grand Lodge to enter into correspondence with the Grand Lodges of Europe, thereby officially to recognise them. There are many substantial reasons which justify this course. I do not desire now to enter into its justification. Experience proves its wisdom. England is the only exception, and near that Grand Lodge a Grand Representative has been commissioned. On the continent of Europe, a condition of affairs has long, and yet exists, which complicates

the true position of these Masonic bodies. The political power in many of the countries of the continent, proclaims the right of supervision over the Masonic fraternity. The King, or Emperor, or whatever title the Chief of the State enjoys, assumes to authorise the existence of Masons in any collective, and even in some cases, their individual characters as Members of the Order. I never can consent that such a right exists outside of the brotherhood. To recognise Grand Lodges thus subordinated to any political power, is to admit that a Masonic body so constituted is a supreme sovereign authority. Masonry claims to exist by a prescriptive right superior to, and more ancient, than modern dynasties. It proclaims, moreover, that its aims, purposes, and organism, are violative of no allegiance the Mason owes to the government under which he lives. It has no connection with politics or sectarianism. This position of the craft is beyond the reach of doubt or controversy. It has been asserted ever since Hiram, king of Tyre, aided king Soloman to build "The Temple." It is not now to be yielded, and in my opinion, Masonry in Europe, or elsewhere, is false to its character, if it tolerates tacitly even, a qualified negation of this claim. But it is not to be doubted that Grand Lodges have been treated like minor powers by stronger nations, and their existence ended by the political power of absorbing within their boundaries, the territorial limits of these unresisting Masonic jurisdictions. To recognise, therefore, Grand Lodges holding their sovereignty and Masonic supremacy by so frail a tenure as the will of kings, or the boundaries which treaties to-day establish, and to-morrow the sword severs or subverts, in so far as such recognition can, is a virtual acknowledgment that these bodies are lodges subordinate to the state, and not intrinsically sovereign and supreme. It does more, it subjects the recognition to an admission that Masonry may, under any circumstances, be subordinate to the political government of a country in which it is located

Within the past year, the action of the Grand Orient of France in recognising a spurious Grand Lodge within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, has been considered by most of the Grand Lodges of the United States. In each case our sister Grand Lodges have denounced this action as unmasonic. New York and Massachusetts have exhaustively discussed the question and acted accordingly. I am most happy to find that the principle the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has ever proclaimed, that a Grand Lodge must be supreme and sovereign within its jurisdiction, is thus acknowledged. But in the case before us, another principle which this Grand Lodge has maintained is also accepted as Masonic Law. We have asserted that one Grand Lodge will not permit any interference, by any other Grand Lodge, with her sovereignty as a Grand Body; that her power within her jurisdiction tolerates no rival; and when an effort is made to that end, it is the solemn duty of all Grand Lodges to protest, and take such other action as the case demands. The facts are so clear, in this unjustifiable interference in Louisiana, that I deem it proper to state, that all correspondence between the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and the Grand Orient of France should cease, till the latter recalls its presumptious intermeddling with the affairs of our sister Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and yields assent to that paramount principle of American Freemasonry at least, which lies at the foundation of the supreme sovereignty of Grand Lodges of Free Masons in the United States.

The difficulties heretofore existing between the Grand Lodges of Virginia and West Virginia have been adjusted in accordance with the Masonic principles in such cases, and the Grand Lodge of West Virginia is recognised as a Grand Lodge. It is the more gratifying and satisfactory thus to acknowledge this Grand Lodge since its Masonic existence has begun by an amicable settlement of the matters in dispute with the old Grand Lodge of Virginia, without seeking the interposition of any other Grand

Lodge. To leave all like questions to the calm Masonic judgment of true Masons directly interested, it being solely a domestic trouble, is the surest mode of final and fraternal arrangement. If other jurisdictions had taken sides in the controversy, in which they really had no concern, as the Masonic law involved was comprehensible by the least learned, schism and discord might long have prevented adjustment, and involved the partizan participators in unfortunate Masonic relations.

The Grand Lodge of Canada has, as I hinted last year, more trials of her Masonic faith. An effort is being made to segregate a portion of her jurisdiction without her consent, and set up a Grand Lodge therein. The Masonic law applicable to like efforts has been declared. While I was Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence of this Grand Lodge, this subject was examined. The consent of the original jurisdiction must be first obtained before recognition is Masonically lawful. It is not necessary now to refer to it, or to decide as to the merits of the case. Such a course has just been condemned. It is my earnest hope that harmony will again assert its power over the minds of the brethren, and at last they may have a happy issue out of all their afflictions. These trials are often necessary, as it sometimes happens therein, those who are not true Masons, show their real character, which else might pass unobserved till larger scope for mischief is created. It is the enemy within our order which is more to be feared, than the enemy without.

A more exhaustive examination of these questions is within the duties of the "Committee of Correspondence," and its most able and learned chairman, brother Judge Fisher, will, in his report to the Grand Lodge, carefully consider them. I have referred to them only because it is not inappropriate, and the obligations resting on the Grand Master require him to be watchful and cautious as to the foreign relations of the Grand Lodge, peradventure mis-

chiefs creep in, where oversight is not maintained. I have long entertained decided opinions on these questions, and in no single instance, when subjected to the examination of other jurisdictions, have they been refuted or denied.

During the past few years, a scientific association in London, has voluntarily undertaken, with limited aid from the English government, to institute discoveries on the site of King Solomon's Temple, for the purpose of ascertaining what yet remains of the foundation and superstructure of that wonderful edifice. These investigations have thus far resulted in yielding most interesting facts. I have conversed with one of the gentlemen engaged in these labors, and also with a most learned and distinguished American scientist, who lately visited the spot and made a careful examination of these explorations. It is beyond doubt that enough has been done to satisfy the Free Mason that the sacred and profane history of this temple is corroborated. When we hear from an eye witness that the stones of the foundation, which have been brought to light, are each designated by a significant mark, cut into each stone, which has defied the learning of the philologists and archæologists, we are animated with a joy in which only the Mason can participate. Every effort should be made to continue these explorations. Freemasons have a most direct interest in the results. I therefore invite my brethren, the Grand Masters of the Grand Lodges of the United States, to take such action as will supply with material aid these explorers, since the craft will be rewarded by evidence thus grasped from the destroying power of time, confirmatory of many of our esoteric teachings. Might it not be well for those Past Grand Masters who take an interest in this subject, to unite in securing means to effect this most desirable object. What labor more important or dignified could occupy the attention of those who have passed through the chair of King Solomon, as Grand Master, than to devote some time to aid those

engaged in explorations which may yet reveal to the craft the evidence of its perfected completeness and confirmation of its character. The symbology of Masonry is a most interesting study. The truths which are hidden under these symbols may yet receive renewed life in a resurrection which would confirm the faith of the fraternity. I would earnestly invite, for this subject, the early and practical consideration of the distinguished brethren to whom I now appeal for effort to this end.

I would venture to suggest, that initial steps be taken by calling together the Past Grand Masters of the various Grand Lodges circumjacent, to a central or convenient point of meeting. Let them ascertain if the Masons, in this new world of Masonic life and activity, are willing to assist in bringing out of the darkness of the night of the past, those truths and facts in Masonry, which are ever lustrous, in its effulgent light.

The last Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, held on the first of the present month, was a living testimony to the union, harmony, and fraternity, which now characterises the craft throughout the length and breadth of this jurisdiction. I cannot express too forcibly the satisfaction and joy which I felt, at the evidence afforded at this meeting of our brethren, of that true Masonic spirit which now actuates each and all the Lodges of the craft in Pennsylvania. It may be pardonable to dwell on this fact, when it cannot be forgotten that, shortly before I assumed the duties of acting Grand Master, the neglect of the Lodges by the supreme authority, had created a feeling, in some portions of the jurisdiction, which was unmasonic, if not unfraternal. This has passed away, as the light came into the hearts and minds of the brotherhood, and they were made to feel and know that the cause of this supposed want of care and attention, was in the past exceptional, and to be avoided in the future.

From St. John's Day, 1866, to St. John's Day, 1869, 76 Lodges have been lawfully warranted and duly constituted, and the craft has increased in numbers till the aggregate is now about 31,000. These facts are given to show the life and faith of the fraternity: to show that the unity and harmony to which I have referred are bringing forth fruits to confirm, establish and strengthen those bonds which the mystic tie only can create. During the present year 22 Lodges have been lawfully warranted and duly constituted.

Again, in this connection, it may be further added, as cumulative evidence of the fact which causes so much satisfaction, that not a single Lodge this year has been denied representation in the Grand Lodge, by reason of suspension, for "non-payment of two year's dues," or for "non-returns." On St. John's Day, 1868, there were twelve Lodges under suspension for dues, and five for non-returns.

During the past year I have held Grand Lodges of Instruction on the days following each Quarterly Grand Communication of the Grand Lodge, in the Masonic Temple, in Philadelphia. Also at the following-named places: Drumore Centre; Lock Haven; Ridgeway; Selin's Grove; Sunbury; Williamsport; Altoona; Hollidaysburg; Ebensburg; Johnstown; Indiana; Pittsburg; Allegheny; Sharpsburg; Pottsville; Phœnixville; Reading; York, and Shrewsbury. Thus 27 Grand Lodges of Instruction have been held, 4 Halls dedicated, and 8 Lodges constituted, by the Grand Officers. Last winter I delivered to the officers of Lodges in Philadelphia city, four lectures on the work, Ritual, Ceremonial, Symbology and Jurisprudence of Masonry.

The craft, whose lodges are located near the waters of the Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Juniata, Allegheny and Monongahela, have been visited and instructed. These Lodges, like the beautiful rivers on the banks of which they are situated, are

contented and harmonious tributaries to the great fraternity of Pennsylvania, as those streams unresistingly commingle in the waves of the sea.

The purpose of these visitations was to produce uniformity in the "work" of this jurisdiction, and to instruct in the primary principles of our jurisprudence. That both were necessary, and greatly desired by the brethren, needs no other evidence than was witnessed and manifested on each occasion. A Masonic salutation of welcome and affection, and the most marked attention which in every instance was offered by the brethren, encouraged and animated the Grand Officers to the severe labor of this duty.

On the 14th day of September, the Grand Officers, in the presence of a large number of the brethren, and a great assemblage of people, laid the corner stone of the monument in memory of Von Humboldt, at Fairmount Park, in Philadelphia.

The address I then delivered to the Grand Lodge and the people, has been published for the use of the brethren.

I beg to take occasion here to state, that the unity of the craft, its prosperity, the strengthening of its allegiance to the Grand Lodge, the prevention of innovations, and the detection of errors and violations of law, are only to be maintained and ascertained in the future, by this fraternal supervision by the Grand Officers, over Lodges and their officers. It will not do to take for granted that no cause exists for review of the proceedings of the craft, since the cause is not patent to the view of the Grand Master. The responsibility is on him, and he it is who must guard the fraternity against failure, mistake or error in the "work" and legislation. The true rule to adopt, in my opinion, is, to select competent District Deputies, teach them, and insist that they take proper care of their respective districts. If the District Deputies

are competent, and well instructed, and feel the weight of the responsibility which must rest upon them, and possess the zeal and industry absolutely required, then the entire jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge will advance to that high degree of uniformity which ought to be the just pride of its administration.

If there is now a danger seriously to be feared, in the work of the Lodges, it is the rapid and immature mode the first degree is conferred. I earnestly entreat a change in this respect. There is no reason why, in each case, the whole ceremonial should not be carried out, before the silence of the lodge is disturbed from any cause. In my opinion, this is absolutely essential. The Master should be fully able to explain and teach, as well as work in this degree. It is the first, the most important; and so much depends on the mode in which it is done, the proper impression made at the time, and that all the reasons and explanations should be then given of the typical and symbolical, that I have decided in each case, this rule must be adhered to.

The Pennsylvania work is sublime from its simplicity. That it is the ancient work, is best shown conclusively, however, from this single fact, it is so simple, so free from those displays of modern inventions to attract the attention without enlightening, improving or cultivating the mind. In this work every word has its significance. Its types and symbols are but the language in which truth is conveyed. These are to be studied to be understood. In the spoken language no synonyms are permitted. In the ceremonial, no innovations are tolerated. In the ritual, no modern verbiage is allowed. The head and mind are both under the influence of the solemnizing power of these objective teachings, and the true interpretation of the sublime principles and majestic truths so taught. Let us then raise the standard of this work by properly understanding what it is and what is taught by it. Let Masters and Lodges understand that making members is not making Masons. Let us endeavor so to instruct

those, on their entrance into the fraternity, that their lives thereafter will be ever under the guidance of the lessons then received. The secrecy which is then made imperative, will be followed by a confiding and enlightened obedience, till those important relations which at last are created, will be maintained by Masons with a faith and fidelity which are indestructible.

It may be well here again to avow the principle, that in Masonry what is not permitted is prohibited. It is not permitted that a workman should ever be justified or excused for the introduction of words or expressions, sentences or meanings, into the esoteric sections of the ceremonial, which is not the authorised version of the Landmarks. If any such occur, it is violative of the unchangeable basis and foundation of Masonry. No Mason, no body of Masons can do this, without incurring the penalty which the ages have hardened into an unmalleable decree.

It is with sorrow I find that, in some instances, the friendship which belongs to the profane world, a sentiment which too often has no root in the moral nature, but is the offspring of mere selfishness, seeks to inflict itself on the craft. Worldly friendship! what is it? Rarely else than the cause of association between men, which originates in the hope of favors to come. The gratitude of the world has been thus defined. If it be so, then this gratitude is the child of such friendship. Both spring up in a morning, and the sun of prosperity, or the night of adversity, withers them. Less stable than water, shorter lived than the grass! this friendship, superserviceable often, seeks to show its value by presenting to a Lodge an applicant without any regard to his fitness; and when the severe tests are applied to him, and he is found wanting, this friendship, not Masonic in any sense, undertakes to cover up its lack of trueness, by suggestions that the Lodge is over fastidious; that other Lodges are less rigid. Then begin schemes—either withdrawing petitions;

attempts to smooth over objections; efforts to avoid full examination; tricks in anticipating the proper time to present reports; plans to induce applications to distant Lodges, in the hope a want of the exact information as to the state of facts will enable an unworthy man to come into the order by some other way than usage and custom permit for entrance into our fold. Let us crush this friendship whenever discovered.

Freemasonry asks no man to join its association; it will not accept a voluntary unworthy applicant. It is because so many, so severe tests and obstructions are put in the way of the applicant, that Masonry has withstood those trials which have destroyed other less-critical associations, in which proselytism has been rewarded by a grave amid their ashes.

Let me here remark that, when a petition is presented and acted upon, and the applicant voluntarily omits to come forward, for six months from the action of the Lodge on his petition, he must begin with a new petition before the Lodge can again take up his request. If a rejection is had, and no motion is made for six months thereafter for a second ballot, the Lodge has no power to act, except on a new petition. But if the motion for a second ballot is made at one meeting, and adopted under proper notice at the next meeting thereafter, and the applicant is approved, he then refuses to come forward before the expiration of six months after the adoption of the resolution for a second ballot, he must then apply by new petition. In these cases, great care should be taken to see that all the requirements of the Ahiman Rezon are strictly complied with, especially those lately adopted as to the removal of objections. Notice to all the members is essential in all cases of second ballot, and it must be at a Stated Meeting of the Lodge.

The subject of physical disability in applicants requires a word of notice. There is no royal road avoiding the plain meaning of the Landmark on this subject. This worldly friendship is again

obtruding its intermeddling. The perfect youth is the standard, perfect in his physical form, and so perfect in his mental and moral structure, that no deformity in either will ever prevent him from properly understanding those virtues and precepts Masonry teaches and enjoins. There are no degrees in this disability. If it exists, so that the slightest violation of the perfectness is cognisable, it is as fatal to the man, as though it took away a head, or arm, hand, a finger, a foot, or a leg. It cannot be that there is in Masonry a positive, comparative, or superlative disqualification. It is the disqualification, *per se*, the simple naked fact, that the standard of a perfect youth is not attained, that ends the question. It is neither debateable nor avoidable. Anatomical disquisitions, worldly casuistry, persistent importunities, or the citation of like instances, where ignorance was the discredit of the example, will not suffice to subordinate obedience to the landmarks. The rough ashlar must be fitted to its proper place without disfiguring the perfect symmetry of the perfect work.

It is important to cite the authority on this subject. By the 5th article of the Gothic Constitutions, adopted at York in the year 926, it is declared: "a candidate must be without blemish, and have the full and proper use of his limbs, for a maimed man can do the craft no good." This is the first written declaration of the Landmark, and continued from that period till 1722, when the further condition was express, that the candidate "be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body," &c. In 1783, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania declared, that the candidates "be hale and sound, not deformed or dismembered at the time of their making." This is the Landmark, and the most ordinary understanding can comprehend what the disabilities are which "forbid the making." A disability shown on the application to one Lodge should prevent the applicant successfully seeking admission to any other Lodge in this jurisdiction.

It may be permitted to me most earnestly and fraternally to invoke Lodges, their Worshipful Masters and Officers, and indeed all members, to make haste slowly. Whenever there is a doubt as to the proper course to be pursued, the existence of the doubt should at once admonish them to seek from the District Deputy Grand Master, light, knowledge, advice or instructions. This is the safe rule. My brethren, let this rule, in future, be your guide and monitor. It will relieve you from difficulties, and enable you to avoid errors. Let me earnestly invite you to follow it.

The duty of the Secretary of a Lodge, forthwith, after the action of the Lodge on an application, rejecting it, or whatever may be done in the premises, is to send to the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary the proper record. This is most essential. I fraternally request the Worshipful Masters to see to it that this duty is complied with. Whenever an application is made to a Lodge, it is likewise the duty of the Lodge to enquire of the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary if the applicant is on the records of the Grand Lodge, and how he stands.

A prompt and strict compliance with these duties, will prevent the mortification often felt by Lodges, when they are informed, too late, it may be, that they have undertaken to use in their Lodges, unsound, unworthy, or rejected material.

Frequently it happens that Masons, after having become such, are found to be unworthy. It is caused by too hasty action on the part of the Lodges, or for want of sufficient and due enquiry into character. Or, it may be, that all these guards have failed to prevent an unworthy man becoming a member of the Order. When, from whatever cause he becomes amenable to the laws or discipline of the Brotherhood, and charges are preferred, it is sorrowful to find, that far more influence is exerted to shield him from punishment, than was exercised to prevent his being subject to it.

Masonic trials are not like those instituted in judicial tribunals. The laws and codes for the government of society at large, and the rules of evidence which have been established for their judicature, in no manner resemble the proceedings in Masonry. Lodge Committees to try Masonic charges duly made, have but two duties to perform. The first is to settle the fact of the offence, the second is to determine and report the appropriate penalty. To perform the first duty, and reach a conclusion, the mode or manner is unimportant, so that the fact is attested by evidence that is Masonically reliable. The offender having due and lawful notice of the charge, and the time and place it is to be investigated, can confront the witnesses, and use the opportunity to get from them their knowledge in the premises. The committee may, if it deem proper, allow him assistance in this effort. In like manner, the accuser is to be present. The nice subtleties, the artificial or conventional rules which regulate the judicature in our courts of law, are not to be admitted in Masonic trials. The fact of the guilt established, the harmony and prosperity and integrity of Free Masonry requires that the proper punishment is then inflicted and enforced. However, the true Mason may grieve over an offending brother, pity his distress, deplore the injury to the craft, seek to prevent the disgrace which must attach to the members of the Lodge—yet he must remember, that the larger charity, the truest charity, is to be extended to the whole craft, by exculpating the fraternity, even if a member is to be expelled. Charity towards our brethren is a Masonic duty and a Masonic principle. It can never be maintained, however, that the greater is contained in the less. It therefore follows, that the exercise of this virtue in its largest application to the whole fraternity, should not be prevented by the lesser exercise of it towards a single guilty member. Palliation of the offence, or mitigation of the punishment, is to be considered as secondary to the injury the craft may suffer from the cause of the derelictness of the brother. Masonic deontology should be

maintained at the cost of any sentiment however praiseworthy. It should never be forgotten by the brethren, that the landmarks, usages and customs of Free Masonry require implicit obedience. They are not questions to be discussed, nor are they pliable to suit the temporary caprices of the thoughtless and unenlightened in the Brotherhood. They are ordained for all time. They are the concrete wisdom of the ages. They have been received, and must be communicated in their entirety. However meritorious the case, it must yield to their rigidity. Over the framework of the earliest necessity, generations have encrustated their conformity, till now it would be easier to remove mountains, than set aside these first-laid foundations of Free Masonry.

At the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge the Ahiman Rezon was duly amended, by which it is now provided that for all lodges out of the city of Philadelphia, the initiation fee must be at least forty dollars. In all lodges within the city of Philadelphia, the fee must not be less than seventy-five dollars. This amendment has changed the by-laws of all the lodges which contravene it. Hereafter it will not be proper to charge less than these sums respectively, so that the lodges are now prevented from receiving any applicant unless this minor sum is first paid. It must be paid up in full at the time of presenting the brother, as a pro rata division for advancement, and further advancement is not allowed.

The fee in like manner has been established for new charters at the sum of two hundred dollars.

The necessity for this uniform sum for initiation was manifest. One lodge would fix one sum, another a lesser amount, and applicants would be induced to abandon the lodge nearest to their home for one remote, if its charge was less. This produced mischief. The lodge nearest to the home of the applicant being the best able to decide on his character and worthi-

ness was avoided, and a stranger neighborhood was asked to make a Mason of one not properly known, often to the serious detriment of the craft where the man's character was probably best known. The committee on landmarks has reprobated this course, and now the Grand Lodge has erected one barrier, at least, to its continuance.

The activity and zeal which now marks the order in our jurisdiction, in some localities are manifesting themselves in the erection of Masonic halls for the use of lodges, and at the same time devoting portions of the building to secular purposes. I desire to remark, that such buildings must be erected by funds of the fraternity, or if those who are not in membership are applied to, and their contributions accepted, it must be only on the condition that a voluntary association for the purpose is to be formed, and Trustees appointed by the association are to hold the property. Acts of incorporation from the legislature, or courts of the State, are not permitted for these purposes. The Grand Lodge is a corporation by *prescription*. Free Masonry is older than any present form of government, and all the rights and powers it posesses for the conduct of its own affairs are attained by this paramount immemorial right. So with subordinate lodges. All the needs of the Fraternity in regard to ownership, or use of its real property can be supplied by invoking Masonic immediacy.

It is pleasing to record that of the twenty-seven District Deputy Grand Masters in the jurisdiction, twenty-two were present at the last Annual Communication—one is in England, the other four were detained by unavoidable occurrences. A District Deputy Grand Master must be a Past Master by service, and it is therefore reasonable to suppose he is well qualified for the duty of supervising the order in his district. But the station requires large study, time, industry and faithfulness. I must express my approbation of the willingness of those now in office to labor for the benefit of the Brotherhood, expressing my regret that the

private business of several of them prevents that frequent visitation of the lodges of their districts, which is important to systematize, and make uniform, this supervision. Orders were issued last year directing all correspondence by the lodges on subjects requiring advice or instruction, to be previously addressed to the District Deputy. The best results have been produced. We established this as the rule for all lodges. Therefore the demands of officers and members will require the District Deputies fully to qualify themselves for the honorable positions assigned them, and the work and jurisprudence of this jurisdiction will be as uniform as the craft is harmonious.

The receipts from the twenty-seven District Deputies for the last year have been about $4,540, and their expenses for printing and visitations have been $3,750.

The Grand Lodge has, therefore, received from these officers a revenue of say $790. This source of Grand Lodge receipts will increase yearly. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Grand Master will enforce a systematic and uniform discharge of the duties of these officers. The great aim is thorough qualification in these brethren, for their stations, and then constant communication between them and the Grand Master, as to the questions for adjudication and instruction, will give to his labors the most gratifying results. The books of record of the District Deputies are yearly examined. These records will be the true history of Masonry in Pennsylvania. They should be fully and correctly kept. R. W. Grand Master Phillips when he established the regulation requiring these books of record to be kept intended to make them contain a complete history of the lodges and the craft in jurisdiction. In future times, these records will be examined with great interest by the Fraternity. I trust they will be carefully preserved. They should contain far more than a note of visitations made or dispensations granted: they should be a yearly history of the condition of Masonry.

During the year the building of the Masonic Temple has continued most satisfactorily. I feel it a duty which it would be inexcusable to neglect, to inform the Grand Lodge that the architect, Brother JAMES WINDRIM, has devoted himself to this great work with zeal and capacity. He is at the same time improving himself in the study of the peculiar architecture which belongs to the style adopted by the Grand Lodge. The symbology essential to mark such an edifice, demands a thorough comprehension of its objects and origin. I most earnestly hope, that continued care will be given to this part of the architectural ornamentation. All that is proposed in this respect, should be carried out in keeping with the style of the Temple, and for the purposes to which the craft will dedicate it.

Brother WHITE, chairman of the sub-committee on plans and estimates, so faithfully devoted himself to the onerous details which this committee supervise, that the Grand Lodge should not fail to render to him the encouragement of its continued confidence. While R. W. Brother S. C. PERKINS, was absent in Europe, R. W. Brother A. R. POTTER, was chairman of the building committee *pro tem*, and I need not say, what I am sure every member of the Grand Lodge full well knows, that Brother POTTER never undertakes to perform an imposed duty without fully and faithfully meeting all its requirements. I wish here to record my devoted personal and fraternal regard for this Right Worshipful Brother, for he has, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden, always aided me so cheerfully and with such devotion to the Grand Lodge, and in the true spirit of Masonry, that I would be recreant to that gratitude, which, when fully felt, is never grudgingly expressed.

The superintendent Brother JOHN BOLT has, by his unflinching and unyielding fidelity saved the treasury of the Grand Lodge a large outlay, which, without his system of supervision, must have been almost unavoidable. The work he has never permit-

ted to be slighted, so that make-shifts have been excluded, and the structure thus far is of the most substantial character. It ought to be the just pride of Pennsylvania Masons, that when it is finished, it will be the admiration of the enlightened Masonic mind. Whatever else it may proclaim on its completion, as it stands out in its majestic proportions, let it tell to future ages, that the harmony and fraternity of the craft are the elements of its power—that the virtues of Masonry find in this Temple an outward expression of their real and intrinsic character. As the spectator beholds the effect of the details of the Temple, in its perfected completeness, let them say to him, as though each stone had a tongue, thus are the mysteries, virtues and powers of Free Masonry built up and established in the strength of a faith, which, living in the aforetime, lives in the present, and will live in the hereafter.

I commend to the craft, the attentive perusal of the reports of R.W. Brother PERKINS, chairman of the Building Committee, and to the very able report of Brother CLARK, chairman of the Finance Committee, and the report published by Brother BLACKBURN, on behalf of the Trustees of the Masonic Temple Building Fund. These reports will be published for the information of the Grand Lodge and the fraternity at large.

Having been the first to suggest the building, and site, of this Temple, and laid its corner stone, I feel a deep interest in its successful completion. When, in the spring of the present year, some misgivings were expressed as to the probability of obtaining funds for the continuance of the work, I felt a responsibility was imposed to obtain them. It was necessary to secure means for immediate use. Reflection suggested that the legislature would authorize this "ancient and honorable fraternity," the origin of which antedates our law-making power by thousands of years, to borrow money on its real estate and other securities, and its untarnished honor, from those whose faith in Ancient

Masonry would be equal to that in modern political governments. I drew the Act of Assembly empowering and authorizing the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania to borrow at seven-thirty per cent. money to build this Temple. This became a law, and between April 8, 1869, and this day, (St. John's Day,) 1869, $172,650 have been taken in this New Temple Loan. The financial condition of the Grand Lodge is as follows:

Assets of the Grand Lodge, . . .	$920,257 79
Liabilities, including loans, ...	348,200 00
Excess of assets over liabilities, or balance in favor of Grand Lodge, on Nov. 15th, 1869,	$572,057 79

This statement is here made that there may be no mistake as to the present financial condition of the Grand Lodge. The future is not free from financial peril, and a most grave responsibility rests on those, in whose hands the Grand Master shall commit the caution and credit of the Craft.

Having made this statement as to the present financial condition of the Grand Lodge, an imperative obligation requires some remarks on the mode its monetary affairs are conducted. It is well known that some years ago the duties of the Right Worshipful Grand Treasurer were light. Year by year they have been increasing, as the information already presented fully proves. Now the required capacity of a Grand Treasurer is not only clerical knowledge, but a close application to the intricate duties of a financial officer. The New Masonic Temple Loan; the payment of interest; the investing temporary surplus of receipts over expenditures; the payment of orders; the examination of calculations; the care of the cash balances, and a thorough acquaintance with debits and credits, are exacting and onerous duties. In point of fact, under the present mode the Grand Lodge treasury is only a part of the financial machinery of the Grand Lodge. This is a defect. One mind should be required

to grasp, with a broad comprehension, the whole financial interests of the Grand Lodge. When a stern necessity requires this capacity, the Grand Lodge will be compelled to adopt this necessary system.

In the address to the Grand Lodge on last St. John's Day, the subject of creating a fund for the widows and daughters of Past Master Masons of this jurisdiction, analogous to the Girard Charity Fund in its character, but special in its application, was suggested. I am happy to state that one of our Past Grand Masters, whose benevolence is so unostentatious that he refuses to have his name mentioned, has made the first contribution for this purpose. It is most earnestly to be hoped his example will induce others to make additions to it. The designated beneficiaries are often most deservingly worthy, and now there is no means at the disposal of the Grand Lodge, promptly to aid those who, for want of immediate relief, suffer sore distress. Permit me to invite the attention of all the brethren to this meritorious object.

Thus far there have been obtained all the portraits of the Past Grand Masters of this Grand Lodge but four, namely :

William Adcock, . .	Second Grand Master,
Samuel F. Bradford, . .	Eighth Grand Master,
Walter Kerr, . . .	Ninth Grand Master,
Bayne Newcomb, . . .	Tenth Grand Master.

One has been added during the year, R. W. Israel Israel, the Fifth Grand Master. Through the kindness of our venerable and estimable fellow-citizen, Mr. McAllister, to whom we are already indebted for other portraits, I hope in a few days to obtain a likeness of Richard Tybout. There have been able and distinguished men elevated to this highest of Masonic honors in Pennsylvania, and it is most appropriate, as we venerate the ancient and the honorable, those who have been so dignified as

to preside over this Grand Lodge, should ever be in our remembrance. Their virtues, we commemorate, let us be able to point to their portraits, to remind us who possessed them, and thus secured the fraternal approbation of the Craft, and its highest rewards. Every effort should be made to complete this collection.

It is not unfrequently heard among the less thoughtful of the brethren, that Free Masonry is progressive. This, as so stated, is an error. If by progressive is meant, that novelties and mere attractions; an adaptation to passing fancies, to the forms which futile, though glittering superficialities assume, to supercede the real and the true, then Masonry never so contradicts its character and origin. It is the highest glory of the order that it is steadfast and established. It resists innovations with a power which has never been overcome. Its landmarks are the towers of its strength. They may be assaulted but never destroyed. Free Masonry is a citadel in which its mysteries are guarded by its usages and customs. They never slumber or sleep. The watchful eyes of these guardians are never closed. By the Masonic light, which is unextinguishable, the approach by force, or stealth, of hostile aims is detected. Progress may assume to be a virtue, but progress not based on the severest application of admitted truths cannot enter our Temple gates. The advancement we admit, is proficiency required for further advancement. Let us reject the seductive influences of that progressive spirit which seeks to build, by destroying the foundation. The world is full of such progress, and its track is marked by the ruins it has made.

Praise of progress, is not unfrequently the evidence which modern ignorance unintentionally exhibits of its real character. That which to the unreflecting is plausible, is therefore true. Hence it often happens that what is presented in type is regarded as verity. To think, is not now a necessity with those who ignorantly worship oracles in print. It is our duty, then, to

discountenance the use of monitors and manuals, which are increasing, and are often unreliable. In fact, the modern innovation of publishing to the profane those things which are by Masonic teachings only for the Craft, requires reproof and restraint. It may be thought that progress demands this departure from the ancient rule, but such progress is pregnant with peril to the Fraternity. The Grand Lodge authoritatively presents to the order such facts and information as it deems necessary to be known, and the limits it thus places on what is proper for publication, should be recognized as directory.

One of the most ancient of the sciences Masonry cultivates is music. God made the stars to sing together for joy. From the harp on the willows the miserere of the Israelites was made memorable. The songs of David, the psalmist; the sounds of the viol, cymbal and psalteries, tabret, trumpet, the "instruments of music," and the "harps of God," are to-day heard in the ears of the holy, devout, and faithful. The harmony which music inspires is most fittingly an accompaniment of Masonic teachings. The heart is softened, the spirit of the world subdued, the purest emotions are produced under its influence. Its ancient association with the earliest forms of devotion, cause its re-introduction into Masonry a sublime tribute to the power of our tradition. Impressed with these views, and believing the happiest results may be attained, during the past year a Lodge has been constituted, and one heretofore established, has been permitted to introduce into the ceremonial proper and carefully revised vocal and instrumental music. I commend these Lodges to the guardianship and care of the Grand Master.

The important duties, and the necessity for proper qualifications of secretaries of subordinate Lodges, cannot be too strongly impressed on this Brotherhood. It is most necessary for the Secretary to be fully informed as to the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, understand the provisions of the Ahiman Rezon, and the

rules and regulations which apply to the action of Lodges in their legislative capacity, and promptly transmit to the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary all that is directed to be so reported. Whenever an applicant sends his petition to the Lodge, the Secretary should inquire of the Grand Secretary if his name is on the records of the Grand Lodge. Rejections, unfavorable reports, and the like, should be returned as early as practicable. It is to be understood that the Secretary cannot affix the seal of a Lodge to any paper or letter without the order of the Worshipful Master, or by resolution of the Lodge. All letters sent, and replies thereto on the part of the Lodge, when written by the Secretary, should, if practicable, be submitted to the Worshipful Master. When a Secretary is found qualified, it is for the best interest of the Lodge to seek to retain him in his office.

It should never be forgotten that Free Masonry as an order, in its origin, work, teachings, purposes and history, the relations which exist between the Brotherhood, and the peculiar structure of its forms and ceremonies, is esoteric. The profane world has no knowledge of its mysteries. The lodge is the best example of our circumscribed association, guarded as it is against the cowan or the curious, which Free Masonry ordains. This, in itself, is the true teaching as to the character ever to be strictly maintained by the fraternity. Therefore when applications have been made by particular lodges, or some brethren, for permission to make public displays, in regalia, for the best and most praiseworthy objects, I have been obliged to refuse them. The funeral rites, which are permitted, are so simple and impressive, that display is entirely out of place, and strikingly inconsistent. To unite with other associations, and participate in demonstrations in which the public has a general interest, is not encouraged. The invitation when given must be for an exceptional or extraordinary occasion, and then, our order must claim its proper position, and if not cheerfully granted, it must courteously but firmly refuse to participate. The Grand Lodge

has prescribed the "Masonic dress" always to be used on these occasions, and strict obedience and conformity is a paramount duty.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge: I have thus presented to you such views and opinions as in my judgment were appropriate and necessary. You have now a reasonably accurate report of the condition of the craft in this jurisdiction.

About to surrender the administration of this Grand Lodge to an able, faithful, accomplished brother, who has been unanimously called to assume it, before God and you, I feel acquitted of any intentional neglect of the high and responsible obligations of this exalted station. That I have failed in the whole duty imposed, is cheerfully acknowledged. Without fear or favor, my aim has been to raise the standard of Masonic knowledge; infuse into the Fraternity lofty aspirations; excite them to noble emulation; interest them in the Royal Art; and elevate them above the unintelligent and formal; inspire them with desires to learn and comprehend the mysteries of which our ceremonial, ritual and symbology are the signs and types. To these ends I have labored. If your approval rewards these efforts, I shall retire from the Oriental Chair, rejoicing that this labor has not been in vain.

Amid the joyous feelings that now fill our hearts, as we are about to begin the installation ceremony of your Grand Officers, let us stop to introvert our thoughts under the covering of a sorrowing silence. Let us stop to contemplate the tears of the widow and the fatherless of the Fraternity, which the passing year has not wiped away.

Those for whom they mourn, we trust, are before the Grand Master, who sitteth on His Throne in the Grand Lodge in Heaven, the holy and glorious light of which, we here below can

only obtain a glimpse by the eye of faith, from the stars as they shine in its tesselated pavement. Thereon is the Altar before which the angels, cherubim and the seraphims make the sign of adoration. Therein Hope is the Pursuivant, wearing the sword of justice sheathed in pardon, and the jewel of repentance, brilliant in the rays of Divine Love.

LODGES CONSTITUTED IN 1869.

NO.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	BY WHOM CONSTITUTED.
433	*Lodge of the Craft,*	New Castle, Luzerne Co.,	District D. G. Master.
434	*Lake Lodge,*	Brownsville, Mercer Co.,	" " "
435	*St. John's Lodge,*	Reading,	Grand Master.
436	*Mozart Lodge,*	Philadelphia,	" "
437	*Apollo Lodge,*	Apollo, Armstrong Co.,	District D. G. Master.
438	*Nicholson Lodge,*	Nicholson, Wyoming Co.,	" " "
439	*Clifford Lodge,*	Clfford, Susquehanna Co.,	" " "
440	*Slatington Lodge,*	Slatington, Lehigh Co.,	" " "
441	*Potter Lodge,*	Philadelphia,	Grand Master.
442	*Landmark Lodge,*	Wilkesbarre, Lezerne Co.,	District D. G. Master.
443	*Mount Pisgah Lodge,*	Green Castle, Franklin Co.	" " "
444	*Philo Lodge,*	Philadelphia,	Grand Master.
445	*Harford Lodge,*	Harford, Susquehanna Co.	District D. G. Master.
446	*Mt. Pickeriny Lodge,*	Chester Co.,	" " "
447	*Claysville Lodge,*	Claysville, Washington Co.	" " "
448	*Zeredatha Lodge,*	Sharpsburg, Allegheny Co.	Grand Master.
449	*Ivanhoe Lodge,*	Philadelphia,	" "
450	*Stephen Girard Lodge,*	Philadelphia,	" "
451	*Zeredatha Lodge,*	York,	District D. G. Master.
452	*Sewickley Lodge,*	Allegheny Co.,	" " "
453	*Welcome Lodge,*	Philadelphia,	Grand Master.
454	*Richard Vaux Lodge,*	Burgettstown, Wash'n Co.,	District D. G. Master.
455	*Keystone,*	Erie,	" " "

Past Grand Master, Bro. Henry M. Phillips, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, to wit:

"*Whereas*, R. W. Bro. Richard Vaux has this day retired from the Oriental Chair of this Grand Lodge, at the expiration of his second term of office; and it is fitting that some expression should be given to the sentiments of esteem and regard, which, during his long official career, have been constantly accumulating,

"*Resolved*, That R. W. Richard Vaux, in his administration of the office of Grand Master, has ever manifested a single and sincere desire to advance the true interests of Masonry in general, and of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in particular.

"*Resolved*, That the efforts of R. W. Bro. Vaux, as Grand Master, to increase the harmony, cement the unity, and maintain the dignity of the Grand Lodge, which have been crowned with such marked success, are deserving of the warmest gratitude of the brethren.

"*Resolved*, That the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania hereby tender to the R. W. Bro. Richard Vaux the earnest and heartfelt thanks of the jurisdiction here represented, for the thorough, faithful, unwearying, impartial, and able manner in which he has performed the high duties, and exercised the important powers of the Oriental Chair.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these Resolutions, suitably engrossed, and appropriately framed, be presented to R. W. Bro. Richard Vaux."

The following-named brethren, elected at the Quarterly Grand Communication held on December 1st,

A. D. 1869, A. L. 5869, for the ensuing Masonic year, were then duly installed in their respective stations in ancient and solemn form, as follows:

Bro. Robert A. Lamberton, *R. W. Grand Master.*
" Samuel C. Perkins, *R. W. Deputy Grand Master.*
" Alfred R. Potter, *R. W. Senior Grand Warden.*
" Robert Clark, *R. W. Junior Grand Warden.*
" Peter Williamson, *R. W. Grand Treasurer.*
" John Thomson, *R. W. Grand Secretary.*

The Right Worshipful Grand Master Bro. Robert A. Lamberton then delivered the following address:

ADDRESS.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND

LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA:

The high station to which you have called me, with its great honor, brings its burden of care and responsibility. I am neither unmindful of its dignity, nor unwarned of its duties. With a broad charter of power, you have committed to me "the general supervision and government of the fraternity." So generous a confidence demands that duty be faithfully done, that obedience be rendered to ancient custom, usage, and landmark; that prerogative and authority being jealously maintained, shall be so exercised that peace, unity and the general good may be preserved, and promoted throughout all our borders. Conscious of my own need of guidance in the ways of patience, firmness, charity and sound judgment, I call trustfully upon you to be co-workers with me, and I reverently look up for aid to Him who vouchsafes it to those who ask aright. May He "direct us in all our doings with His most gracious favor, and further us with His continual help, that in all our works begun, continued, and ended in Him, we may glorify His holy name, and finally by His mercy obtain everlasting life."

This is a notable era in our history. The Grand Lodge is engaged in the erection of a Temple which already gives promise that it will be peerless among Masonic edifices; the Lodges are everywhere firm in allegiance to their Sovereign, the source and fountain of authority; their work is more uniform, and the order is more powerful, vigorous and extended than in any period of the past. We gladly mark these things, and rejoice in the general prosperity; and yet, the regret must find utterance that there are sporadic cases of Lodges restless, drooping, or at dissension within themselves. The cause of this condition, in these exceptional instances, can usually be easily traced. In truth, it may be almost stated as a rule, that where troubles spring up in a Lodge, they are occasioned either by the election of unskilled and unfit persons to be Masters, or by the improper use of the ballot in the approval or rejection of candidates. And these are prolific sources of evil.

The Sophist, De Maistre, has caustically remarked, that "every people has just such a government as it deserves." Whether this is true or false, as so broadly stated, it may almost be regarded as a postulate if applied to a government such as is ordained by our Masonic polity. The choice of the officers in our Lodges is so free and uncontrolled, that if weak, untrained, characterless men are chosen to bear rule, the electors are alone responsible, and by their failure or neglect to avail themselves of their own experience, deserve to be

governed by ill-conditioned rulers. By the ancient constitutions, we are taught that "all preferment among Masons is grounded upon real worth and personal merit only, that so the lords may be well served, the brethren not put to shame, nor the royal craft despised: Therefore, no Master or Warden is chosen by seniority, but for his merit." This is no uncertain sound. If in the olden time it was so clearly pronounced that the basis upon which all advancement rested was "real worth and personal merit only," to-day these qualifications are as imperatively demanded. And however elsewhere we may have grown indifferent to uprightness and intelligence, as requisites for official station, in this Order, we are bound to see that they are possessed, and are blameworthy if we fail to exact them. We profess to revere the first great light in Masonry. Let us be faithful to our profession; whilst it illumines our Lodges, "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are of good report," will continue true, and honest, and just, and pure, and of good report, and will, to the good and wise, always constitute "real worth," and form sure stepping stones to preferment. Do I set up the standard of qualification too high? It was so uplifted ages before the most venerable among us had birth. It was planted in the fore-front of Masonry centuries ago. It has overcome prejudice and persecution. It has won the championship of the best and bravest, and has been the sign of victory wherever it was faithfully observed.

The organic law of this Grand Lodge is not silent on this subject—"No brother can be elected Master of a Lodge, who has not been elected and served as Warden of a Lodge in this jurisdiction, except in extraordinary cases, or at the formation of a new Lodge, when no Past Warden, who is willing and qualified to act as Master, is to be found among the members." Why? In order that a brother by his diligence in Masonry and his personal character, having first gained the confidence of his fellows, may be chosen a Warden, and then by service in that station shall prove his worth and merit to become their Master. Then his assent to the Ancient Charge, "You agree to be a good man and true, and strictly to obey the moral law," is no hollow mockery, but is his covenant with the Lodge, to which he adds the surety of his character. It is not enough that he be able simply to perform his duties within the Lodge, but that outside of it he be of good report. To do the work of the Chair requires more than memory, than polished manners, than swiftness of decision, than knowledge of Masonic lore or law. To do it *well*, in harmony with its beauty and the grave and profound lessons it teaches, there must be staunch strength of character and fair reputation. You cannot match "cloth of frieze with cloth of gold," nor can the dishonest, the corrupt, the backbiter, the profligate, the lustful, lead the neophyte in the walks of virtue, honor, truth, and purity of life. The Master is his Lodge's representative before the community; as he stands and is judged by those without

our pale, so will his Lodge stand and be judged. If he in the Lodge is inefficient and incapable, and outside of it thriftless and of ill-repute, indifference and discontent will be bred, the Lodge drag along a sickly existence, the brethren be put to shame, and the Royal Craft be despised. Then let the Craft at all times take good heed as to those whose feet they place in the path to the East. Now, in our power, we need to be watchful, that we lose not our own self-respect and the faith and trust of our fellow men. The world is not content to move forward in the old ruts at snail pace. The rush is all around us. And as Masonry pulsates in unison with the advance made in science and art, morality and virtue, always conserving her beautiful truths, and holding fast to the customs and teachings of the fathers, she feels the impact of the forces without, and requires that those who minister at her altars, and preside in her Lodges, should be such as will not abate her power, retard her progress, violate her landmarks, but so teach and so live, as to give to their teachings the strength which true manliness alone can give, and exemplify in word and deed that they are Free Masons.

I have mentioned another cause of trouble,—the improper use of the ballot. The qualifications of candidates are thus defined in the Ancient Charges, "the persons admitted members of a Lodge must be good and true men, free-born, and of mature and discreet age, no woman, no immoral or scandalous men, but of good

report." "Only candidates may know, that no Master should take an apprentice * * * unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body, that may render him incapable of learning the art of serving his master's lord, and of being made a brother." Now, whilst Masonry does not proselyte, she seeks to do good among men, and to perpetuate herself in receiving into her fold, by the purity of her teachings, those who possess the qualifications enumerated. To him who has these requisites, on his due and voluntary petition, and after proper approval, her gates should be unbarred, and to him who does not have them they should be sternly closed. Although the crowd may besiege her portals praying entrance, each must pass through alone; pass upon his individual merit. All precaution is taken by our regulations to guard against the admission of the unqualified and unworthy. The candidate must be recommended, he and his reputation must be examined, and report thereof made to the Lodge, and he is but then in a condition to have the Lodge exercise her "inherent privilege" to enter her judgment as to his fitness for membership. This is done by the ballot. The depositing of a white or black ball is in the nature of a judicial act, and to its exercise, under the stress and sanction of obligation, should be brought the impartiality and the solemnity becoming a decree which pronounces an applicant worthy or unworthy to become a Mason. If those possessing the Masonic requirements are rejected through malice, or if those who do not possess them are

approved through favoritism or indifference, a wrong has been done to the order, the elements of discord are let loose, and the downfall of the Lodge has begun.

A Mason in the undoubted right he enjoys freely to pass upon the qualifications of candidates, answerable to his conscience, should use that right governed by a sense of its importance and of his responsibility. At our ballot box, he is no true man who is controlled by partisan rancor, business rivalry, sectarian prejudice, or other like unworthy influence.

The casting of a black ball at the suggestion of any such motive is in ignorance of the alphabet of the Order, is in violation of duty to the Craft, and is the act of a coward who takes advantage of his opportunity to strike the stealthy blow. "The ballot is not to be polluted for the purpose of petty malice, private revenge, or in a spirit of retaliation for real or fancied injuries." And one who thus wields the power which Masonry gives him, and excludes from our Temple those against whom there is no other objection, has been declared by this Grand Lodge "to violate his Masonic obligations,"—"to be a foe to Masonry, and false to every principle of duty and right, and unfit to belong to the Craft."

If a brother rightly appreciates the nature and effect of the vote he casts upon the petition of an applicant, it will be done with care and deliberation. And when

so done, and the result has been declared to be against the petitioner, there will be fewer cases of testing the ballot. It is too frequently from undue haste and incautiousness in depositing the ball, that a custom has latterly sprung up which would be "more honored in the breach than in the observance," of alleging mistake and having thereon an order issued that the ballot be tested. It is ill-becoming any brother, who understands what he is doing, to confess his own remissness in the performance of a grave Masonic duty, by the avowal that he failed to distinguish the ball he cast, when by its use so much of good or evil may follow. A badly lighted room, or weakness of sight, may plead excuse for the error, but even these should demand the observance of greater care and caution.

With societies and associations innumerable to which this age has given birth, there seems to have come a forgetfulness of that stern reticence which once characterized Free Masons. It is well sometimes, lest evil example become contagious, to turn for instruction to those clear-ringing old charges, once prescribed "to be read at the making of new brethren, or when the Master shall order it:" "You are to act as becomes a moral and wise man, not to let your family, friends and neighbors know the concerns of the Lodge, &c., but wisely to consult your own honor and that of the ancient Brotherhood, for reasons not to be mentioned here." How keep we this law?

It is a wise recommendation of the Ahiman Rezon "to require proof of a brother's proficiency in the Craft before he be advanced." This implies something to be imparted and something to be acquired. The first lesson to the candidate must, very often, have been badly taught, and never learned by many who continue ignorant and uninformed brethren. If there is one thing clearer than another which a Mason must try to learn, it is that which the great philosopher of antiquity said was most difficult to do, "to be secret and silent." There is an indiscretion on the part of some that it is high time to curb. The transactions of the Lodge are not to be told in the market place, or talked of in the streets. They are to be communicated only to those entitled to know them; and especially is this true of the action of the Lodge, in disapproval of a candidate. It is his right that the fact shall be confined to Masons, and that it stand unrevealed to all else. Not for this presence, I trust, are these words needed, but that by them your attention may be directed to the want of caution on the part of those who remain untaught, or having been taught, fail to keep their Masonic vows. An occasional example of Lodge punishment for this offence would be commendable and salutary.

My distinguished predecessor, in his address from this station two years ago, was emphatic as to the importance of the position held by the District Deputy Grand Masters, and the duties they were required to perform. His experience has demonstrated the necessity of a rigid

observance of the rule he laid down, "Whatever is within the Masonic power of a District Deputy Grand Master must be sought from him by Lodges and members, and through him must be sent all communications on questions or subjects which require the action of the Grand Master." A departure from this rule would be productive of a too onorous and over-tasking correspondence and be at the risk of opinions or decisions upon one-sided statements. A judgment upon partial representations brings the same reproach that does a prejudgment. "He that answereth a matter before he heareth it, it is folly and shame unto him."

I commend heartily to the favorable consideration and to the confidence of the Craft throughout the jurisdiction, the loan authorized for the construction of the great work in which the Grand Lodge is engaged, with an open-handed liberality and an undoubting faith in your promise and responsibility, the Lodges and the brethren have been pouring in their funds to speed on the erection of our magnificent Temple. Already we can look with gladness at the growth of its symmetrical and majestic proportions. Much remains to be done and contributed, and many more to become interested and unite in the work. As it has been eloquently said of that "grand old Temple that gleamed on the brow of Moriah, 'there were gifts from all climes, and treasures from all lands, as the Tyrian gave his purple and the Canaanite his toil, as Lebanon yielded its cedars and Ophir its gold

to honor the abode of Divine Majesty,'" so let it be said of ours, that in its building and adornment, our brethren, scattered all over this broad commonwealth, in the cities and the towns, in the valleys and among the mountains, from the Delaware to Lake Erie, bore a willing and generous part. It is for them and their children who shall rise up to take their places. It will be a fit place in which to rear the Masonic altar and to practice and teach the Masonic rites and mysteries. With desire do we look forward to that day when

"Loftiest trefoil, lowliest basement,
Daintiest mullion of rich casement,"

finished, completed, and devoted to Masonic purposes only, shall be dedicated in the name of Him who sitteth on the Throne, Who is Truth and Light, and when our ancient and venerable Order, by her lessons of charity and brotherly love, shall

"Make with mystic power abounding,
Vocal all the fane surrounding."

Brethren:—In the few years which have elapsed since you called me to serve you in the South, some of our stateliest pillars have fallen, and even this high station has felt the shock. "God buries his workmen, but carries on his work." We who are left at labor, this day enter upon a new Masonic year with its hopes,

and duties, and its possible sorrows. Before its seasons shall have rolled their course, the Summons which no mortal can disobey may come to some of us; if it come, let it find us with our work so done, our life so lived, that it may call us up from toil to the land where darkness never enters, the land whose tenantry are brethren dwelling forever together in unity.

After which he was pleased to announce his appointments for the year 1870, as follows:

GRAND CHAPLAINS.

Rev. Bro. JOHN CHAMBERS,
" WILLIAM SUDDARDS, D. D.,
" R. H. PATTISON, D. D.,
" G. W. MACLAUGHLIN,
" ROBERT T. ROACH, D. D.,
" R. H. ALLEN, D. D., } *Philadelphia.*
" A. J. G. DUBS, *Lehigh county.*
" THOMAS J. JOHNSON, *Lebanon county.*
" ROBERT M. WALLACE, *Altoona.*
" H. S. GETZ, *Warren.*
" M. S. BYLLESBY, *Meadville.*
" GEORGE G. RAKESTRAW, *Harrisburg.*
" BENJAMIN F. BROOKE, } *Pittsburg.*
" J. J. MCILYAR, }
" JOHN F. SPALDING, *Erie.*
" J. PINKNEY HAMMOND, *Reading.*
" EMANUEL OPPENHEIM, *Schuylkill county.*
" JOSEPH S. EVANS, *West Chester.*

Senior Grand Deacon, . . Bro. ANDREW ROBENO, JR.,
Lodge No. 115.

Junior Grand Deacon, . . " JOSEPH H. BOSWELL,
Lodge No. 186.

Grand Stewards, . . . " WILLIAM NOBLE.
Lodge No. 45.

" " . . . . " EDWARD H. TURNER.
Lodge No. 300.

Grand Marshal, ... " GEORGE W. WOOD.
Lodge No. 67.

Grand Sword Bearer, . . " JAMES SIMPSON.
Lodge No. 67.

Grand Pursuivant, . . . " CHARLES R. SHANTZ.
Lodge No. 369.

Grand Tyler, ... " CHARLES SCHNIDER.
Lodge No. 71.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Bro. JOHN H. MICHENER,
Lodge No. 19.

" WILLIAM H. EAGLE,
Lodge No. 398.

" JOHN C. YEAGER,
Lodge No. 158.

Bro. SAMUEL FLOYD,
Lodge No. 2.

" JAMES HERDMAN,
Lodge No. 287.

COMMITTEE ON APPEALS.

Bro. JAMES PAGE,
P. G. M.

" RICHARD VAUX,
P. G. M.

" HENRY M. DECHERT,
Lodge No. 274.

Bro. HENRY M. PHILLIPS,
P. G. M.

" CONRAD B. DAY,
Lodge No. 52.

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Bro. R. J. FISHER,
Lodge No. 266.

" S. E. ANCONA,
Lodge No. 227.

" WM. K. BRENIZER,
Lodge No. 62.

Bro. CHRISTOPHER LITTLE,
Lodge No. 216.

" ROBERT A. PACKER,
Lodge No. 242.

COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS.

Bro. J. ALEXANDER SIMPSON,
Lodge No. 385.

" G. W. BREWER,
Lodge No. 143.

" JAMES R. BARBER,
Lodge No. 303.

Bro. JEREMIAH L. HUTCHINSON,
Lodge No. 71.

" BENJAMIN F. CUSTER,
Lodge No. 281.

COMMITTEE ON LANDMARKS.

Bro. WILLIAM BARGER,
" PETER WILLIAMSON,
" LUCIUS H. SCOTT,

With the R. W. Grand Master
and
R. W. Deputy Grand Master.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

Bro. WILLIAM J. KELLY,
Lodge No. 59.

" THADDEUS STEARNE,
Lodge No. 292.

" NIMROD STRICKLAND,
Lodge No. 322.

Bro. E. CORNMAN,
Lodge No. 197.

" P. A. B. WIDENER,
Lodge No. 126.

HALL COMMITTEE.

Bro. JOHN BOLT,
Lodge No. 67.

" M. RICHARDS MUCKLE,
Lodge No. 125.

" THOMAS BROWN,
Lodge No. 121.

Bro. CHARLES H. KINGSTON,
Lodge No. 114.

" ALFRED C. STULB,
Lodge No. 187.

BUILDING COMMITTEE ON NEW MASONIC TEMPLE.

Bro. SAMUEL C. PERKINS,
R. W. D. G. M.

" DANIEL BRITTAIN,
Lodge No. 211.

" HENRY J. WHITE,
Lodge No. 72.

" CHARLES H. KINGSTON,
Lodge No. 114.

Bro. JAMES C. ADAMS,
Lodge No. 186.

" THOMAS BROWN,
Lodge No. 121.

" JACOB LAUDENSLAGER,
Lodge No. 67.

" JOSEPH L. STICHTER,
Lodge No. 62.

THE R. W. GRAND MASTER, THE R. W. S. G. WARDEN,
THE R. W. J. G. WARDEN.

TRUSTEES OF THE BUILDING FUND.

Bro. JAMES PAGE, P. G. M.,
Lodge No. 126.

" JOSEPH W. PIERSOL,
Lodge No. 67.

" WILSON MCCANDLES,
Lodge No. 287.

Bro. JOHN THOMSON, P. G. M.,
Lodge No. 51.

" FRANCIS BLACKBURNE,
Lodge No. 2.

STEWARDS OF THE STEPHEN GIRARD CHARITY FUND.

	Lodge No		Lodge No.
Bro. JACOB UMSTEAD,	2.	Bro. JOHN W. LEE,	211.
" HARLAN INGRAM,	3.	" CHARLES HILL,	230.
" MICHAEL MURPHY,	9.	" A. D. BOILEAU,	246.
" CHARLES TIEL,	19.	" HENRY A. B. BROWN,	271.
" STERLING BELL,	51.	" JOHN W. HORNEU,	274
" THOMAS A. ENGLES,	52.	" GABRIEL PHILLIPS,	289.
" JOHN M. DAVENPORT,	59.	" DENNIS F. DEALY,	295.
" ROBERT HUTCHINSON,	67.	" FREDERICK STAAKE,	359.
" FRANK S. JOHNSON,	71.	" JOHN RUSSELL,	368.
" JOEL THOMAS,	72.	" HENRY S. KELLER,	369.
" RICHARD B. CONNELLY,	91.	" JOHN R. WHITE,	380.
" JAMES MORRELL, Jr.,	114.	" GEORGE H. FOWLER,	384.
" JOHN W. LEIGH,	115.	" SAMUEL HAWORTH,	385.
" GEORGE W. HALL,	121.	" HUGH P. SCHETKY,	386.
" CHARLES PEELER,	125.	" JOHN M. HOWLAND,	393.
" JAMES BLELOCH,	126.	" SAMUEL McCAMBRIDGE,	402.
" EDWARD P. LESCURE,	130.	" ALEX. W. BLACKBURNE,	419.
" THOMAS B. TOWNE,	131.	" WILLIAM BRADLEY,	432.
" DAVID B. TAYLOR,	134.	" JOSEPH H, LIVINGSTON,	436.
" DAVID KLEIN,	135.	" JOHN S. THACKRAY,	441.
" JOHN MARTIN,	155.	" A. LOWDEN SNOWDEN,	444.
" FRANCIS FUNK,	158.	" WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM,	449.
" PETER DEVEREUX,	186.	" JOSEPH B. ROBERTS,	450
" WILLIAM C. PARSONS,	187.	" WILLIAM TAYLOR, M. D.	453.

ALMONERS OF GRAND LODGE CHARITY FUND.

	Lodge No.		Lodge No.
Bro. EDWARD WILER,	2.	Bro. ALEXANDER M. LONG,	211.
" C. FRANKLIN MAGUIRE,	3.	" JAMES L. TURNER,	230.
" SAMUEL M. DUFFIELD,	9.	" JOHN S. STEVENS,	246.
" JACOB BENNETT,	19.	" HENRY C. YOUNG,	271.
" JOHN M. SMILEY,	51.	" SAMUEL P. PEDRICK,	274.
" JOHN HANOLD,	52.	" CHARLES J. CONNOR,	289.
" PRICE I. PATTON,	59.	" HENRY C BATON,	295.
" HARMAN BAUGH,	67.	" J. P. TRAU,	359
" DAVID P. JONES,	71.	" S. HOWELL JENKINS,	368.
" J. PARKER MARTIN,	72.	" WM. C. EWING,	380.
" R. LLOYD LEE,	91.	" WILLIAM KERBAUGH,	384.
" THOMAS JACOBS,	114.	" JOHN FIELD,	385.
" GEORGE W. KRAFT,	115.	" THOMAS S. ROSS,	386.
" THOMAS R. PATTON,	121.	" JAMES D. CAMPBELL,	393.
" CASPER BOENNING,	125.	" EDWARD S. EARLY,	402.
" JAMES LANING,	126.	" JOSHUA T. OWEN,	419.
" JOHN L. YOUNG,	130.	" ISAAC T. BOSSERT,	432.
" WILLIAM T. TAYLOR,	131.	" THOMAS R. GARSED,	436.
" B. M. DUSENBERRY,	134.	" JOHN REED,	441.
" WILLIAM W. SHAW,	135.	" SYLVESTER BONNAFFON, Jr.,	444.
" JOSEPH MEGARY,	555.	" WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM,	449.
" WILLIAM BRICE,	158.	" JOSEPH B. ROBERTS,	450.
" THOMAS S. BEGLEY,	186.	" WILLIAM TAYLOR.	453.
" EDWARD MATTHEWS,	187.		

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

1—Brother CHARLES M. HOWELL,
Of Lancaster City, for the Counties of Lancaster and York.

2—Brother ROBERT L. MUENCH,
Of Harrisburg, for the Counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, Northumberland and Snyder.

3—Brother ROBERT H. THOMAS,
Of Mechanicsburg, for the Counties of Cumberland, Franklin, Adams and Fulton.

4—Brother JOSEPH L. STICHTER,
Of Reading, for the County of Berks,

5—Brother WILLIAM L. WHITNEY,
Of Pottsville, for the County of Schuylkill.

6—Brother EDWARD P. KINGSBURY,
Of Scranton, for the County of Luzerne.

7—Brother JAMES M. PORTER,
Of Easton, for the Counties of Northampton, Monroe, Wayne and Pike.

8—Brother ROBERT C. SIMPSON,
Of Wellsboro, for the Counties of Tioga and Potter.

9—Brother H. B. MCKEAN,
Of Towanda, for the Counties of Bradford, Susquehanna and Sullivan.

10—Brother G. S. SNYDER,
Of Williamsport, for tho Counties of Lycoming and Union.

11—Brother C. J. T. MCINTYRE,
Of New Bloomfield, for the Counties of Perry, Mifflin and Juniata.

12—Brother ALEXANDER M. LLOYD,
Of Hollidaysburg, for the Counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Bedford and Cambria.

13—Brother CHARLES R. EARLY,
Of Elk County, for the Counties of Elk, Cameron and McKean.

14—Brother ORRIN T. NOBLE,
Of Lock Haven, for the Counties of Centre, Clearfield and Clinton.

15—Brother CHR. F. KNAPP,
Of Bloomsburg, for the Counties of Montour, Columbia and Wyoming.

16—Brother BRANTON H. HENDERSON,
Of New Castle, for the Counties of Butler, Lawrence and Mercer.

17—Brother RICHARD COULTER,
Of Greensburg, for the Counties of Westmoreland and Indiana

18—Brother A. M. POLLOCK,
Of Pittsburg, for the Counties of Alleghany and Beaver.

19—Brother MADISON M. MEREDITH,
Of Brookville, for the Counties of Clarion, Jefferson and Armstrong.

20—Brother WILLIAM WOLF,
Of Washington, for the Counties of Washington and Greene.

21—Brother C. M. HOOVER,
Of Franklin, for the Counties of Venango, Warren and Forrest.

22—Brother PEARSON CHURCH,
Of Meadville, for the County of Crawford.

23—Brother CHARLES L. CORNMAN,
Of Norristown, for the Counties of Bucks and Montgomery.

24—Brother L. MCCLELLAN,
Of Cochranville, for the Counties of Chester and Delaware.

25—Brother T. S. MCNAIR,
Of Mauch Chunk, for the Counties of Carbon and Lehigh.

26—Brother WILLIAM CHATLAND,
Of Brownsville, for the Counties of Fayette and Somerset.

27—Brother WILLIAM HIMROD, JR.,
Of Erie, for the County of Erie.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

OF

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, consisting of ROBERT J. FISHER, GORDON F. MASON, JOHN U. GILLER, R. BIDDLE ROBERTS, and WILLIAM R. FINDLEY beg leave to report:

From the fact that the members of the Committee reside in different and distant parts of the state from each other, and have had no opportunity to confer together, the Chairman has written this report without their counsel and assistance.

The annual meetings of the several Grand Lodges of the several states are held at different seasons of the year, and the publication of their proceedings are often delayed for many weeks and sometimes for months after adjournment. This delay has prevented the preparation of this report at a season when the Chairman would have had leisure to devote to it, and compels him to prepare it when his mind and his time are occupied in the performance of other duties.

In the review of the proceedings, which we have received, some of them are given at less length than we had desired to do, but in comparison with a report made of "A quarterly communication, held at Mason's Hall, in the city of Providence, on Monday, the 27th of September, A. L. 5841," our notice of the proceedings of each Grand Jurisdiction will be considered very lengthy. That report in full was as follows:

"The Committee on Foreign Correspondence respectfully report:

"That we have examined communications from the Grand Lodges of Connecticut and Florida, and others, and find nothing, in our opinion, requiring the action of this Grand Lodge.

"OLIM JOHNSON.
"ASA BIRATH,
"WM. C. BARKER,
"*Committee.*"

"Brevity is the soul of wit," has been often said, but as this report is so small that it has no body, much less a soul, we will not copy after it, ardently as we desire to be concise, but give it as a specimen of how things were done in Rhode Island twenty-eight years ago. In making a report, as Chairman of a Committee we have a duty to perform, and our assent as a Mason to serve in that capacity creates on our part a Masonic obligation as binding as any other obligation we have taken. With this view of the matter, we will endeavor to perform what we consider our duty, as well as the circumstances under which we approach its performance will allow.

We respectfully acknowledge the reception of the proceedings of the following Grand Jurisdictions, to wit:

ALABAMA.
ARKANSAS.
CALIFORNIA.
CANADA.
COLORADO.
CONNECTICUT.
DELAWARE.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
ENGLAND.
FLORIDA.
FRANCE.
GEORGIA.
IDAHO.
ILLINOIS.
INDIANA.
IOWA.
KANSAS.
KENTUCKY.
LOUISIANA.
MAINE.
MARYLAND.
MASSACHUSETTS.
MICHIGAN.
MINNESOTA.
MISSISSIPPI.
MISSOURI.
NEBRASKA.
NEVADA.
NEW JERSEY.
NEW YORK.
NORTH CAROLINA.
OHIO.
OREGON.
RHODE ISLAND.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
TENNESSEE.
TEXAS.
VERMONT.
VIRGINIA.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
WEST VIRGINIA.
WISCONSIN.

ALABAMA.

THE M.W. Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Alabama and its Masonic Jurisdiction, commenced its Forty-eighth Annual Grand Communication, in the city of Montgomery, on Monday, December 7th, A. D. 1868.

Present, M. W. GEORGE D. NORRIS, Grand Master.

The address of the Grand Master commences with an eloquent eulogy upon the order, and then submits, for the "consideration of the Grand Lodge, such subjects of importance as necessary for action." He says:

"And first of all, the great consideration and necessity of the age, is the rearing, educating, and maintenance of the orphans of deceased Masons, and the children of indigent members of the order, and we would include the orphans of Confederate soldiers." He then recommends the establishment of an Orphans' Home, and says: "As a means of commencement, I would suggest that all the surplus funds now in the treasury, and all which may hereafter accrue, be set apart for this purpose; also, that the Lodges be directed to charge one dollar additional for each of the Degrees, to be sent up annually with their returns; said sums to be applied to the Home; also, that the Lodges be required to make out a list of all unaffiliated Masons in their jurisdiction, which list must be sent up annually with their returns, and that said Lodges require said unaffiliated Masons to pay into their treasury the same amount of dues that the members pay, under pain of suspension; and that this sum be also applied to the Home. As a kindred measure I would most earnestly recommend, that the Grand Lodge sanction the establishment of a Masonic Mutual Life Insurance Company upon a just and equitable system."

The following recommendations of the Grand Master are wise:

"I would also recommend that the Grand Lodge take action relative to the clothing suitable for the three degrees, and forbid the motley appearance so often seen on festival occasions.

"I would also recommend that our ancient law relative to the appearance of Masons in public, on festival days, be strictly observed, and that permission be first had of the Grand Master for such public display. I would also recommend that all voting in Lodges, except by ballot, be done by uplifted hands, the ancient mode.

"I recommend that the lodges be required to cause the petitioners for initiation to insert in their petitions that they have never applied to any other lodge."

Among the decisions are the following:

"2. Held, that the statement of a brother, that he objects to the balloting upon a brother's application for affiliation during his absence, as he is not on good terms with him, is a bar to his election."

"4. Held, that a Mason is not deprived of any civil right as a member of the order, and that he can take the benefit of the Bankrupt Act. The requirements of Masonry do not conflict with the laws of the land. A Mason must be true to his word, if able to comply; if fraud be shown he must be expelled."

"6. Held, that a Past Master who has never received the Past Masters degree, can install the officers of a lodge, a Chapter Past Master not being recognized."

"15. Held, that the minutes must always be read before closing for correction and approval, and read at the next stated communication for reference only. A Communication cannot alter or amend the proceedings of a former one. Each Communication is the only proper judge of its own records, and no other Communication can alter or amend them."

"16. Held, that fines for non-attendance are unmasonic, and that the Master should not enforce any measure that is unconstitutional."

"24. Held, that the loss of an arm, hand, thumb, leg or foot, bars from E. P. or Raising, although all these members be supplied artificially."

"30. Held, that a profane is not necessarily compelled to petition the lodge nearest his residence for initiation."

The Grand Master says he has made decisions upon nearly three hundred queries.

In the report of the committee on Masonic Jurisprudence is the following:

"A case has been referred to your committee as follows: A Mason in good standing, signifies in writing to the lodge of which he is a member, his desire to *renounce* Masonry; what plan shall the lodge pursue to enable him to do this, and will a dimit answer? A Mason voluntarily assumes the Masonic vows, after due caution and full

assurances. From the binding force of these vows, neither himself nor any Masonic power can absolve him until death. If by renouncing Masonry he can be absolved from one vow, he is absolved from all, and the order is without protection. He may dimit, and thus surrender many of his rights and privileges as a Mason, but dimitting is not renunciation. He may withdraw from all participation in the active work of Masonry; he may disregard his duties and obligations as a Mason, but he is still amenable to the lodge which has jurisdiction of him. The fundamentalities which exist between a brother and the Fraternity cannot be severed except by expulsion, and expulsion does not license a revelation of the secrets of the Order."

"Your committee, being of opinion that a brother cannot voluntarily renounce Masonry, deem it unnessary to consider or report any plan by which it may be done. Your committee would suggest the impropriety of granting a dimit when it is known that the member desires it for such an object."

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Alabama is held about the same time as that of Pennsylvania, and therefore the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, relating to the proceedings of Pennsylvania for 1867. It is very satisfactory and complete.

The number of lodges in this jurisdiction is 250. Initiated during the past year, 696; Passed, 646; Raised, 649; Affiliated, 601; Dues received, $1,635,90.

ARKANSAS.

The Thirteenth Annual Communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of the State of Arkansas, commenced in the city of Little Rock, on Monday, the sixteenth day of November, 1868. Brother E. H. English, M. W. Grand Master took the chair, assisted by the Grand Officers and other members who occupied the respective places of those who were absent.

The address of the Grand Master begins with a text from the book of the Law:

"*Ask now the beasts, and they shall teach thee; and the fowls of the air, and they shall tell thee: Or speak to the earth, and it shall teach thee; and the fishes of the sea shall declare unto thee.*—BOOK OF THE LAW; JOB XII., vii., viii.

"BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

"Much of the more interesting features of Masonry are legendary, transmitted to us through successive generations of craftsmen, from the earliest ages of the world—from ages when there was no printing, when book-making was rare, books were few, and men learned wisdom from the Great Book of Nature.

"Not long since a venerable Hebrew brother told me a story, which I had never heard before; and which he said he learned, when a boy, in the father-land, from his aged uncle, who was a Mason, and who assured him that he had it in a very ancient parchment manuscript, which had never been printed. Pleased with the story, I said to him that I would tell it to the Grand Lodge some day, and let it be printed, as it was no secret. So I give it to you now for what is worth. It is the story of 'SOLOMON, THE RAVEN, AND THE WORM.'

"Solomon, the most wise, was sitting in a grove, near his rural palace, observing a raven feeding her young. Whilst she was off in search of food, telling a servant to bring him a glass bowl he placed it over her nest, so as to cover the young birds. When she returned to the nest, the young ravens opened their mouths to receive the supplies which the mother was accustomed to bring them; and she, meeting with the transparent obstruction, fluttered about for some time in vain attempts to reach her imprisoned children. Vexed, she made repeated, but ineffectual, efforts to break the vessel with her beak. Despairing of success in this mode of attack, she lighted upon a limb, near by, and sat for some time, seeming to meditate. Then leaping into the air, and spreading her black wings, she moved off with rapid flight in the direction of an island in the Mediterranean sea. Our Grand Master, who had watched with interest all her movements, sat waiting for her return. Finally she came, bearing in her beak a large white worm; and placing it on the rim of the nest, near the edge of the bowl, it crawled over the vessel, and along its track the glass instantly cracked, as if cut by a diamond, parted and fell to the ground!

"The Masons were in the quarries preparing stone for the Temple. They used the drill and the wedge, but the process of parting the stones by these simple implements was tedious. The idea flashed upon the mind of Solomon that, by the instinct of the raven, Provi-

dence had placed in his hands a wonderful, but more effective instrument. Taking the WORM to the quarries, he placed it upon a great stone which the laborers had heaved out from the mountain; it crawled across it, and, to the amazement of the wise man, the stone opened along its path, and tumbled apart. Thousands of stones were thus separated into suitable rough ashlers, to be finished by the chisels and the mallets of the craftsmen!

"Such is the substance of the story. It may be a mere fable. It may be that the insect excreted from its body some mysterious chemical substance that parted the glass and the stone. Or it may be that Providence, who confounds the wisdom of men by using simple means to effect great purposes, supplied to Solomon this wonderful little craftsman, to aid in the great work of erecting a temple for his worship.

"Be this as it may, I have repeated this 'strange story' to illustrate the fact that Solomon, like Job, was a student of the Book of Nature, from every great page of which—whether he looked upon the sea, into the air, upon the earth, all teeming with life, or up into the heavens, sparkling with the lamps of night—he learned, as all Masons may, lessons of wisdom."

Brother O. C. GRAY, Professor of Mathematics in St. John's College, conducted under the auspices of the Order in Arkansas, delivered an eloquent address on Education before the Grand Lodge.

Among the resolutions adopted is the following:

"*Resolved*, That the many cherished and valuable emblems of our Fraternity are and should be remembered, as being enshrouded with most significant and ennobling lessons, and the members of the Grand Lodge do hereby unanimously condemn the use of Masonic emblems upon public signs or other advertisements as a means of inducing custom or patronage to mere business enterprise."

The Committe on Correspondence in their review of the proceedings of Pennsylvania for 1867, say:

"The address of Grand Master VAUX, at the Annual Communication in December, is one of those dignified, sterling Masonic productions which impresses the reader at once with the idea of the author's fitness to preside over the venerable and important jurisdiction.

"We find no attempt at rhetorical display; no lofty flights of the imagination, carrying us beyond the regions of Masonry into the obscure realms of metaphysics, and doubtful speculation; though we do find beautiful sentiments clothed in chaste and sometimes almost poetic language."

They then quote from the address.

In this jurisdiction the number of chartered Lodges is	196
Lodges U. D.	24
Initiated,	677
Passed,	541
Raised,	481

Receipts, $4,588 00.

To the volume containing the proceedings is appended the Constitution and By-Laws, and Catalogue of St. John's College.

CALIFORNIA.

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons ofthe State of California commenced its nineteenth Annual Communication, in the city of San Francisco, on the 13th of October, 1868. Most Worshipful William Abraham Davis, Grand Master. Among the matters worthy of notice, in his address, is the following:

"Application was made to me in April last, by one of the Lodges, requesting permission to appear in Masonic clothing to participate in public procession with the Odd-Fellows in celebrating their anniversary. Again, in May, application was made on behalf of another Lodge, for permission to celebrate the anniversary of Saint John the Baptist, by a 'public procession in full regalia, an oration, and ball.' Heartily concurring, as I do, in the opinion of Grand Master Belcher, approved by the Grand Lodge, that 'on no occasion, except for the burial of a brother, is it permitted for any Lodge or number of Masons to appear in Masonic clothing without permission from the Grand Master, and that permission ought very rarely to be asked or granted;' and with the Grand Master of Maine, who says, in a decision on the same subject—'we are constrained to say that it is contrary to the usages of the Order, and improper for the Fraternity to take part, in their conventional character, in any public demonstration, except to perform some Masonic labor,' and these opinions having been reiterated by the Grand Master Claiborne, and again approved by the Grand Lodge, I hold the same to be the law of the jurisdiction, and have refused the desired permission, where no Masonic labor was to be performed."

With regard to the physical qualifications of applicants he said: "the applicant must not only be able 'to conform literally to what the several degrees require of him, but that he must not be dismembered. The rule may appear rigid, but having observed with regret the prevalent disposition to encroach upon our old-established customs, I deem it safer to hold firmly to the rule as interpreted here. I find

that although the rulings of my predecessors have been uniformly in accordance with such strict construction of the law, yet there is a general disposition to allow individual cases, through personal, friendly considerations, or through sympathy, to be exempted from its requirements." * * * * * * "In this connection the question has been presented as to the right to confer the remaining degree or degrees upon a dismembered entered Apprentice or Fellow-Craft, such dismemberment having occurred subsequently to his initiation or passing. In the case presented, I decided that as the applicant was physically perfect at the time of his initiation, his faith and good intentions toward Masonry, together with the fact that he had received partial knowledge of our mysteries, would justify the Lodge in conferring the remaining degrees upon him, provided he was able to conform literally to the requirements of the remaining degrees. I am aware that this decision may be considered by eminent Masons, learned in Masonic law, as inconsistent with our General Regulation on this subject, but I trust the question may be considered and definitely settled at the present session."

The Committee on Jurisprudence, in regard to this clause of the Grand Master's Address, report that the rule adopted by the Grand Lodge in 1864, "that the candidate must be able to *conform literally* to what the several degrees require of him, is correct. They do not desire to relax or modify the rule, and do not think that any words of theirs could make it more explicit."

The same Committee, in regard to the burial of Masons who, at the time of their death, were in good standing, conclude an elaborate report as follows:—

"We would say to all Masons, be men, and do your duty like true men, whether that duty be pleasant or the contrary; whether your path has been strewn with flowers or with thorns. It is not all of life to live, to eat and drink, and be clad. And we would say to the world that Masons *are* men and *true* men, and, as a society, will give no countenance to, nor in any way excuse, any deliberate offence against the laws of God or man; that the crime of self-murder is one of the most odious and least excusable in the catalogue of crimes; and that one who is guilty of such a crime is not worthy to receive at the hands of the Fraternity the honors of a Masonic burial. As men, we will decently and quietly bury him; but not as one who has run his race and accomplished the work appointed for him to do."

A resolution was adopted in accordance with this report.

The Committee on Correspondence, in referring to the Pennsylvania proceedings, say: "On a certain point—which the initiated will

well understand—the Grand Master has these well-timed suggestions, which we commend to our brethren in this jurisdiction. They then quote from Grand Master VAUX's Address, as to the examination of visitors, and with the suggestion to sister Grand Lodges that whatever is *not essential* in the ceremonial might be dispensed with when those presenting themselves hail from Pennsylvania.

The number initiated during the year ending July 31, 1868, 817; Passed, 822; Raised, 821; whole number of Master Masons, 8,106. Lodges, 159.

CANADA.

WE have received the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, at an especial Communication held at Port Dalhousie, Ontario, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1868, A. L. 5868, also one held at Dundee Centre, P. O., on the 1st day of July, A. D., 1868, A. L., 5868;—as likewise at its Thirteenth Annual Communication, held at London, Ontario, on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1868, A. L. 5868. A. A. STEPHENSON, Montreal, P. O., Grand Master, THOMAS BIRD HARRIS, Hamilton, Ontario, Grand Secretary.

We give the following model address of the Acting G. W. R. W. A. A. STEPHENSON, D. G. M., at the laying of the corner stone of the Presbyterian Church of Dundee Centre.

"Men, women and children, assembled here to behold this ceremony, know all of you that we are lawful Masons, true to the laws of our Country, and professing to fear God, who is the Great Architect of the Universe; to honor the Queen; to confer benefits upon our brethren; and to practice universal benevolence towards all mankind.

"We have amongst us, concealed from the eyes of all other men, secrets which may not be revealed, and which no man has discovered; but those secrets are lawful and honorable, and are placed in the custody of Masons, who alone have the keeping of them to the end of time.

"We admit into our Order only such as are reported to be good men and true; of a lawful age, good morals, and sound judgment. We meet upon a level, and are constantly instructed to square our conduct by the principles of morality and virtue. Men of every class and rank of life are enrolled as members of our ancient and honorable fraternity; even monarchs, the most powerful and enlightened, have in all ages been active promoters of our art, and have not thought it derogatory from their dignity to join our assemblies and participate in our mysteries.

"The lapse of time, the ruthless hand of ignorance, and the devastations of war, have laid waste and destroyed many valuable monuments of antiquity, on which the utmost exertions of human genius have been employed. Even the Temple of Solomon, so spacious and magnificent, and constructed by so many celebrated artists, escaped not the unsparing ravages of barbaric force. Fee-Masonry, notwithstanding has still survived. The attentive ear receives the sound from the instructive tongue, and the mysteries of Masonry are safely lodged in the sacred repository of faithful breasts. Tools and implements of architecture are selected by the Fraternity to imprint on the memory wise and serious truths; and thus, through successive ages, are transmitted, pure and unimpaired, the excellent tenets of our institution.

"Unless our Craft were good, and our calling honorable, we should not have existed for so many centuries; nor should we see to day, as in all times past, so many distinguished and illustrious brethren throughout the civilized world, sanctioning our proceedings and contributing to our prosperity.

"Following the example of our illustrious predecessors, we have assembled at your request to lay the foundation stone of this Church in accordance with the rites of our Fraternity. We pray God to prosper this undertaking, and enable those who have commenced the good work to carry it on to completion. May the great Architect himself direct aright all who are connected with the erection of this building, which is to be consecrated to the worship of the Most High. May it prove a blessing to this community; and may many within its walls be brought from darkness into the light, and made meet for that spiritual building, 'that house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.' Amen."

From the address of the Grand Master at the Fourteenth Annual Communication, we extract the following:

"In the course of the discussions which occasionally take place at our annual meetings, sentiments are sometimes expressed by the younger members of the Fraternity which have led me to believe that they neither fully understood nor appreciated the original design and aim of our institution; but had come to regard it as if the great and sole object of our Association was the mere accumulation of funds for the relief of distressed Masons, for the support of their widows, and for the education of their destitute children, forgetting, apparently, the explanations which had been given, and the lessons they had received at their initiation into our mysteries. Charity, in its largest sense, in its broadest signification, is a virtue dear to the heart of

every true Mason, and that charity which is not only active, but passive, is freely exercised by the genuine Brother; he is ever as ready to assist the distressed, as he is to abstain from unkindness, uncorteousness, or the malicious construction of his neighbours motives. The inculcation of every virtue, the improvement of our species; the advancement of learning and science, the study of the liberal arts, and especially the cultivation of brotherly love, these are some of the aims of the Craft and of its votaries. If there is to be found in our ranks any individual who has joined us, actuated by no higher motive than self-interest, and influenced by the idea that he is thereby making a most judicious investment for himself and family, he will soon discover that he has not only deceived himself, but that he has altogether misapprehended the genius, the scope, and the great objects of Masonry; for our Brotherhood is not, for a moment, to be placed on the same level with those mere benefit clubs which have recently been established, with the sole and avowed intention of making to the contributor, or to his legal representatives, a full and equivalent return in hard cash for that which he has invested in their hands. Neither is Masonry to be thus shorn of her fair proportions, nor is she to be circumscribed or fettered as to the discharge of her numerous duties. We are told that the three great tenets of a Mason's profession are Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth; and to you, my brethren, I now say—cultivate them all."

In regard to what is technically called *work*, he says: "The ritual is not considered as a land-mark in Masonry; many parts of it are not essential; they have been changed and may be changed again, though, as a learned and reliable writer remarks, such changes should be made with great caution, and perhaps had better not be made at all. But, adds he, on the other hand there are portions of the ritual, and large portions, too, which do constitute land-marks; which never have been changed, and never can be changed without a destruction of the very identity of Free-Masonry. The beautiful lectures which form so important a feature in our system are most useful, but, as the same author remarks, they are not essential, neither are they to be considered as constituting land-marks, for before the year 1717 no such system existed. Many changes,—some of them, doubtless, decided improvements, while others were very much the reverse—have since been introduced, which proves, conclusively, that they have no claims to be regarded as land-marks of the Order."

And further he says: "Precedents with us, says a learned and thoughtful Brother, have no authority unless they are founded upon principle; and on the other hand, changes have no support unless they are prompted by necessity and guided by reason. It is to such

conservatism as this that our gratitude is due, for that steady and healthy progress which Masonry is now making; which gives it a standing and character among the institutions of the age; which is rendering it daily more and more worthy of cultivation by men of intellect, and which must bestow upon it, as a science and a system of philosophy, a perpetuity and prosperity which its merely social and charitable character could never have secured."

The number of Lodges in this jurisdiction, . . . 195
Jurisdictions reported, ... 1243
Receipts, $8,023.33

COLORADO.

The M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. Masons, of Colorado, met in annual communication, in Central City, on the 6th of October, 1868.

Present M. W. HENRY M. TELLER, Grand Master.

Before the Address of the Grand Master, the R. W. Grand Orator, Rev. B. T. VINCENT, delivered an oration, which was ordered to be published with the proceedings. It is an eloquent defence of the conservatism of the Order.

The address of the Grand Master contains an account of his transactions, among which is the following:

"At the last session of the Territorial Legislature I prepared an act for the benefit of Masonic bodies in this Territory, which became a law on the 10th day of January last. The act provides for the incorporation of Masonic Lodges. I would not have recommended the incorporation of any Masonic Lodge. I think it hardly consistent with the charter of our institution. I find quite a growing disposition among the fraternity to have the Lodges incorporated, and fearing that this feeling among the Lodges might eventually result in some action of the legislature which might declare all Masonic bodies corporate bodies, I drafted the acts referred to. No Lodge will derive any benefit from being incorporated, as all the real benefits to be derived by incorporation can be obtained under this act; for section VII., of the act referred to provides that: 'Any of the foregoing Masonic bodies duly chartered by the respective grand bodies, according to the laws, constitution and usages of the Masonic fraternity, and not wishing to become a corporate body uuder the provisions of this act, may take and hold real estate for their use and benefit, by

purchase, grant, devise, gift, or otherwise, in and by the name and member of said body, according to the respective registers of the grand body under which the same may be holders, and the presiding officers of such body, together with the secretary thereof, may make conveyance of any real estate belonging to such body when authorized by a majority of all the members of said body, under such regulations as the said Masonic body, or its grand body, may see fit to make; but all such conveyances shall be attested by the seal of said subordinate body.' (Section VIII.) 'should it become necessary at any time to protect the rights of such Masonic body in and to the real estate and personal property, said body not being incorporated under this act, the presiding officer thereof may bring suit in his own name for the benefit of the Masonic body over which he presides, in any of the courts of record of this Territory having original jurisdiction, and may prosecute or defend the same in the Supreme Court of the Territory.'" He then says:

"Thus it will be seen that all the benefits of an incorporation are obtained without the usual embarrassments."

The Committee on Correspondence had received nothing from Pennsylvania, at the time the report was written. The number of Lodges in this jurisdiction is fourteen, besides five under dispensation. Initiated, 112; Passed, 100; Raised, 94; Number of Members, 717; Living out of Territory, 134.

CONNECTICUT.

The Eighty-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the State of Connecticut, was held at "THE TEMPLE," in the city of New Haven, commencing on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1869.

M. W. WILLIAM STORER, *Grand Master*, delivered the Annual Address, of which the following is his introduction:—"Allow me, my beloved brethren, to congratulate you on your safe arrival in this sacred retreat, and to extend to each of you a cordial and fraternal welcome to this our annual feast. I see around me many familiar faces, and have been permitted to return the fraternal grasp of scores with whom I have been accustomed to take counsel in years gone by; and yet I find myself surrounded by a multitude of strangers,—younger brethren who have just entered on 'the great and glorious work'—whose feet have just been placed on the lower rounds of the ladder,—who have yet to climb the rugged ascent to the pinnacle of our Mystic Temple, and many of whom, I fondly trust, will yet occupy exalted positions in our ranks, and whose example in after life will shed far and wide the enlightening and warming, and vivifying rays of pure Masonic light.

But, brethren, young and old—the more humble as well as the most exalted—I bid you all a warm-hearted, old-fashioned Masonic welcome.

* * * "Doubtless there will be questions brought before you for action, in the consideration of which you will not be able to see, and feel, and act alike; were it otherwise, Masons must be something more than human. Diversity of thought and opinion is as much to be expected as is diversity of complexion, and dress, and tones of voice. And these differences should be tolerated. It ill becomes any one man —even though he be the most highly cultivated of the race—to arrogate to himself a monopoly of worldly wisdom. His humbler brother may, perchance, entertain some opinions that are worthy of consideration. So, too, no man can properly claim that he alone is honest in his views, and that those who entertain different opinions, are consequently actuated by improper motives. Let us, then, come to the consideration of the various items of business that may be brought before us in the true and enlightened spirit of charity. Let us be cool, and calm, and tolerant, and dignified, and manly in the discussions in which we may be called to participate; where we cannot all see alike 'let us agree to disagree.' Let each brother be truly thankful that there are so many brethren present who are wiser than himself. Let this fraternal spirit prevail, and our deliberations will, as heretofore, be conducted in harmony and good-will, and the result of our labors cannot be otherwise than satisfactory."

DISPENSATIONS FOR NEW LODGES.

From the account G. M. STORER gives of the number of dispensations granted to new Lodges, dedications and visits to subordinate Lodges, he proves himself to be a most able and faithful officer.

DECISIONS.

In a matter of a difference among the members of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, in relation to By-Laws, the Grand Master decided that:—

1st. The Grand Lodge is the governing power of Masonry in this jurisdiction, and every subordinate Lodge, and every individual Mason, is bound to obey all its resolutions, orders and edicts.

2d. That the adoption of a new code of Masonic jurisprudence by the Grand Lodge rendered it necessary for each subordinate Lodge to make a thorough revision of its by-laws—in some cases involving radical changes; and that the Grand Lodge had imperatively commanded all its subordinates to make such revision.

3d. That this order of the Grand Lodge had superseded all conflicting requirements of subordinate Lodge by-laws, and rendered an "early," as well as careful revision absolutely obligatory on the subordinates—thus annulling all provisions which might stand in the way of speedy action.

This decision fully sustains the view held by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania—that each Grand Lodge is the only and supreme Masonic power in matters within its jurisdiction.

From the Grand Master's address we learn that the Grand Treasurer of that Grand Lodge was deposed from office by the Grand Master, because he neglected, at the request of that officer, to render to him a satisfactory statement of the manner in which he had disposed of the Grand Lodge funds, which came into his possession.

DEAD OF THE PAST YEAR.

The Grand Master announces the death of two distinguished Masons, Brother GOODRICH and Brother SEYMOUR. M. W. Bro. Past-Grand Master ELIZAR GOODRICH died on the 6th day of November, 1868. Brother GOODRICH was first elected Senior Grand Deacon of that body at the Annual Communication in May, 1820. * * When he was elected Grand Master the next year he declined a re-election, and his active connection with the Grand Lodge ceased. His attachment to the principles of Masonry, however, was maintained to the last; and his life was an exemplification of those principles; he died in the city of Hartford, at the age of eighty-one years.

Brother THOMAS H. SEYMOUR died in the city of Hartford, on the 3d day of September, 1868, aged sixty-one years. This distinguished brother was made a Mason in the year 1850; at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge in 1851 he was elected Senior Grand Deacon, at the same time holding the office of Governor of the State. He was re-elected at the Annual Communication in 1852; but during that year he accepted the position of Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, and a residence of several years in Europe prevented his advancement in the Grand Lodge. His interest in Masonry, however, was conspiciously manifested during the remainder of his life, which was a beautiful exemplification of the softening, and purifying, and humanizing influences of the principles of our Ancient Fraternity.

Also that of Brother ALLEN GOODWIN, of the city of Hartford, a zealous and true Mason. Brother GOODWIN was "a curious workman in metals," and the official jewels of many of the Lodges of this jurisdiction will be preserved as a more precious treasure because they were the result of his skillful handiwork. He died on the 7th day of January, 1869, aged seventy-two years.

The proceedings of the Grand Communication, under review, contains a memorial page for each of these departed brethren.

The Grand Lodge fund is very small, and their affairs much embarrassed. The Grand Master inquires whether it would be advisable to make a small annual assessment on each member of each subordinate Lodge. We think it ought to be done by every jurisdiction. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania levies an annual contribution upon each member of one dollar.

LIBRARY.

This jurisdiction has a Masonic Library of 169 volumes—a catalogue of which accompanies the Grand Secretary's report.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

Is written by R. W. JOSEPH K. WHEELER, Grand Secretary, and reviews the proceedings of thirty-eight Grand Lodges of the United States, including our own and that of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The report is an able one. Brother WHEELER has taken pains to ascertain the number of Lodges and of members in the United States, and gives the following as the result of his labors: "We have, at the present time, upwards of 7000 Lodges in active operation, with an aggregate membership of 438,072, with an annual increase of about 50,000. The annual dues to Grand Lodges, so far as has been reported, amounts to the sum of $382,138.09. When we consider that the reports from which these figures are taken, are, most of them, for the year 1868, and many as far back as 1867, and that the increase has been continuing from that time to the present at the rate of about 50,000 annually, we think we can safely estimate the present number of Masons at 500,000. With these figures before us, we may truly say, 'There are a nation of Free Masons,' and should the principles which are inculcated extend with our membership, and be forcibly impressed upon the minds of initiates, so that they would practice them, the institution would be the promoter of much good, and bring no discredit upon us, as a nation."

Five Hundred Thousand Masons.—Five Hundred Thousand Brothers, linked together in one common bond of union, strong and firm, one and inseparable: and among this number are to be found men of every nation and religious creed; men of different political opinions; men of every profession; men occupying high places of trust in society and the civil government.

Number of Lodges 103, including 4 U. D.		
"	of initiations during the year, . .	943
"	advanced to the degree of F. C. . .	900
"	" " " N. M. . .	881
"	died, ...	148
"	rejected, ...	406
"	Masons, ...	12,784

DELAWARE.

THE Sixty-Third Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge, of A. F. A. M., of the State of Delaware, was held at the Free Masons' Hall, in the city of Wilmington, on the 28th day of June, A. D., 1869. M. W. EDWIN J. HORNER, Grand Master.

The Grand Master delivered the annual address. He notices the death of Brother WILLIAM GRAVER, P. D. G. M. of that Grand Lodge, who died on the 19th day of September, 1868, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He also states that he received, on the 25th of August, 1868, a communication from the W. M. of Harmony Lodge, No. 13, inquiring if this Lodge was bound to accept and be governed by the By-Laws as altered and returned by the Committee of the Grand Lodge; and if this Lodge could hold meetings weekly and transact business.

He answered, that if their By-Laws had been approved by the Grand Lodge, their Lodge was bound to be governed by them, and could hold no meetings of the Lodge for the transaction of business, only as specified by their By-Laws.

He also received a communication from the Grand Secretary, inclosing a notice from Corinthian Lodge, No. 20, of the suspension of a member of that Lodge, by the power of the gavel, *without trial*, and asking if he should notify the Lodges of such a suspension. To which he answered that he should not notify the Lodges of such a suspension; that it was his opinion such a suspension was an assumption of power by the Master of a Lodge that was not warranted by the laws and usages of Masonry; and that a Master of a Lodge could not suspend a member of his Lodge at will, and without trial. He also made the following decision in answer to questions:

First, can a Junior Deacon dimit from one Lodge to join another in the same place; and second, can any appointed officer dimit from a Lodge, the Lodge voting yea. To the first question his answer was that it was his opinion that a Junior Deacon could dimit from his

Lodge, for the following reasons: The Deacons are appointed officers in the Lodge, and not elected and installed to fill the office of Deacon for any definite time, as the Master and Wardens of a Lodge are.

To the second question, can any appointed officer dimit from his Lodge voting yea. His answer was, that he could, for the same reasons as above given.

The Grand Master also reports that his business engagements have been such during the past year as to prevent him from visiting all the Lodges under his jurisdiction, but so far as his visits extended, they were found to be in a prosperous condition.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

The Committee on Grand Master's Address, concur in all the decisions of the Grand Master, except the one in reference to Deacons, they being of the opinion that a regularly appointed and installed Deacon cannot dimit.

COMMITTEE ON SEALS.

The Committee appointed to examine Seals report that they find them in accordance with the ancient landmarks of Masonry; with the exception of Union Lodge, No. 5, which has the letters A. Y. M. which your Committee would recommend be changed to A. F. A. M. Brother BUDD, of Union Lodge, No. 5, objected to having their Seal mutilated, stating that the letters objected to appear in the centre of their new Seal, or in other words, they have a *fac simile* of their old Seal surrounded by a new one, with the words A. F. A. M. engraved thereon, and hoped this would satisfy the Grand Lodge; they would like to hold their old Seal for its antiquity, it being nearly a century old.

On motion the report of the Committee was adopted, with the exception of that part requiring Union Lodge, No. 5, to change their seal.

ADMISSION OF PERSONS OF COLOR.

The following was offered by Brother JOHN H. SIMMS, and tabled:

Whereas, A resolution passed at the session of this Grand Lodge, in 1867, reading thus:

Resolved, That Lodges under this jurisdiction are positively prohibited from initiating, passing, raising, or admitting to membership, or the right of visitation, any negro, mulatto, or colored person of the United States. This prohibition shall be an obligation, and so taught in the Third Degree.

And whereas, This resolution is in perfect contradistinction to the rules, regulations, edicts, and ancient landmarks of Ancient Free and Accepted Masonary ;

And whereas, Our obligations cover the whole ground of clandestinity, and do most positively and conclusively punish every member for a violation of any of them ;

And whereas, We must acknowledge the universality of Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry ; so that in every nation, a Mason finds a friend, and in every climate, a home ; therefore,

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be declared null and void, and be treated the same as though it had never passed.

But on motion, the resolution adopted June 27th, 1867, and printed with the proceedings of that year, on pages 25 and 26, in reference to entering, passing, raising, and admitting to membership, be expunged.

COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence state that they have received and examined the reports of the Grand Lodges of thirty-four States, and those of Canada and New Brunswick.

The report does not take up and review the proceedings of each Grand Lodge, but draws the attention of three Grand Lodges to several subjects under heads or divisions.

Under that of jurisdiction, they complain that the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia claim the right to confer degrees upon persons living within the bounds of other jurisdictions, and declare that "this disregard of the rights and interests of others evinces a most unfraternal disposition, that cannot be two strongly denounced, and if further persisted in should be met by Grand Lodges in the most decided manner." In pursuance of this expression of the Grand Master's opinion the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge holds the practice of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, in permitting her subordinates to initiate, pass and raise non-residents, to be an act of injustice to sister jurisdictions as well as a great injury to Masonry generally ; and that if this course is persisted in this Grand Lodge will be under the necessity of suspending Masonic intercourse with said Grand Lodge.

The next subject treated of in the report, is that of "*asking aid from other jurisdictions*," which is condemmed. They think that these demands should be the subject of some general regulation.

The next is that of the difficulty in Louisiana. They enter largely into the history of the matter, and declare that the "illegal body styling itself '*The Supreme* Council of the A. and A. S. Rite, has created Lodges in that jurisdiction in violation of the acknowledged laws of the Masonic bodies throughout the world."

They next notice the formation of the Grand Lodge of Idaho, "*and recommend that she be welcomed*" by their Grand Lodge. These four constitute all the subjects treated of by the Committee in their report.

No of Lodges,	18
Masons initiated during the year,	100
" Passed " "	94
" Raised " "	93
Applicants rejected,	25
Masons died,	10
Whole number of Masons,	930

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE Grand Lodge met in Special Communication at Washington, March 17th, 1868. In consequence of the death of M. W. P. G. Master WILLIAM M. ELLIS, a resumed communication was held on the next evening, on the same subject. W. M. B. B. FRENCH, G. M., presided on both occasions. He stated that the late P. G. Master ELLIS was born in 1805; that he was for several years a member of the councils of that city; that he served in the Grand Lodge as S. W. in 1837, D. G. M. in 1839, and G. M. in 1844; that he was "a mechanic of a high order, and in all his business transactions bore a character as bright as the noon-day sun. * * "He served God—he loved his country—he loved his fellow men."

Brother ELLIS was buried on Thursday afternoon, the 19th of March, 1860, with Masonic honors. The annual report contains a memorial page dedicated to his memory.

A Special Communication was also held on the 20th of May, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the "Masonic Temple" to be erected at the corner of 9th and F Streets, Washington City. The stone was laid in due form; after which Brother H. P. H. BROMWELL, P. G. Master of Illinois, delivered an address. As it does not appear in the proceedings we cannot remark upon it, but from the report of G. S. LARNER, we learn that it "was very able and instructive."

The Annual Communication was held at "The Central Masonic Hall" on November the 3d.

M. W. Grand Master B. B. FRENCH delivered the opening address. It was very brief and related principally to the business of that jurisdiction. He stated he had made numerous decisions; that numerous questions had been asked him and answers given thereto, "which are not deemed of sufficient importance to be placed on record;" that the annual visitations had been made to each of the subordinate Lodges in his jurisdiction, at which he was present, accompanied by all the Grand Lodge officers. He also stated that the financial condition of the Grand Lodge and of each subordinate Lodge was prosperous.

Brother D. B. SEARLE, Grand Master and Lecturer, reports that soon after his installation in office he organized two Lodges of instruction, one of which met twice a month, the other once, and that they continued to be well attended until the summer season, when they were discontinued. The result of them is that at this time, there is great perfection of the Masters in the ritual, and a greater uniformity, in the work than ever before existed.

A communication was read from the Grand Orient of Peru, requesting aid for the sufferers by earthquakes within that jurisdiction, which was referred to the Committee of Foreign Correspondence. That committee afterwards reported the following Preamble and Resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, this Grand Lodge has learned with regret of the terrible disaster that has occurred in the southern portion of the Republic of Peru, resulting in the ruin of cities, towns, and settlements, great loss of life, and destruction of private property, with the consequent misery and destitution of thousands of the inhabitants; therefore,

Resolved, That the R. W. G. Secretary be directed to lay the matter before the subordinate Lodges of this jurisdiction, with a request that they make such appropriations out of their Lodge funds as they may deem proper; the amount to be forwarded by the R. W. G. Secretary to the Most Serene Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Peru, to aid in the relief of the unfortunate sufferers."

Upon the report of the same committee the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was recognized as a Lawful Grand Body, and fraternal correspondence requested.

At an *Installation Communication* held at Central Hall, December 28th, Brother P. D. G. Master, R. B. DONALDSON, who at a previous communication had been elected Grand Master, was duly installed. His address on the occasion was very appropriate. From it we make the following extract;

"Whilst the institution of Masonry ministers largely to the temporal and physical wants of the community, and is always willing and prompt to extend the hand of relief and charity to those whose necessities call for it, its great end and aim is to make men better, more useful to their fellow men, and thereby more receptive of that higher and purer happiness which comes from doing good; to awaken in the minds of those who come within its border a clearer conception of the duties which each owes to God, his neighbor, and himself, and to hasten the time when the great mass of men upon earth will live in conformity with the GREAT LIGHT, loving their neighbor as themselves, and 'doing unto others as they would that others should do unto them.' For this purpose, we, in our Lodges, illustrate the beauty of harmony and brotherly love, and inculcate all the moral virtues by lessons from the great source of moral and spiritual truth—the revealed word of God. We may, therefore, with propriety, claim that Masonry is a hand-maid to religion, and that it is a valuable adjunct to the *church*, in the dissemination of the truth necessary as a foundation for that spiritual building which, when erected in the heart of man, becomes eternal in the heavens. We claim that Masonry possesses a beautiful system, by means of which these truths are inculcated and illustrated. We claim that she is able to present to those who partake of her mysteries, powerful inducements to rise higher and still higher, as moral and spiritual beings, and to bring forth more fully and freely, in the acts of their daily lives, the principles of good taught within her temples."

At the meetings of the Lodge he thinks "much might be done by Masters, in making the proceedings more pleasant and instructive by short addresses upon Masonic subjects, delivered in person or by proxy, thus dispensing Masonic light in addition to that furnished by the ritual, in a less formal and perhaps more instructive manner."

The Committee of Foreign Correspondence, through Brother M. C. BAXTER, submitted their report in the absence of the Chairman, who, in consequence of other pressing engagements could not attend to any part of its duties, but transmitted a voluminous mass of printed and written matter to him, with a request that he would prepare the report. In the short period of time remaining for him to do it, he reviews the proceedings of thirteen Grand Lodges, that of Pennsylvania amongst the number. He concludes with the following appropriate remarks: "In looking over the reports upon our table, we find some severe criticisms upon the action of our Grand Lodge, in regard to the initiation of citizens of other jurisdictions. We respectfully submit, that in our opinion the practice is wrong, unjust to our sister Grand Lodges, and can work no good to us. We therefore

recommend that our brethren of this Grand Lodge take the matter into consideration, with a view to such an amendment of our *by-law* as may set us right in this particular."

Number of Lodges,	16
Number Entered,	225
" Passed,	244
" Raised,	289
Whole number of Masons,	2,920

ENGLAND.

We have received the Proceedings of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England.

1. A Quarterly Communication, holden at Freemasons' Hall, London, on Wednesday, the 3d day of March, 1869. Present, The Right Honorable The Earl of Zetland, K. T. M.W. Grand Master, on the Throne; the Right Honorable The Earl De Grey, and Ripon, Deputy Grand Master; the Right Honorable Earl Vane, S. G. Warden; R. W. Frederick Pattison, as S. G. Warden, etc., etc.

The Right Honorable Thomas Dundas, Earl of Zetland, was unanimously chosen Grand Master for the twenty-sixth time. He said, in acknowledging the honor conferred upon him, that he had occupied the position of Grand Master for a longer period than any brother, excepting the Duke of Sussex.

In the Report of the Building Committee appears the following:

"The Committee think it right to refer to a misapprehension which appears to be very general, not only amongst the public, but amongst the Craft in the Provinces and Colonies, with reference to the use of "Freemasons' Hall." This misapprehension has arisen from the fact that advertisements and placards are continually appearing, which state that certain meetings, dinners, etc., unconnected with Free Masonry, will take place at "Freemasons' Hall." The Committee beg it to be understood that no such meetings ever take place in "Freemasons' Hall," which, with all its Lodge rooms, offices, etc., is devoted entirely to Masonic purposes. The meetings in question take place at the tavern adjoining, which, although it is the property of the Society, *is entirely separate* from Freemasons' Hall, and is let on lease to a company, who are bound by the tenure of their lease to adopt some name for their tavern which shall be unconnected with

Free Masonry, one of the great objects in building a new Hall, being to provide a proper and dignified home for English Free Masonry, which should be entirely unconnected with tavern or tavern influences."

2. An Especial Grand Lodge, holden at Freemasons' Hall, London, on Wednesday, the 14th day of April, 1869, for the Inauguration of the New Masonic Buildings in Great Queen Street. Present, The Right Honorable The Earl of Zetland, K. T., M. W. Grand Master, on the Throne.

The M. W. Grand Master announced that the Right Honorable The Earl of Dalhousie, K. T., G. C. B., M. W. G. M. M. of Scotland, had arrived for the purpose of attending this meeting. Upon the return of the deputation, the brethren rose and received his Lordship with loud demonstrations of applause, while being conducted to the chair reserved for him immediately on the left of the M. W. Grand Master, and was then saluted as Grand Master Mason of Scotland, with due honors, in ancient form. The M. W. Grand Master of Scotland, with great feeling, briefly thanked the Brethren for the very cordial and fraternal reception accorded to him.

The ceremony was opened with prayer.

The Chairman of the Building Committee said: "That so important a body as the Grand Lodge of England should have a fitting home for its members, had long been an ardent desire of the brethren, and when a committee was at last formed to deal with the subject, they found their task one of extreme difficulty, for a Grand Lodge, like other great bodies, was not disposed to move very rapidly. The subject was first mooted about ten years back, but it was not until December, 1862, that the Building Committee was founded, and in 1867 the work was practically completed. * * *
"He had now seen carried out the dearest Masonic wish of his heart, in the separation of the tavern from the Masonic portion of the buildings. They now possessed a fitting Temple for the practice of their art, and he hoped it would long flourish and prosper."

An anthem was then sung:—"I have surely built Thee an house."

The M. W. Grand Master having descended from his Throne, a procession was formed, His Lordship then proceeded with the formal ceremony of the Act of Dedication, and having resumed his seat, declared the building dedicated to pure Ancient Masonry, and the Grand Director of Ceremonies proclaimed it accordingly. The Rev. Robert J. Simpson, Grand Chaplain, then delivered an oration.

An anthem was sung, and the Grand Lodge closed in ample form with solemn prayer. The Grand Lodge procession was re-formed, and His Lordship, accompanied by the distinguished visitors, proceeded into the Banqueting Hall.

3. The Annual Grand Festival, holden at Feemasons' Hall, London, on Wednesday, the 28th day of April, 1869. Present, The Right Honorable The Earl of Zetland, K. T., M. W. Grand Master, on the Throne. The Right Honorable The Earl De Grey and Ripon, Deputy Grand Master, &c., &c. The Grand Master was proclaimed and saluted according to ancient form, and nominated and appointed the Grand Officers for the year, who were invested and proclaimed accordingly. The Grand Lodge having been closed in ample form, the brethren moved in procession to the Banqueting Room, and partook of an elegant entertainment provided by the Grand Stewards.

4. A Quarterly Communication, holden at Fremasons' Hall, London, on Wednesday, the 2d day of June, 1869. Present, The Right Honorable The Earl of Zetland, K. T., M. W. Grand Master, on the Throne.

The M. W. Grand Master stated that he had a communication to make, which he was sure would be gratifying to the English Craft, viz., that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, had joined the Fraternity, having been initiated by His Majesty, the King of Sweden. He had had more than one interview with His Royal Highness lately, and he was authorized to say that it was the Prince's anxious wish to have been present at the Grand Lodge, and he was much disappointed that the Grand Lodge should be held on the same day as that fixed for the celebration of the Queen's birth-day, which prevented his indulging it, as he would have to attend one of the official parties given on the occasion, in honor of the Sovereign.

He was also authorized to state publicly, that which His Royal Highness had communicated to him in private, that the Prince wished to join one or more English Lodges. He need not say more on this subject than to express the high gratification he felt, that a prince of the blood royal, and more especially the heir to the throne, should have joined Masonry, and have expressed so strong an interest in its honor and welfare. The M. W. Grand Master then gave notice, that it was his intention at next Grand Lodge, in conformity with ancient usage, to propose that the rank of a Past Grand Master be conferred on H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. He believed that there were numerous precedents, that whenever the fact of a prince of the blood royal having joined Masonry was known and recognized, the rank of a Past Grand Master had been conferred upon him.

From a report of the Board of General Purposes, it appears that a Lodge "Had neglected to make the proper return to the Grand Lodge, and to pay the full amount of Grand Lodge dues up to the time of death, in respect to a member of the Lodge who had died; that the present, and a former instance of similar neglect on the part of the Lodge, in respect to another deceased member, had in each instance been brought to light only by the circumstance of the child of the deceased seeking admission into one of the Masonic charities, when it appeared to be disqualified by reason of Grand Lodge dues not having been paid by the father for the period required by the law."

On the first occasion, the Lodge had been permitted to pay up the arrears. This being a second offence, the Board fined the Lodge the sum of three guineas, and retained the warrant and books until payment.

6. An Especial Grand Lodge, holden at Freemasons' Hall, London, on Wednesday, the 28th day of July, 1869. Present, The Right Honorable, The Earl De Grey and Ripon, Deputy Grand Master, as Grand Master; The Right Honorable, The Earl of Limerick, Provincial Grand Master for Bristol, as Deputy Grand Master; R.W. Henry Curray, District Grand Master for China, as S. G. Warden; R. W. John G. Dodson, M. P. S. G. Warden.

This was a Grand Lodge of Emergency, the following business only to be taken up:

1. Appeal of Brother Jose Felix Gonzales, against his continued suspension by the District Grand Master for Trinidad.

2. Appeal of Brother Antonio G. Inlia, against his supposed suspension by the District Grand Master for Trinidad.

3. Appeal of Brother John Strachan Pattison, against a vote of censure, and Brother James Alexander Brown, against a vote of suspension for twelve months, passed upon them by the St. George's Lodge, No. 440, Montreal.

These several appeals were considered, and as is usual in the reports of the Grand Lodge of England, all that the brethren say on the subject is given as in legislative debates. In all of the above-named cases the appellants were restored to Masonic privileges—in the cases of the last two, the Grand Lodge directed that the sentences of suspension and censure be erased from the Minute Book of the Lodge.

7. A Quarterly Communication, holden at Freemasons' Hall, London, the 1st day of September, 1869. R. W. Robert J. Bagshaw, Provincial Grand Master for Essex, as Grand Master. He stated:

"It would be remembered, that at the last Quarterly Communication, the Most Worshipful Grand Master gave notice that it was his intention, at next Grand Lodge, in conformity with ancient usage, to propose that the rank of a Past Grand Master be conferred on H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. It was to the advantage of the Craft, that the predecessors of the present Prince of Wales had been received into Masonry, and they were placed in the order of distinction, which it was now proposed to confer on His Royal Highness. As a private individual, he felt gratified that the Craft was again to be supported by the reigning house. He would not offer any further observations, but confine himself to proposing the motion placed in his hands by the M. W. Grand Master:—*That the rank of a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England be conferred on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*"

A rather spicy debate arose, which is reported in full, on this motion, Brother MATTHEW COOKE said: "The brethren have been anxious that the Prince of Wales should come amongst them, and now the Grand Master proposes to gird him with a Past Grand Master's apron, ticket and docket him, and in that manner put him out of the way." He proposed, "that the Grand Lodge begs to offer His Royal Highness the highest rank that it can, by asking him to accept the office of Grand Patron of the Freemasons of England."

The amendment was lost, and the original motion put and carried, with only one or two dissentients.

On motion the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, after some debate, was by a unanimous resolution recognized.

FLORIDA.

THE Grand Lodge of Florida convened at the Masonic Hall, in the city of Tallahassee, on Monday, the 13th day of January, A. D. 1868, the day appointed by the constitution for the *Grand Annual Communication.* S. G. W. EDWARD BRADFORD, Jr., as Grand Master.

M.W. HENRY J. STEWARD, Grand Master, being present, delivered the Annual Address. "He congratulated the brethren upon the privilege they enjoyed at the close of another Masonic year, of assembling around the sacred altar of Masonry, blessed with health, with peace, and as a people, with prosperity, and as Masons with a spirit of love for each other, devotion to the cause, good will and charity towards all mankind; that love, devotion, good will and charity which should ever characterize members of our cherished Order."

We give another extract from his address:

"We have passed through a severe and trying ordeal. The din of musketry is no longer heard on the tented field, the clash of arms has ceased, and although there may still be strife in the political arena, yet our Northern brethren have reached forth their hands for fraternal fellowship, saying, 'Peace be unto you!' Not doubting, as Thomas did the Saviour, we eagerly grasped those hands thus extended, and bid them welcome unto our holy temples and around our sacred altars. Thus has the wound been healed, the widow's heart made to rejoice, and the orphan's tear wiped away. How pleasing, then, and delightful the thought to him who can claim to belong to an Order fraught with so much influence, and so wonderful in its character."

DEATHS.

Past Grand Master THOMAS BROWN died at Tallahassee on the 24th day of August, 1867, in his eighty-third year. He was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, on the 25th of October, 1785. His father was a lieutenant in the first militia company, commanded by GEORGE WASHINGTON. THOMAS, himself, was an Aid-de-Camp to General JOHN P. HUNGERFORD, who commanded the Virginia quota of militia mustered into service in the war of 1812. In 1817 THOMAS BROWN was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature and re-elected for two successive terms. He removed from Virginia to Leon County, Florida, in 1827, and was afterwards a member and speaker of the House of Representatives of the territorial government of Florida. He was a delegate to the convention which organized the State government. He was also a member of the first legislature that was elected under the constitution, and was, in 1849, elected Governor, and served in that capacity for four years. His Masonic history is not less distinguished than his civil. He was made a Mason in Hiram Lodge, No. 59, in November, 1806. When, in 1825, the Marquis LAFAYETTE visited the Lodge in which WASHINGTON was made a Mason, (Frederick Lodge, No. 4,) he was present. He was also a member of the Masonic Convention which assembled at Tallahassee in 1830, and organized the Grand Lodge of Florida, and was the first Junior Deacon thereof. He served for eight years as Grand Secretary; and in 1849 was chosen Grand Master. He was for seven years Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence. Brother BROWN was an upright politician, a faithful Mason, and a godly man. A memorial page dedicated to his memory bearing the inscription "HIS TRUST WAS IN GOD" adorns the proceedings of the Grand Lodge for the year 1868.

The Grand Master also mentions the demise of Bro. H. C. BARRETT, P. D. G. M. Brother BARRETT had most acceptably filled the positions of Grand Lecturer, S. G. Warden and D. G. Master. He was always active in the discharge of his official duties, ever ready to impart information, and advice to his less informed brethren.

During the same year the brethren of Florida have lost another distinguished brother in the death of the Hon. J. WALES BAKER, long Judge of the Circuit Court of the Middle District of Florida, and distinguished for his legal learning and great ability as a judge. He was a member of Jackson Lodge, No. 1, and although he held no office in the Grand Lodge, he was the Resident Representative of the Grand Lodge of Alabama to the Grand Lodge of Florida for many years, and as such occupied a seat in that Grand Body. He died at Tallahassee on the 3d of July, 1868.

GRAND MASTER.

Brother Dr. W. M. C. HAWKINS, who had been previously elected M. W. G. Master, was duly installed into office by M. W. G. Master STEWARD.

CONSTITUTION.

The Grand Lodge having adopted a new constitution which is printed with their proceedings, we give the Second Section of the First Article as containing good Masonic law, and sustaining the view taken by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, of the position of each Grand Lodge.

"The jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Florida extends over all the recorded Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons within the political boundaries of the State, and within which it is the supreme Masonic head and authority. Its jurisdiction also extends to any State, Province, or Territory in which no Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons exists, in which it may charter particular Lodges: *Provided*, That its jurisdiction and authority over Lodges so chartered ceases, as soon as a Grand Lodge is legally constituted in such State, Province or Territory."

They also adopted one hundred and eighty-two permanent rules, resolutions and regulations, which compose a body of Masonic law for that jurisdiction which appears to cover any case of an ordinary character, although some may arise that they do not apply to.

Number of Lodges, 44; Number of Members last year, 1751; Present Membership, 1783.

FRANCE.

We have received the following numbers of the "*Bulletin Du Grand Orient De France*," to wit: September, 1868; January, February, June and July, 1869.

As we have copied largely from them in our review of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, we will not further refer to their contents.

GEORGIA.

The Annual Communication, for the year 5868, convened in the Masonic Hall, of the city of Macon, on the 27th of October. Present, M. W. John Harris, Grand Master.

After alluding to matters of interest to the Masons of that jurisdiction, the Grand Master, in his address, says:

"My experience, acting as your Grand Master for several years, has enabled me to form some estimate of the amount of labor required of your Grand Officers in their correspondence with the officers of the subordinate Lodges and other brethren, in furnishing to them the information sought on the various questions which arise in the Lodges. This labor, I am gratified to find, has been greatly diminished by the publication of the Edicts and Decisions of the Grand Lodge, together with the Grand Constitution, Rules of Order, Old Constitution and Regulations, Forms of Trial, &c. With this work in the hands of the officers of the subordinate Lodges, they are readily prepared to decide intelligently almost every question that may arise in their Lodges."

In his exordium he says: "Forty years ago I first knelt at our sacred altar and received the first light in Masonry. Being deeply impressed with the sublime principles of the Order, and its excellent teachings, it has been my desire through life to be guided by its landmarks, and with zealous efforts to cultivate and practice those virtues which preserve and adorn the Masonic character. If I have committed errors, they were of the head and not of the heart, and I ask that you cover them with the broad mantle of Masonic charity, recollecting that it is human to err, but Divine to forgive."

The Committee on Communications reported the following among others:

1st. A paper which purports to be a Communication from three persons of the colored race, who designate themselves as a committee

of Eureka Lodge, No. 11, in the city of Savannah, working under what they term a charter from the "Prince Hall Grand Lodge of the State of Massachusetts," commonly called the African Grand Lodge. The object of said communication, as well as can be gathered from the document itself, is to learn the feelings of this Grand Lodge towards themselves and their so-called Lodge, and to ask our counsel in reference to the organization of a colored Grand Lodge in this State.

"Your committee would prefer to treat this Communication with a dignified silence, but as it has been referred to them, they have felt it a duty to give it a passing notice by informing these persons that we cannot now, or ever hereafter, acknowledge them to be A. Y. Masons, or hold any Masonic intercourse whatever with them. We know of no such Lodge as the 'Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.' We are in fraternal correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and know nor recognize any other Grand Lodge in that State, and that grand body, we are confident, would not trespass upon the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge by granting a charter to any body of men, white or black, within our bounds. Without referring, in any manner, to what is likely, at no distant day, to be a vexed question with the Masonic fraternity throughout the United States, viz: Negro Masonry, we close the subject by quoting Section 3d of Article I. of our Grand Constitution, which is in these words: 'No Lodge can exist, or exercise any Masonic privilege or duty in this State without the sanction of this Grand Lodge, either by warrant or dispensation, duly granted for that purpose. And all convocations or assemblies of persons, calling themselves Lodges of Free Masons, and assuming to exercise the duties, or perform the ceremonies of Free Masonry in this State, of either or all of the three Symbolic Degrees, without the sanction of this Grand Lodge first had and obtained, are hereby declared to be spurious and clandestine, and of no Masonic authority whatever.'"

They also recommend the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

The report of the Committee of Jurisprudence contains the following among other things:

"The Worshipful Master of Morven Lodge, No. 254, Brother JOHN G. POLHILL, reports: That on two applications 'for permission to dissolve all connection with the institution of Masonry,' he had ruled 'that a Lodge had no power to grant such a request,' and 'that a Mason can only leave a Lodge by dimit, death, or expulsion,' but not being able to find any law on the subject, desires the opinion of the committee."

We endorse the ruling of the Worshipful Brother, that it is out of the power of a Lodge to dissolve a Mason from all connection with the institution of Masonry. A brother may voluntarily withdraw from all active co-operation with Masonry, but the obligations voluntarily assumed, and which rest on him, cannot be dissolved save by death, or expulsion from all the rights and privileges of Masonry by the Grand Lodge. Even this last does not release him from every part of his obligation, and cannot, as one part is between his own conscience and his God. The only regular mode of withdrawing from a Lodge is by dimit.

NOTE BY THE GRAND SECRETARY.

At the opening of the Communication there were 266 chartered Lodges, and with the exception of three, all at labor.

The list of members of Lodges who have made returns appears to be 15,555—there are probably about 500 names not returned. Initiations, 894; Passings, 806; Raisings, 853; Admissions, 717.

IDAHO.

The Grand Lodge of Idaho held its first Annual Communication at the Masonic Hall, in Idaho City, on Monday, the 22d day of June, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., R. W. GEORGE W. PAUL, D. G. Master in the absence of G. M. COE.

At the afternoon session G. M. COE delivered the annual address. After returning thanks to a kind Providence for the blessings of the past year, and invoking like blessings for the future, he proceeded to state in detail the official acts performed; and those which he had been prevented from performing. He regrets that the *Subordinate Lodges* were so financially deficient that he could not incur the expense of employing Brother A. E. RODGERS, Grand Lecturer of Oregon, to visit their Lodges and exemplify their work. He stated that the proper method of proceeding in Masonic trials had been brought before him, and that until a proper code was adopted he would be governed by the form prescribed in Brother MACKEY'S Masonic Jurisprudence.

At a subsequent stage of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, the Committee on Jurisprudence reported a very neat, concise and perfect code of procedure in cases of Masonic trials, which was adopted and ordered to be used in such cases.

A resolution was offered and adopted, requiring all the M. W. Grand Masters of this Grand Lodge to have a life-size photograph taken of themselves as soon as practicable after their installation, at the expense of the Grand Lodge, and for their use.

COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Brother J. W. BROWN, from the Committee of Foreign Correspondence, reported "that owing to the short time which had elapsed since the organization of this Grand Lodge, the committee would be unable to present a report at this communication."

Number of Lodges up to June 23d, 1868,	5
Initiated,	54
Passed,	58
Rejected,	66
Number of Masons up to June 23d, 1868,	195

From the large number rejected we are glad to see that the Subordinate Lodges are beginning in the right way and consider respectability of character of greater importance than numerical strength. Some of the Lodges in the old States might in this respect follow the example of their youngest sister with great advantage.

ILLINOIS.

The Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Illinois met in Annual Grand Lodge Communication in the city of Springfield, on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1868.

Present, M. W. JEROME R. GORIN, Grand Master, and the rest of the Grand Officers.

The Grand Master, after a beautiful exordium, informed the Grand Lodge of the dispensations issued to form new Lodges, some thirty-six; and that in conformity to the instructions of the Grand Lodge he divided the State into twelve districts, and appointed a District Deputy Grand Master in each. "In a jurisdiction as large as this, with nearly six hundred Lodges, and over twenty-five thousand Masons, and the number increasing every year, some system must be adopted to relieve the Grand Master of the great burden imposed upon him; and I know of no plan that will accomplish this better than that of appointing District Deputies. The correspondence alone of the Grand Master, nearly equals that of the Governor of the State." He then recommends that the districting of the State and the appointment of Deputies be made a permanent part of "our organization." It also appears from the address that in this immense jurisdiction they have been without a Grand Lodge hall. The Grand Master says: "The members of the Grand Lodge have been at the mercy of others long

enough, and have been compelled to meet in places wholly unsuited for a Lodge meeting, where the Grand Lodge could not be opened in due form, nor order preserved when it was opened. Brethren, it is high time we had a hall of our own—one worthy of the Craft of this Grand Jurisdiction."

Among the resolutions adopted are the following :

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Illinois hereby recognizes the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, and extends to her the fraternal grasp of friendship.

"*Resolved*, That Bro. JOHN SCHOFIELD be and is hereby appointed the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, and that the proper commission be issued."

It appears that the representation in the Grand Lodges of this State is "unwieldy." The delegation, "if fully represented, would reach nearly, if not quite, eighteen hundred brothers—a number so great that no hall in the State would comfortably seat them." A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of five to devise a plan "whereby the representation to the Grand Lodge of Illinois from the subordinate Lodges be reduced to a number *convenient*, and yet *sufficiently numerous*, to carefully and deliberately discharge the duties pertaining to annual sessions."

The total membership of the Illinois Lodges amounts to	30,229
Initiated, ...	3,971

Grand Lodge dues for 1868, $21,292.75.

INDIANA.

THE Most Worshipful Grand Lodge held its Fifty-second Annual Communication on the 25th day of May, 1869.

Most Worshipful MARTIN H. RICE, Grand Master, after appointing the Standing Committees for the year, delivered the annual address. It is well prepared, and contains much local interest. The last three pages consist of an eloquent exposition of the objects and designs of Masonry. We regret that on account of its length we cannot make it a part of this report. In the former part of his address he feelingly mentions the decease of Brother R. W. ANDREW I. HOLMES, P. G. Warden, and that of M. W. Brother PHILIP MASON, P. G. M., both of whom died in April last.

The report of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence is very brief. We give it entire as it relates to a subject of general interest to the Craft.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence respectfully reports, that they have examined the Correspondence in the matter of controversy between Webb Lodge, No. 24, of this Grand Jurisdiction, and Lockport Lodge, No. 73, of the Grand Jurisdiction of NewYork. It appears from the correspondence that on or about the 20th of June, 1867, a Bro. Master Mason by the name of ANDREW J. WIER, holding membership in Webb Lodge, No. 24, who was traveling or visiting in the State of New York, was taken sick at Lockport and died. Lockport Lodge, No. 73, having ascertained that he was a Master Mason in good standing, took charge of the remains, and buried them with Masonic honors, and subsequently sent a bill of the funeral expenses to Webb Lodge, No. 24, asking them to reimburse Lockport Lodge. This, Webb Lodge refused to do by unanimous vote of the Lodge, at a stated meeting, and notified Lockport Lodge of the fact. The Secretary of Lockport Lodge then addressed a letter to the M.W. Grand Master of Indiana, asking him to interpose his authority, to which the M. W. Grand Master returned the following answer :

October 28th, 1867.—"We have no special law in our jurisdiction relative to burying the dead, except in regard to non-affiliated Masons. Our law is the general universal law of Masonry, on that subject. I will call the attention of Webb Lodge, No. 24, to the subject, and require their attention to your communication."

Then all correspondence closed until the 15th of February, 1869, when it was again called up by the M.W. Grand Master of New York, in a letter to the M. W. Grand Master of Indiana, which, the Committee regret to say, was couched in language unguarded and tart, and well calculated to irritate and excite. Among other remarks we find the following: "I suppose the obligation of a Lodge to bury *its* dead is not transferable to others by a mere passage of a resolution. Words and promises will hardly satisfy your Masonic justice. They are not Masonic coin, passing from hand to hand, with moral certainty that the pledge shown on their face will be fulfilled." Entertaining as this Grand Lodge ever has, the highest veneration and respect for all her Sister Grand Lodges, and their officers, yet we must say that these unprovoked remarks were untimely and injudicious, over which, nevertheless, we throw the broad mantle of Masonic charity. Viewing the whole subject in the light of Masonic law and precedent, your Committee has arrived at the following conclusions :

1st. That the rights and benefits of Masonry attach to all Master Masons in good standing, wherever they may travel or go, regardless of the country or clime from whence they come.

2d. That among these inalienable rights, is that of the honor of Masonic funeral, which he has the privilege of choosing while alive, or his next friend for him, when he is dead.

3d. That this claim is not made upon a special Lodge, but upon Master Masons.

4th. That should he be destitute when taken sick or stricken down, all the expenses connected with his sickness and funeral should be borne by the Master Masons individually, as the Lodge having the jurisdiction in the premises, and that it is not in accordance with Masonic law or precedent to ask the Lodge of his affiliation to pay the expenses.

"*The Committee on Books*" presented a report that they "have examined with much care the common law of Masonry, by Dr. MITCHELL, a work of great merit, and worthy the patronage of the Craft.

"All intelligent Masons will admit that the Grand Lodges of the United States are at sea without a common pilot to guide them to that haven sought by all, and reached by none. * * * We have no standard of ritualistic or common law principles, and hence it is to be expected that uniformity of action and teaching can never be reached by the several Grand Lodges until a standard work *on common law* be recognized by the several grand bodies. * * * Of the merits of the work before us, '*The Common Law of Masonry*,' we can safely say that it is a matter of astonishment that any one mind should be stored with such a fund of Masonic law, and while it cannot be expected that we will all agree with the author in all his teachings, we can truthfully say that we confidently expect that this work will be recognized by all the Grand Lodges as a standard on Masonic Common Law, and from this time will commence a more uniform system of legislation calculated to produce the happiest results in the jurisprudence of Grand Lodges."

Thereupon the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the volume be recommended to the Craft in this jurisdiction as a work pre-eminently worthy their patronage, and that the Masters of Lodges especially, and the brethren generally, be recommended to study it, that they may become more perfect in Masonic jurisprudence."

The Committee on Work and Lectures reported a resolution as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the authorized work of this State is declared to be the '*Webb Work*,' as taught by THOMAS SMITH WEBB to JOHN P. BARNEY, in 1817,"—which was adopted. This work is the ritual and ceremonies adopted by the District Deputies in 1860, and approved by the Grand Lodge in 1862.

On the subject of *Unauthorized Lecturers* the following rule was recommended and adopted:

"Subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction are strictly prohibited from receiving instructions in the esoteric and ceremonial rituals from any one not a member of that particular Lodge, without express permission and authority from the Grand Master, on certificate of qualification from the Grand Lecturer; and any brother so offending shall be deemed guilty of a Masonic offence, and may be reprimanded, suspended or expelled."

The Select Committee to whom was referred so much of M.W. Grand Master's Address as relates to the publication of the Masonic History of the Grand Jurisdiction of Indiana, reported that "the publication of the early history of Masonry in that State was commenced by P. G. M. BLAIR, in the columns of the *Indiana Masonic Home Advocate*, in December last; that after much time and labor (as far, perhaps, as ever can be,) he has secured and collected many valuable and important facts and biographical sketches connected with our early Masonic history. He has continued his labors, and the publication of a vast amount of valuable material connected with this enterprise up to the present time, and we have the confidence to believe, that should the prosecution of the work be continued in his energetic and efficient hands, the time is not far distant when a complete compilation of the history of Masonry in this State can be secured, and we would most urgently solicit the continuance of the labors of P. G. M. BLAIR in this much-desired work."

The number of Lodges is 412, of which 31 are U. D. Number of members, 21,205.

IOWA.

THE M. W. Grand Lodge of Iowa met in its Annual Grand Communication, in the city of Davenport, on Tuesday, June 1st, A. D. 1869. Present, M. W. REUBEN MICKEL, Grand Master, and the rest of the Grand Officers.

The address of the Grand Master opens with an eulogy on the prosperity and progress of the State of Iowa, and the "not less wonderful advance" of Masonry in that State. He then enjoins the

practice of the virtues inculcated by Masonry. "To honor our professions and thereby to honor ourselves, we must act consistently with our high vocation." In regard to dispensations for new Lodges, he says:

"In matter of names I have tried to carry out the rule heretofore established and approved, of giving to each a name suggestive of some Masonic virtue, principle, character or place."

In the matter of decisions he says:

"As has been before remarked, it is greatly to be desired that brethren would read and study Masonic law for themselves; but probably while human nature remains as now constituted, about the same number of questions or about the same average subjects will have to be answered by each successive Grand Master."

Some of these questions and decisions are curious:

"*Query X.*—Can the Worshipful Master take the charter to another village, within the jurisdiction of his Lodge, and there open a funeral Lodge for the purpose of burying one of his deceased members?

"*Answer.*—Certainly. To hold otherwise would be to deny Masonic burial to many worthy Masons whose residence is at a distance from the place where the Lodge hall is stationed.

"*Query XVI.*—Can a brother under charges take a change of venue, and have his case tried by another Lodge when satisfied that the members of his Lodge are unduly prejudiced against him?

"*Answer.*—I know of no law, custom or usage authorizing a change of venue in a Masonic trial. If aggrieved by the action of his Lodge, his remedy will be by appeal to the Grand Lodge.

"*Query XVIII.*—A brother applies to his Lodge for a dimit, and a resolution is adopted granting the same. He then removes within the jurisdiction of another Lodge, but has not received a certificate from the Secretary certifying to his dimission. Can the Lodge granting the dimit, at a subsequent meeting, reconsider the vote upon said resolution, and thus restore him to membership and prefer charges against him?

"*Answer.*—A Lodge cannot reconsider a vote granting a dimit. The vote of the Lodge granting the dimit dissolves the brother's connection with the Lodge absolutely, and he can be restored to membership only by petition, reference, and a unanimous ballot, like any other unaffiliated Mason. The Secretary's certificate, frequently called a *dimit*, is but the *evidence* of the fact that the Lodge has voted to dismiss the brother from membership.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence compliment the Pennsylvania Committee and make extracts from their report.

The number of working Lodges in this jurisdiction is 242; Members, 11,463; Initiated, 1,594; Passed, 1,413; Raised, 1,381; Admitted, 623; Grand Lodge Receipts, $7,083 25.

KANSAS.

The Thirteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kansas convened in the city of Lawrence on Tuesday, October 20th, 1868; M. W. M. S. Adams, Grand Master.

In his Annual Address the Grand Master stated that sixteen new Lodges had been constituted within the past year.

He also stated that in eleven cases he had granted dispensations to confer degrees out of the regular order and time, and also, in one or two instances, granted dispensations to Lodges, when personally present, to enable the Lodge to confer a degree, that the Grand Lecturer might have an actual candidate on whom to confer Second and Third degrees.

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He also states that "The work exemplified before the Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication by the Board of Custodians, has been taught in various parts of the State with good success, and has reason to hope that before the next meeting of this Grand Body, every Lodge in the State will use the same identical ritual, and the long-sought and cherished object of the Fraternity of Kansas will have been accomplished, viz: uniformity of work."

Also that nine new Lodges have been opened by dispensation since the last meeting.

* * * * * * * *

He urges upon the Fraternity the importance of having safe and convenient halls in which to meet. In some instances Lodges are still using rooms utterly unsuitable for conferring the degrees; and it is to be hoped they will take immediate steps to provide themselves with halls where they can work without endangering the secrets of the Order.

* * * * * * * *

He states that the question of the jurisdiction of Lodges over rejected candidates seems to be disturbing the harmony of the Order, and every year demonstrates more clearly to his mind the necessity of a uniform

rule and practice throughout the United States. Several instances have come to his knowledge where citizens of this State, while temporarily sojourning within the jurisdiction of a Sister Grand Lodge have been made Masons by a subordinate Lodge; and in one instance a gentleman residing in this State, who had been rejected as a candidate for the degrees of Masonry by a Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, after an absence of about two months returned home, having been made a Master Mason in Lafayette Lodge, No. 10, Michigan; and that too, as he informs the brethren here, by a Dispensation from the Grand Master of that State. * * * * The Grand Master holds the correct rule to be that candidates rejected in another State cannot legally be made Masons in this State without the assent of the proper authorities where the rejection occurred. According to some of the old Constitutions no Lodge could "initiate into the mysteries of the Craft any person whomsoever, without being satisfied, by test or otherwise, that the candidate has not made application to any other Lodge and been rejected."

"Before the candidate for the mysteries of Masonry is admitted into the Lodge he should satisfy the brethren, by a declaration made on his honor as a man, that he has never made application to any other Lodge for the degrees of Masonry and been rejected; or, if rejected, the consent of the Lodge so rejecting should always be obtained before the degrees are conferred." * * * * In another portion of his address he remarks, "That Masonry supposes the candidates for its honors to be in some degree intelligent, and requires them, (if meaning to be true men,) to extend that intelligence steadily while within an earthly Lodge. In other words, Masonry is knowledge; not only of rituals but of science, physical, political and moral; and demands a fair share of every brother's time for its mastery. Without such attainment, no man can expect to fulfil his duties to his fellow men, to his family, or his Maker. Let the young brother mark this, and each day set apart a portion of time for that thorough self-culture everywhere inculcated in our instructions, and so vital to the perfection expected of him who has thoughtfully entered upon a Masonic life. He will find, let me assure him, work enough for his earlier years, enough for his mature manhood—yes, work enough till his last sand has run." * * * * * *

Amongst the decisions of the Grand Master we find the following:

"1.—County lines in no manner affect the jurisdiction of subordinate Lodges within the State, each Lodge having jurisdiction in all directions to a point equally distant between that and the nearest Lodge in that direction.

* * * * * * * *

"2.—When charges have been preferred against a brother for unmasonic conduct, those charges cannot be withdrawn, except by unanimous consent of the Lodge.

"3.—During the session of the Grand Lodge the following resolution was offered and rejected: *Resolved*, That when a brother has been tried for unmasonic conduct by the Lodge having jurisdiction, and acquitted, there can be no appeal to this Grand Lodge which would subject the brother to a second trial on the same charges.

Brother JOHN H. BROWN was chosen Grand Master for the ensuing year.

On motion the salary of the Grand Secretary for the ensuing Masonic year was fixed at $350.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

After due consideration of the subject it was determined that the "Work" could be best disseminated through "Lodges of Instruction," and it was recommended that the Custodians should hold such Lodges at convenient places in their respective districts, in order that the "Webb Work" might be not only generally understood, but universally practised in this jurisdiction, and the Kansas Lodge be placed upon a secure basis, and that uniformity be attained which has been anxiously sought for ever since the establishment of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in Kansas.

The Committee on Lodges of Instruction reported that they had held Schools of Instruction all over the State with great advantage, that they were numerously attended and great interest felt in the work.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE,

prepared by Brothers E. T. CARR and T. B. RUSH, two of its members, reviews the proceedings of thirty-one Grand Lodges of the United States, and those of Canada, France, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. Pennsylvania is omitted, no report of the proceedings of our Grand Lodge having been received by the Grand Lodge of Kansas.

SUMMARY.

Number of Lodges in the State, ...	71
Initiated during the year, ...	435
Passed, " "	385
Received, " "	361
Rejected, " "	157
Number of Members, ...	2645

KENTUCKY.

THE Grand Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was held at the Masonic Temple, in the city of Louisville, on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1868, M. W. ELISHA S. FITCH, G. M.

The Grand Master delivered an eloquent address. In the exordium he says: "To withdraw ourselves, for awhile, from the outside world around us, where all is strife and conflict, and enter the sacred precincts of our Mystic Temple, where brethren may dwell together in unity, and take sweet counsel one of another, is alike grateful to the mind and sense; and if, in our deliberations, we are influenced only by the fraternal and beneficent spirit of our common Brotherhood, we may reasonably anticipate a season of delightful companionship, of harmonious counsel, and of salutary and successful labor."

* * * * * * * *

"In renewing our labors, in Grand Lodge capacity, we have much to encourage us, not only in our jurisdiction, and in our own country; but also in foreign jurisdictions, and, indeed, generally among all the nations of the earth, as well as the isles of the sea. An almost universal peace, so conducive to the humane mission of our Order, prevails throughout the world; and under its mild and benignant reign the moral enterprise of the age is bounding forward, and on its high and glorious career, with a quickened energy, and a gathering impetus, which betokens the most triumphant success. The manifest decline of absolutism, both in Church and State; the general wane of despotic power and prerogative; the diffusion of civil and religious liberty; the practical recognition of the 'Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man" resulting from the extended dominion of a genuine and elevated Bible civilization—may all be justly hailed as the sure precursors of Masonic prosperity and progress. Turning from this general view to contemplate our own jurisdiction, we are happy to announce a steadily increasing prosperity of the Craft within our borders. Peace and harmony have prevailed, almost without inter-

ruption, in all our Subordinate Lodges, since we last met in Grand Communication; and the few exceptional cases have presented no serious difficulties which have not been amicably settled in accordance with the precepts of Masonry. It also affords us pleasure to note the fact, that a lively interest has been generally manifested in favor of a *higher standard of practical morality among Free Masons*, and that the reformatory discipline of the Order has been accordingly more thoroughly and rigidly enforced—naturally leading to another most desirable result, the exercise of greater caution and discrimination in the admission of candidates to the rights and privileges of Masonry —a result in harmony with the oft-repeated admonition of my predecessors, and one which I also feel the propriety of again reiterating. Another cause of congratulation and encouragement is found in the fact that, notwithstanding the general financial embarrassments of the country, our charitable enterprises have not been abandoned or neglected, but on the contrary their claims have been responded to in a spirit of commendable liberality, which affords a gratifying assurance of their ultimate success. In short, the past year has been characterized as one of unusual Masonic activity; developing a healthful growth and expansion of the Fraternity, in all its respective organizations, and diffusing a broader and deeper action of Masonic intelligence and virtue into the various enterprises of life. In view of this fact, our past success, and the cheering omens which now surround us, and especially in view of that divine Providence, which has again permitted us to reassemble and resume our respective stations and labors in this Grand Body, it is eminently proper that we should pause, at the very threshold of our engagements, and—not as a mere formality, but in all sincerity and truth, as those who have been taught at the Altar of Masonry to put their trust in God—to render the homage of grateful hearts to the Giver of all Good, and with thanksgiving and praise acknowledge our dependence upon that infinite wisdom which has guided us, that omnipotent power which has sustained us, and that invisible pavilion of mercy which has continually followed, and overshadowed, and protected us."

The Grand Master, in his address, states that during the year he has granted dispensations authorizing the opening of *fourteen* new Lodges.

The Grand Master also "recommends that it be made a matter of expulsion for any member to publish his vote on any petition for initiation, passing or raising, in any manner whatever, either directly or indirectly, or by any implication, to any other brother in the Lodge; and that the same penalty be inflicted on any brother who may be guilty of starting any inquiry, directly or indirectly, as to the

manner in which any other brother may have voted; requiring all Masters of Lodges to arrest immediately any discussion which may be started in pursuance of such ballotting."

The Grand Master remarks "That an excess of legislation is everywhere perhaps the fault of the age, and especially do we regard it as a grievous fault in our Masonic body, whose general policy, shaped and established centuries ago according to ancient usage, certainly neither requires nor admits of any material modification. Instead, therefore, of further legislation, we feel inclined rather to recommend especially to the Worthy Masters of subordinate Lodges a more intimate acquaintance with the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and the laws she has already enacted for the government of their respective Lodges."

The Grand Master also states that a convention was held on the 17th of September, 1868, of representatives from certain Lodges, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a new Grand Lodge, composed of the subordinate Lodges in South-Eastern, North-Eastern and Central Kentucky. It appears that a resolution was introduced at the previous session of the Grand Lodge, by brother S. D. McCULLOUGH, of the city of Lexington, to effect the division of the State, and constitute two Grand Lodges in Kentucky, each to have their prescribed limits. This resolution was laid upon the table. The vote on the question being by Lodges, two hundred and sixty-four (264) voted in the affirmative and forty-six (46) in the negative. Notwithstanding this vote, a call was subsequently issued, and a convention held to effect the division, and another convention was proposed, to be assembled on the 8th of the following October. Grand Master FITCH promptly issued his edict declaring the convention held on the 17th of September, 1868, and the convention proposed to be held on the 8th of October following, "to be illegal and unmasonic assemblages, and their acts done and proposed to be done illegal and wholly void * * * and forbid all Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky and each and every member thereof, from attending and taking part in said proposed convention, unless expressly authorized to do so by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, or sanctioned by the Grand Master thereof," and he enjoined "upon them and each of them, and all Masons under the jurisdiction of said Grand Lodge, to pay due respect to this edict." The portion of the Grand Master's address on this subject was referred to a committee, who reported the two following resolutions:

"1st.—*Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to divide the Grand Lodge.

"2d.—*Resolved*, That a division of this Grand Lodge would militate against the interests of our ancient and honorable institution." Which report was unanimously adopted.

The committee to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's address which relates to unmasonic practices, reported the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That should any brother disclose the vote given by him upon the initiation, passing or raising of an applicant, or on a petition for membership, except as provided for in the Constitution, (Part II., Article 3d, Section 6, paragraph 4,) or institute inquiry as to how any other brother may have voted, the brother so offending shall be cited to appear before the Lodge for trial upon charges, and if convicted, shall be suspended or expelled, as the Lodge may determine." Which resolution was adopted.

Under the review we have prepared of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, we have given a statement of the difficulties that Grand Lodge labors under in consequence of an illegal organization pretending to have power to confer Masonic degrees. The report of the Committee of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky on the subject is a well-prepared statement of the whole matter, and will be found amongst other papers given under the head of Louisiana.

The report of the Committee of Correspondence is prepared by Brother J. M. S. McCorkle, Chairman. It is a remarkably well-written and well-digested paper. It acknowledges the reception of thirty-one Grand Lodges, including in that number those of England, France and Frankfort-on-the-Main. It makes lengthy extracts from the proceedings of our Grand Lodge for 1867, and from the address of G. M. Vaux, and his report of Foreign Correspondence. In short, it notices everything of importance that relates to this jurisdiction.

He acknowledges the receipt by this Committee of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Montana, which held its third annual session at Virginia City.

There appears to be about four hundred and eighty-six Lodges in this jurisdiction, including eleven working under U. D.

Number of Members,	18,972
Number of Deaths,	168

LOUISIANA.

THE Fifty-seventh Annual Communication of the Most Worshipful the "Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana" commenced in the city of New Orleans, on Monday, February 8th, 1869. Present, HENRY R. SWASEY, Most Worshipful Grand Master.

The Grand Master, in his address, as to the question of chief interest in that jurisdiction says:

"It has become my painful duty to bring to your notice the action of the Grand Orient of France, with whom we have for many years been upon the most friendly and brotherly terms of esteem and regard. The Grand Orient of France has aided and assisted this Grand Lodge in times of trouble and anxiety, by her firm adherence to constitutional law and Masonic justice. In the month of December, I received from the office of the Grand Orient, through the post office, an official bulletin containing a decree which certainly surprised me. It has, with a strange perversion, and unaccountable want of consistency, recognized a clandestine body in this city, calling itself the Supreme Council of the Sovereign and Independent State of Louisiana, a body which has been declared by herself totally unworthy, and which has been repudiated by a large portion of the Masonic world, and even the few prominent and respectable men who once sided with them, have long since deserted and repudiated them, and so low has it sunk in respectability that its Great High Priest and founder has severed his connection, and no longer acknowledges them in their attempts at demoralization. It is now composed of a few designing men, and a mass of ignorant and degraded people for whom they care not, except the use they make of them to gratify their own bad purposes. The decree of the Grand Orient is followed by a report from a committee, which seems to have prompted its action. The report is a strange jumble of misrepresentations, and makes but one correct statement, and that is the disgraceful history of the body which she now recognizes.

"It will become your painful duty to take notice of this action of the Grand Orient of France, and make such decree as in your wisdom may be found expedient and necessary to sustain the dignity of this Grand Lodge and maintain its authority over Craft Masonry in this jurisdiction. There can be no divided authority. Upon one principle we are all agreed, and while we have life we will sustain it. The Grand Lodge of Louisiana will never submit to a divided jurisdiction,

and in this position she will be sustained by every Grand Lodge in North America, for all are interested alike in sustaining each other. This principle once abandoned, the power of Masonry for good is gone. Discord and confusion will reign supreme, and the sun of Masonry will set in a sea of darkness."

The following is the report of the Committee on Correspondence, containing the translated decree of the Grand Orient of France, accompanied with the resolutions which were adopted, with but one dissenting voice, by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge
of the State of Louisiana:

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence respectfully submit the following report on the recent violation of the rules of Masonic comity by the Grand Orient of France, in recognizing and entering into fraternal relations with the so-called "Supreme Council of the A. and A. S. Rite in and for the sovereign State of Louisiana," a spurious organization which has planted clandestine lodges in our midst. The *Bulletin* of the Grand Orient, for October, 1868, contains the following decree and the report upon which it is based:

[translation.]

DECREE.

We, the Grand Master of the Masonic Order in France.

In view of the report hereunto annexed, upon the proposition which has been addressed to us by the Supreme Council of the State of Louisiana, sitting at the East of New Orleans, that official and friendly relations be established between that Masonic power and the Grand Orient of France.

Desirous of giving the said Supreme Council a token of our fraternal sympathies, and to encourage it as far as lies in our power, in the philanthropical course upon which it has entered by opening the doors of its temples to all men who may be deemed worthy of initiation, without regard to nationality, race, or color;

Considering that among the Masonic powers of the globe, the Grand Orient was among the first to become a propagandist (*l'apotre*) of this great act of justice, and that it has always hastened to tender its aid and co-operation to those Masonic powers which have evinced a desire to follow in its footsteps and to be inspired with the same sentiments;

By virtue of article 24 of the constitution;

Have decreed and do hereby decree:

Art. 1. From this date official and friendly relations are established between the Grand Orient of France and the Supreme Council of the A. and A. S. Rite of the State of Louisiana sitting at the East of New Orleans. The fraternal ties which, henceforth, unite these two Masonic powers, will ultimately be further strengthened by the reciprocal appointment of representatives; (*garants d'amitie.*)

Art. 2. Our Deputy Grand Master, the Ill. Bro. Alfred Blanche, is intrusted with the promulgation of this decree.

Given at the Hall of the Grand Orient of France, this 5th day of November, 1868.

MELLINET, *Grand Master of the Order.*

By the Grand Master:

Alfred Blanche, *Deputy Grand Master.*

REPORT.

To the Grand Master of the Order, on the application of the Supreme Council of New Orleans, looking to the establishment of official relations with the Grand Orient of France:

Most Ill. Grand Master:

You have confided to me the duty of presenting to you a report on the application of the Supreme Council of the A. and A. S. Rite for the sovereign and independent State of Louisiana, at the East of New Orleans, to enter into correspondence and to appoint mutual representatives. In the discharge of this duty, it has been necessary to consult the precedents in this case, and to take into consideration the circumstances under which the application is made. The following, M. Ill. Grand Master, is the result of my investigation, and the proposition I have the honor to submit.

In the United States of America, Freemasonry has attained its greatest development; there also, by an increasing immigration from every quarter of the globe, the population has increased in an unprecedented ratio. Masonry landed there from Europe with civilization; but, as was inevitable in a country teeming with resources of all kinds, and endowed with an activity and a genius peculiarly its own, our institution was modified in the course of time and has received an original character diversified by local customs and the progress of events.

The York and the A. and A. S. Rites were successively introduced there towards the close of the eighteenth century. The latter, being organized by virtue of the constitution of 1786, *attributed* to King Frederick II. of Prussia, soon acquired control of Masonry in the United States. A Grand Lodge of this Rite had been organized at Charleston in 1783. This Lodge, in order to comply with article 5 of the constitution of Frederick, which provides for *two* Supreme Councils for the whole of North America, merged itself in the Supreme Council founded in the same city in 1801, and the latter established the second Supreme Council in 1812, at New York, whence it was afterwards tranferred to Boston.

As State after State was added to the Union and the population augmented, the number of Lodges and of Masons also increased. It would be too tedious, and altogether useless, to relate the efforts made at various times to establish rival bodies to these two Supreme Councils; it will be sufficient to say that the most serious attempts were founded principally upon the assertion that the pretended constitution of Frederick was apocryphal, or that, at best, it possessed only a provisional character, and that the new wants of Masonry required *an independent authority in each independent State.*

On the 27th of October, 1839, a Supreme Council was established at New Orleans by the Marquis de Santiago [Santagelo], who, while introducing an innovation, pretended to constitute this Council by virtue of the constitution of 1786. The Supreme Council of France refused to recognize this Masonic power; but the Grand Orient consented to a treaty of alliance and friendship, by virtue of which the name of the Supreme Council of New Orleans appeared for several years in the "Annuaire Maçonnique" of the Grand Orient.

Nevertheless, by the side of this Supreme Council and at the same East of New Orleans, there was in existence a Grand Lodge deriving its powers from the Supreme Council at Charleston and claiming jurisdiction over all the Masons of Louisiana. As a matter of course, this Grand Lodge held as irregular the Supreme Council just mentioned. This condition of affairs was terminated by a Concordat entered into February, 1855, between the two rival bodies, and in consequence of which the Supreme Council of New Orleans declared itself dissolved; it surrendered its powers to that of Charleston, which recognized all the bodies constituted and all the degrees conferred by the late Supreme Council. The Grand Orient of France was officially informed of this Concordat, and approved it.

However, in 1858, some Masons established a new Supreme Council for the independent State of Louisiana having at its head Bro. FOULHOUZE, 33°. This new Masonic power, naturally rejected by that which existed at Charleston, applied for recognition to the Grand Orient of France whose response was a decree of the Grand Master, Prince LUCIEN MURAT, dated June 1, 1858, appointing a representative to the Supreme Council at Charleston, "having jurisdiction over the Southern portion of the United States of America." This decree was preceded by a report of Bro. REXES, Honorary Grand officer, in which occurs this passage: "We know that the constitution of 1786, which was sufficient in the early part of this century in its application to the United States may, perhaps, need some modifications and amendments, now that the population has become so numerous and the number of States has been so considerably increased. We know, also, that the necessity of those amendments has been lately acknowledged in America, particularly at the last session of the Supreme Council of Charleston, held, by exception, at New Orleans." Nevertheless, Bro. REXES was of the opinion that, until the Northern and Southern Supreme Councils had themselves provided for this necessity, the attempts of schismatics ought to be condemned. A letter addressed on this occasion, by the Grand Master to Bro. FOULHOUZE, censured the latter for having constituted himself, of his own authority, the head of a new Masonic power. This letter was accompanied by a copy of the decree of the 1st of June, and followed by a decision of the Grand College of Rites, dated February 4, 1859, which struck from its Book of Gold (*livre d'or*) Bro. FOULHOUZE for refusing to obey the above-mentioned decree, and for replying to it by a libellous publication, "an act which is always contemptible in the estimation of honorable men, and is more especially odious when done by a Mason." The condemnation was complete. Nevertheless, this Supreme Council has continued to exist, and is now seeking to establish with the Grand Orient an official correspondence, to which it seems to attach very great importance.

We hold that the Grand Orient of France cannot decide the question of regularity or irregularity, which is purely relative, between these two American Masonic powers. If the Grand Orient believes that the name of Masons belongs to the applicants, that the manner in which they bear that name, and the application which they make of the principles of our order entitle them to receive a favorable response, no one ought to see in that answer the decision of a case which has not been submitted to it by the two parties, and upon which it is not competent to decide. With this reservation, we do not hesitate to say that, if circumstances prove the existence of this new power, if it is not only an accomplished, but an accepted fact; if, moreover, it gives to the principles of Masonry an efficiency which they would not possess without it, friendly relations are permissible, and even imperative.

Besides, since the report of Bro. REXES, events of paramount importance have occurred which would, doubtless, have a very great influence upon the mind of that brother, if he had again to express an opinion upon the relations to be established between the Grand Orient and the Supreme Council of the independent State of Louisiana.

In the first place, this Supreme Council was recognized in 1857 [1867?] by the Grand Orient of Italy, which appointed a representative to it; in 1867 the Grand Orient of Belgium did the same. Moreover, when, in the early part of 1867, the office of Grand Commander of this Supreme Council became vacant, Bro. CHASSAIGNAC was invested with it, and his first thought, which was promptly carried into execution, was to make Masonry serve the purpose of introducing into the customs of the people (so refractory on that point in the United States, even in the North,) that civil and political equality recently proclaimed between the white and colored races. He called a meeting of his lodges and had a resolution passed to open in future their temples to the Masons of the black race. This demonstration occurred in the temple of the Lodge *Liberte* No. 9, at the East of New Orleans, and had an effect upon the outside

world which reflects honor upon Freemasonry. The Supreme Council completed its work by granting a charter to some colored men to open a Lodge under the name of *La Fraternite* at New Orleans, and recently Bro. LEBLANC DE MARCONAY stated in an article published in the Bulletin of the Grand Orient, April, 1858, that three other Lodges had been formed of the like material in the same city.

In thus acting, this portion of the Masonic Order in Louisiana followed the examples and practised the principles of French Masonry. As early as February 14, 1836, the Grand Orient of France granted a Charter to colored men to establish a Lodge at Pointe-a-Pitre, (Guadaloupe.) On the 13th of August, 1866, the Council of the Order adopted unanimously the proposition of Bro. FAUVETY, requesting the Grand Master to inform the Grand Orient of Rio Janeiro "that the Grand Orient of France would be under the painful necessity of ceasing to recognize the Masons of Brazil, as such, and would discontinue all correspondence with the Supreme Power that represented them, if the Masons of Brazil did not speedily protest against slavery and undertake measures for its abolition."

Finally, another *satisfaction* has been granted to *Masonic propriety*, and should be mentioned in this report:—By a resolution dated June 6, 1867, the Supreme Council of Louisiana condemned all the pamphlets of the ex-Bro. FOULHOUZE and his adherents.

In consequence of the above considerations, we have the honor, M. Ill. Grand Master, to recommend that you give a favorable reception to the application addressed to the Grand Orient of France by the Supreme Council of Louisiana.

May this view of the matter, which has nothing hostile to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, nor to the Supreme Council at Charleston, be appreciated and imitated by our American brethren. The great mission of Masonry is to establish peace among men of all opinions, of all nations, and of all races. This mission imposes upon us the duty of demonstrating that differences of forms and of rites cannot produce discord in our midst.

Please accept, M. Ill. Grand Master, the renewed assurance of my respectful attachment.

A. HERMITTE, 33°.,

Member of the Council of Order,

Approved,

MELLINET, Grand Master of the

Masonic Order of France.

Orient of Paris, October 17, 1868.

Your committee consider it altogether unnecessary to criticise the special pleading of the above report, or notice the errors it contains, as they are apparent to every brother conversant with the history of Masonry in Louisiana. It is sufficient that, notwithstanding the attempt to gloss over facts, the report not only admits that the so-called "Supreme Council of the A. and A. S. Rite, in and for the Sovereign and independent State of Louisiana," is a self-created and self-constituted body, possessing no lawful authority; but that in 1858 the Grand Orient declared it spurious and clandestine, and expelled its chief. Nor would it be proper for your committee to discuss the motives alleged in justification of the present act of hostility by the Grand Orient, as we cannot, as Masons, take any part in the political and socialistic movements of the day. But, while we consider it beneath the dignity of this Grand Lodge to enter into controversy, or indulge in recrimination, with the Grand Orient for the course it has pursued, it is proper to state the principles which actuate and govern this Grand Lodge.

1. The Grand Lodge of Louisiana claims the exclusive right to constitute and govern all Lodges of Symbolic Freemasonry in the State. She does not recognize, nor permit her subordinates to recognize or hold Masonic intercourse with any clandestine association claiming to be Masonic, either individually or collectively, and considers the recognition of any clandestine body located in Louisiana by a Foreign Masonic Power a violation of Masonic comity, an act of open hostility against her authority, and an infringement on her jurisdictional rights.

2. The Grand Lodge of Louisiana does not confer the degrees of Freemasonry. She intrusts the making of Masons to her subordinate Lodges, requiring that, in this particular, they shall conform to the requirements of the Ancient Constitutions of the Fraternity, viz: that all initiates shall possess the necessary physical qualifications, be free-born and of good report. So long as these landmarks are respected and obeyed, the subordinate Lodges have the right to select their own material, and the Grand Lodge has no power to dictate whom, or whom not, they shall receive.

3. Granting the fullest liberty to all Masons under her jurisdiction to enjoy, as individuals, their own opinions on the political and social questions of the day—only enjoining upon them to be good citizens, to pay due allegiance to the Government, and obey the laws under whose protection they live—the Grand Lodge in its Masonic capacity, takes no cognizance of such subjects. To her has been confided the sacred duty of preserving Masonry pure and unsullied from all extraneous influences, be they what they may; and it will ever be her earnest endeavor to transmit to posterity the principles of our institution as spotless and untarnished as she received them from our fathers—regardless of foes within or foes without.

Recognizing these great principles as landmarks of the Fraternity, your committee can view the recognition of the so-called Supreme Council by the Grand Orient of France, in no other light than a violation of Masonic comity and a wanton insult to this Grand Lodge. But the Grand Orient, not satisfied with having given aid and countenance to a clandestine body located in our midst, appeals to our American Brethren to "appreciate" its conduct and "imitate" its example. This spirit of propagandism and interference may be in accordance with the teachings of modern "French Masonry," but it is not inculcated in the Masonry which we have received from our common mother, the Grand Lodge of England. This spirit, which seeks to impair the honor and subvert the dignity of this Grand Lodge, will, we doubt not, be properly appreciated by our sister Grand Lodges, and in submitting the following resolutions, your committee feel confident that the Grand Lodge will receive from her American sisters the same sympathy and support which they so generously extended to the Grand Lodge of New York, when her jurisdiction was invaded by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg.

Fraternally submitted,

JAMES B. SCOT,
JOSEPH P. HORNOR,
A. GOLDMANN.

Resolved, That all Masonic correspondence and fraternal relations between the Grand Lodge of Louisiana and the Grand Orient of France cease and be discontinued, and no Mason owing allegiance to that Grand Body be recognized as such in this jurisdiction.

Resolved, That a duly authenticated copy of the above report and resolution be transmitted to the Grand Orient of France, and to all regularly constituted American and European Grand Lodges.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OEFICE
OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Grand Lodge Hall, Corner St. Charles and Perdido Streets.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, *that the foregoing contains a true transcript from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, at its last Annual Grand Communication, held in the City of New Orleans, February,* 1869.

L.S. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, *I have hereunto affixed the Seal of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, A. F. and A. Masons together with my Official Signature, this* 13*th day of February, A. D.* 1859, *A. L.* 5859.

JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D.
Grand Secretary.

In proceeding to comment, on the part of Pennsylvania, upon the extraordinary proceedings of the Grand Orient of France, the first observation to be made we present in the words of our Grand Master, Hon. RICHARD VAUX, at the last Annual Communication:

"Whatever may be proposed we expect that the fundamental principle which underlies a Grand Lodge existence, its separate sovereignty within its borders will be maintained as a landmark of the Order."

Non-intervention is a great American *Masonic* doctrine. *No foreign Masonic jurisdiction can be permitted in any way to interfere with the supreme sovereign jurisdiction of any Grand Lodge. It will be resisted as an interference with the sovereignty of such Grand Lodge and demands the remedy which sovereignty only can resort to under the principles of the Fraternity.* From what we have read we are of opinion that the Grand Orient of France has violated the great cardinal principle of Masonic relations with the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. The Grand Orient has recognized Lodges in that State, which claim to confer the first three degrees outside of the authority of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. This fact ends the dispute. We deny that any such power anywhere exists but in the Grand Lodge claiming jurisdiction over the territory within its limits. This must be sovereign and supreme.

The best report on all the facts of the case is the clear statement of Bro. LEVI WOODBURY, as contained in the report to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, but he does not advise the last resort in the case.

The following is the report of the conclusions of the Committee, of which Brother WOODBURY is Chairman:—

1. That the pretended Supreme Council of Louisiana for the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, is a spurious, non-Masonic body, and that no person claiming to have been made a Mason through its authority has any right to the fraternal privileges of *Freemasonry.*

2. That the Grand Lodge of Louisiana has been wounded and injured in her just and lawful prerogatives and relations by the Grand Orient of France.

Your committee further remark that if these conclusions are acceptable to the Grand Lodge, a Mason of this jurisdiction cannot sit in any Lodge of the Grand Orient jurisdiction, when any person claiming from the pretended council of Louisiana is present.

They have forborne to recommend at this time the absolute discontinuance of intercourse with the Grand Orient, because perceiving that body to have been misled in some important particulars. They cherish the hope that she will magnanimously disclaim the hostility towards Blue Masonry in the United States which her attitude evinces, and reconsider the step which has provoked the just umbrage of the Masonic powers of the United States. All which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY,
CHARLES W. MOORE,
LUCIUS R. PAGE.

We have embodied in our report (*supra*) the proceedings in full of the Grand Orient of France in relation to this matter, as contained in the Official Bulletin for July. By which it appears that the Supreme Council of French Masonry itself, has not taken definite action on the question of the recognition of the so-called Supreme Council of Louisiana. The Decree of the Grand Master seems not to prevent his further examination of the question. But in regard to another question, there have been some very intemperate proceedings in answer to a report of Ill. Bro. GOODALL, of the 33° which we proceed to notice, as follows:—

The proceedings of the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third degree of the A. A. S. Rite for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States of America for 1868,—containing this report of Ill. Bro. ALBERT G. GOODALL, Grand Representative on Foreign Relations,—are of great importance from the fact that the Grand Orient assumes jurisdiction of all the various rites and degrees (so-called) of Free Masonry. The Supreme Councils of the Thirty-third are in communication with them, as well as the Grand Lodges of the York Rite which govern all Lodges of symbolic Free Masonry—that is, the first three degrees. The misapprehension, perhaps wilful, of the Grand Orient is in treating any of the so-called Supreme Councils—Northern and Southern of the United States—as being "Masonic powers," in any recognized way, shape or form, as regards the symbolic degrees, E. A., F. C. or M. M. The fallacy of the report of A. HERMITTE, Thirty-third

degree member of Council of Order, consists in confounding Supreme Councils of the Thirty-third degree with Grand Lodges of the several states. "We hold," he says, "that the Grand Orient of France cannot decide the question of regularity or irregularity, which is purely relative, between these two American Masonic powers."—meaning the Southern Supreme Council of Charleston and the so-called new "Supreme Council of the Independent State of Louisiana." The question is not between the "Supreme Councils" of any designation, but between a Supreme Council and a Grand Lodge in the same independent State. This the Grand Orient cannot, or will not understand. The simple fact is misapprehended or ignored by it, that all chapters, conclaves and councils, or by whatever name designated in the United States, have always recognized the jurisdiction of the several State Grand Lodges as supreme over the first three degrees. That they have never claimed the right, or pretended to exercise it, of conferring, or communicating (as some European powers do) the symbolic degrees. On the other hand, the higher degrees are and can only be given, or communicated to any one who has been regularly Entered, Passed and Raised in a regularly constituted Lodge of Master Masons. Perhaps if the Grand Orient could be brought to understand this difference in operation between American and European Lodges, they would perceive and acknowledge the great mistake they have committed to the prejudice of not only true Masonic authority, but of the Order itself, and of the harmony and good-will that should prevail among the Craft under whatever lawful jurisdiction. In view of this, the decided action and plain declarations of a "Supreme Council" will, or should, open the eyes of the Grand Orient to the true question at issue.

In this connection we give the proceedings of the Grand Orient of France as contained in the Official Bulletin of July, 1869. At the session of Monday, July 5th, 1869:—

"Brother FLEURY, of the Order at Havre, signalized a fact to be lamented: the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, in consequence of the relations established between the Grand Orient of France and the Supreme Council of New Orleans, has resolved to break off all relations with French Lodges and Masons. Brother FLEURY demanded that the Grand Orient of France take into consideration that rupture, in which the two Obediences, and particularly the Lodges situated in the seaports, would have to suffer much. The Grand Master observed to Bro. FLEURY that that was neither the place nor the time to consider that question; he assured, at the same time, that brother, that it made, and would make, the object of all his solicitude."

On the 6th: "Brother DALLY renewed the motion made the day before by Brother FLEURY, and called anew the attention of the Assembly and the solicitude of the Grand Master upon the grievous dissidence unexpectedly happening between the Grand Masonic powers of New York and New Orleans. He prayed the Grand Master that he would be willing to interpose to the end that those of our nation, whose affairs called them to America, would not find themselves any more placed between two powers in a rupture of good relations; to the end that our travellers may be received throughout America as visitors. In the actual state of things, said he, one cannot say any more that Masonry is universal; that it has not but one standard, a like sentiment, a like end; and it is therefore a fact very much to be regretted in all points of view. It is then urgent that French Masonry, that the Grand Master in particular, take measures to cause that conflict to cease, or such, at least, to the end that French Masons should not have to suffer by it!

"The President of the Council gave to the Assembly some explanations upon the situation signalized by Brothers FLEURY and DALLY. He gave the history of it in a few words. That situation, said he, has taken its source in the intolerance of some American Lodges which refuse absolutely to receive *blacks* among them.

"For some years there has been at New Orleans a Mason, a Frenchman, Brother CHASSAIGNAC, who has openly broken with such a custom, so contrary to our principles. Elevated to the functions of President of the Supreme Council of Louisiana, he has called to him without any distinction, men of all religions, of all nationalities, of all races, making no other inquiry as regards each than as to moral and intellectual qualities, and it is thus that he has power to clash with the majority of the Grand Masonic powers of America. Brother CHASSAIGNAC, in the name of the Supreme Council where he presides, has solicited the alliance of the Grand Orient of France. The Grand Master has not made haste to respond. He has received protests against the establishment of that Supreme Council; *and on the other hand, it is important to know whether that new Masonic power possesses conditions of vitality.* In the meantime the demand of Brother CHASSAIGNAC could not rest without reply, and, after a reasonable time, the Grand Master has had the question studied. A report of Brother HERMITTE inserted in the *Bulletin*, and deciding in favor of the solicited alliance, has been approved by the Grand Master, and it is on account of that act that the Grand Lodge of New York interdicts to-day all relations between Masons raised by that Grand Lodge and French Masons.

"Such is the question, such is the situation. *It shall be examined with care*, but at the same time with that firmness which the Grand Orient of France has already shown when it had broken with the Grand Orient of Brazil concerning the question of slavery.

"Brother DALLY thanked the President of the Council for these explanations, while insisting anew that the Grand Master interpose.

"Brother RAGY, representing the Grand Lodge of New York at the Grand Orient of France, would not disguise the gravity of the situation. He had assisted in 1855 at the universal Masonic Congress. He had seen there Masons of all nationalities, and he was himself enabled to prove the difficulties that he there had to overcome, to have adopted, through certain Masonic powers, the principles of absolute equality among all men, without distinction of race or religion, principles put into practice by French Masonry and which made its glory. In a similar question it is necessary to expect much from time, from good behavior, from amenity, and, never despairing of the triumph which will be accelerated, we are certain by the high solicitude of the Grand Master for the great interests of the Order.

"Brother DOUE said that the Lodge of which he is Master, *La Reunion*, of Toulon, which is called upon, as that of Brother DALLY, to receive the visits of numerous foreign Masons, has not perceived the dissidence signalized by the latter. It had been visited not long ago by the officers of an American frigate and belonging as Masons to the Grand Lodges of New York, of Boston, or of Charleston. These foreign brothers have all fraternised with the members of the *Reunion*, and many of these, more recently yet, have been perfectly received in America. Hope, then, said Brother DOUE, in closing, that the pending difficulties may be soon resolved, and that in awaiting a perfect accord between the Masonic powers actually in dissidence, Masons, individually, will continue to regard and to treat each other as brothers."

The order of the day then called off the discussion ; but the subject became the order of the day on the 8th of July.

Brother POULLE read a report containing the following :

"Masonry has for its base principles generally recognized and adopted by all men, and for a stronger reason by Masons.

"Why are their acts in disaccord with their words? Is one not seized with sad astonishment, when he sees Lodges refuse initiation

without any other protest than the color of the skin, of profanes, or because they are not Christians? As if it was permitted to any one to choose his origin!

"Yet, indeed, these distinctions have not had a place in our beautiful country. Is it not the duty of French Masonry to condemn such a system, so contrary to her noble motto: — Liberty, Equality, Fraternity?

"Masons, under the obedience of the Grand Orient of France, Supreme Council for France, and the French possessions, represented by their legal and regular mandations in their convention of the year 5869, affirm solemnly that Humanity and Masonry are outraged when race or religion suffices to forbid a profane an entrance into this Grand Masonic family.

"The Grand Orient has always acted in support of these Grand Ideas * * which are but a paraphraze of our motto:—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

"More recently yet, the Grand Orient has broken officially its relations with a foreign Masonic power which has disowned these principles.

"In the meantime it would be well that French Masonry make a solemn declaration in the sense indicated."

"Brother POULLE added:

"That report has been approved by the Council of the Order at the session of the 26th of April. I regret not having digested it in a manner worthy of such a subject and of the beautiful principles which are there announced. That is why I may be permitted to follow it with some words."

Brother CREMIEUX interrupting: "It is useless; they are the principles of 1789 which you are speaking to us!"

Brother POULLE: "Yes, Masonic principles were enacted in our civil laws at the time of our glorious Revolution of 1789; but it is indispensable to day to *insist* upon these principles, and as a Frenchman and a Mason I blush for the necessity.

"I should have insisted unquestionably, in my report, upon these glorious principles, if a document that I had not known before the 29th of April last, had come to me sooner. Let me hold you together with that document; it will give you an explanation of the regrets

expressed by Brothers FLEURY and DALLY, and of the complaints which, in that session, arose in all parts against certain Masonic powers in America."

"That document is entitled: 'Proceedings of the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the thirty-third and last degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, for the Northern Jurisdicton of the United States of America.'

"It relates the proceedings of the General Assembly of the Supreme Council which sat in Boston, for the year 1868. It contains a communication entitled 'Report of Ill. Brother ALBERT G. GOODALL, Grand Representative of Foreign Relations.' There are found in that communication the following passages:

[HE THEN QUOTES FROM BROTHER GOODALL'S REPORT.]

"Such is the language of our brothers in America, said Brother POULLE; such is their disdain of French Masonry, in the Southern jurisdiction of the United States as in the jurisdiction of the North. It is not only incivility and aggression on their part; it is injustice. And of two things the one: 1st. *Either their irritation comes from the fact that the Grand Orient has recognized the Supreme Council of Louisiana, and then as that question is submitted to the study and care, with all the solicitude of the Grand Master*, we cannot but express our lively regrets at the sharp and anti-masonic words of Bro. GOODALL, and promise the most serious examination of the question.

"2d. Or that irritation comes from the fact that the Grand Orient of France has recognized that the *negro race* can, as all other races, solicit and obtain Masonic initiation, and we then shall not know too much indignation ourselves! and I am sure that my ardent interrupter himself, Bro. CREMIEUX, will be with me, with you all, my brothers, when I shall say:

"Regretting, in 1869, and after an age of existence, French Free Masonry should be obliged to proclaim anew the truths which have been hatched in its temples and which it has, as with a glorious aureola, crowned the great principles of '89, in inscribing above these eternal truths our old motto: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. (Applause.)

"Regretting, above all, that Free Masonry should be obliged to proclaim anew a principle which, after so long a time, thanks to her, has

taken a place in our laws: *whoever touches the land of France; whoever is shaded by her flag is free!* (Bravos, Bravos!)

"Saying loudly that if, after a long time, thanks to the progress of our institution, these grand ideas have more need of being repeated, they rest forever graven in our hearts, and that we are always as ready to defend them as to proclaim them! (Renewed applause.)

"Consequently, my brothers, modifying the conclusions of my report, I propose to French Masonry, regularly and solemnly represented here, to proclaim the following declaration:

"The Masons, under the obedience of the Grand Orient of France, represented by their legal mandatories in the Convention of the year 5869, affirm that humanity and Masonry are outraged, when color, race, or religion suffice to interdict to a profane his entry into the great Masonic family.

"I propose to you equally to invite the Thrice Illustrious Grand Master to give notice of that declaration to all foreign Masonic powers, and to make known to them that openly and already the Grand Orient of France breaks all alliance with every Masonic power which shall not adhere to that declaration.

"Not a vote, my brothers, not the conclusions of the orator, but a unanimous acclamation, covered by our French *batteries*, shall crown our declaration, so French and so humanitarian!"

These words were covered (*convertes*) by prolonged applause.

Brother SAVOYE demanded that the Grand Orient of France, and the Grand Master in particular, take into consideration not only the question of *blacks;* there was, said he, in Europe, within the gates of France, *whites* who are equally treated *en parias.* It is so in Prussia, in Denmark, in Sweeden, and in divers *centres* in England, that the Israelitish religion is an obstacle to initiation. These courses are deplorable. It belongs to France, that mother of liberty, to protest against such intolerance, and to make all efforts to cause to cease that shame of the nineteenth century! (Very well! Very well!)

The Grand Master demanded then the conclusions of the Brother Orator upon the declaration of principles proposed by Bro. POULLE.

The Orator concluded in favor of the adoption of that declaration.

These conclusions were adopted unanimously, and the vote was followed by applause.

After the vote, the Grand Master proposed to the Assembly a triple *batterie* in favor of the Masons of all countries, of all our brothers without any distinction. To Equality among men, said he, to Liberty, to universal Fraternity which we come to proclaim and of which we are the defenders.

These words were followed by three times the most enthusiastic applause.

In addition to the proceedings already noticed in other parts of this report by several States, your committee have received the official action of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, at a recent Communication held at Cleveland, October 19th to 21st, 1869, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge again recognizes the Grand Lodge of Louisiana as the supreme authority over the Symbolic Degrees within its territorial jurisdiction.

Resolved, That the establishment of an Order within the territorial limits of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, which claims to work the Symbolic Degrees without, and in violation of, its authority, is an unwarranted proceeding, revolutionary in its character, and should receive the prompt condemnation of this and every other Grand Lodge in this country.

Resolved, That the members of the Fraternity in Ohio are hereby positively prohibited from holding any fraternal relations or Masonic intercourse with those who claim to have received the Symbolic Degrees by or through the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite of the Sovereign and Independent State of Louisiana.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be and he is hereby directed to transmit to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Louisiana, duly certified copies of the foregoing resolutions immediately after the close of the present session of this Grand Lodge.

Adopted, October 21st, 1869.

ATTEST:

JOHN D. CALDWELL,
Grand Secretary.

Also the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, held in the city of Louisville on the 18th of October, 1869, containing the report from the special committee on the complaint of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and the following preamble and resolutions unanimously adopted; all of which, on account of the importance of the subject to which it relates, we give entire.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., NOV. 12th, 1869.

AT a Grand Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, begun and held at the Masonic Temple, city of Louisville, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1869, A. L. 5869, on the 3d day thereof, the following proceedings were had:

Past Grand Master MCCORKLE, from the Special Committee on the Complaint of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, made the following report, which was concurred in, and the preamble and resolutions accompanying it were unanimously adopted, viz:

The Special Committee, to whom was referred so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to the position assumed by the Grand Orient of France towards the Grand Lodge of Louisiana; the circular of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, of Free and Accepted Masons; the circular of the Grand Chapter of Louisiana, of Royal Arch Masons; and the circular of the Grand Consistory of Louisiana, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, all in relation to the same subject, make the following report:

They have duly considered the various documents above detailed, as well as so much of the proceedings of the Grand Lodges of New York, Texas, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Maine, as relate to the same subject, and also a translation of so much of the proceedings of the Grand Orient of France, at its late annual convention in July last as refers to this matter.

They deem it entirely unnecessary to go into the history of the origin of the spurious Supreme Council of Louisiana, because the circular of the Grand Lodge of that State, which will appear in full in the proceedings of this Grand Lodge, enters sufficiently into the details thereof to enable us to comprehend the position of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana and the Grand Orient of France towards each other, and the causes that led to the rupture of their amicable relations.

The Committe will only state, as preliminary information for the members of this Grand Lodge, that there are in the United States, which is divided between them, two legitimate Grand bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, having under their jurisdiction subordinate Masonic bodies working in that rite, viz: The Supreme Council of the Northern jurisdiction, having its seat at Boston, in Massachusetts, and the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction, having its seat at Charleston, in South Carolina. These two Supreme Councils claim and have the right through their various subordinate bodies, to confer all the degrees of their rite, including those of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, up to the highest degree conferred by those bodies. Nevertheless, in order that no conflict of jurisdiction, in regard to the first three degrees of Masonry, should arise in the United States, between the governing bodies of the Scottish rite and the Grand Lodges, exercising jurisdiction over the York rite, as it is called, the two Supreme Councils of the Scottish rite have agreed, (not surrendering the right to confer the first three degrees, for that would have been to emasculate the Scottish rite,) that wherever in the United States there are or shall be Grand Lodges, exercising jurisdiction over Lodges working in the York rite, and conferring only the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, they will not permit the Lodges of the Scottish rite to confer those degrees on any applicant for the Scottish rite degrees, requiring all such

applicants, however, to have previously taken those degrees in the York rite Lodges. But, in countries where there are no Lodges of the York rite established, the Lodges working the Scottish rite confer those degrees as preliminary to the higher ones. They will here further remark, that there is now and has been for several years past, in Louisiana, a Grand Consistory for that State of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, recognized as legitimate by the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction, sitting at Charleston, and the Masonic bodies working under the Jurisdiction of this Grand Consistory do not confer the three first degrees, in conformity with the agreement above referred to. Now the spurious Supreme Council of Louisiana, originally established without legal authority by one JACQUES FOULHOUZE, who obtained the degrees of the Scottish rite in Paris, and which has lately been recognized as legitimate by the Grand Orient of France, confers the three degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, and by so doing invades the rights of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, who has the sole jurisdiction over those degrees in that State. These statements are made for the purpose of showing the *true* point at issue between the Grand Lodge of Louisiana and the Grand Orient of France.

So far therefore as the establishment of the spurious Supreme Council of Louisiana, claiming to work in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, is concerned, neither the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, nor this Grand Lodge, would feel called upon to interfere, if it was not for the fact that it confers the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, in addition to the higher degrees of that rite, so that its establishment, without right, and its late recognition by the Grand Orient of France, form flagrant violations of the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. It follows as a matter of course that any invasion of the jurisdictional rights of one of the Grand Lodges of the United States menaces the stability of the other Grand Lodges. We must therefore defend the rights of our sister Grand Lodge; we must make common cause with her; we cannot sit by supine and unmoved when one of the most influential Grand Masonic bodies in the world, with subordinates in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the islands of the ocean, makes such a bold attack upon her rights; we must promptly resent such unwarranted invasion.

The very fact that the Grand Orient of France ten years ago withdrew her recognition of this same spurious Supreme Council of Louisiana, which she had previously recognized, and expelled its founder, FOULHOUZE, because he refused at her command to dissolve that illegitimate body, and now again recognizes her for political and socialistic purposes that are sufficiently apparent, notwithstanding the special pleadings of Bro. HERMITTE, in his recent report to the Grand Master of France, and the subsequent endorsement of that recognition by the Grand Orient of France, at its annual convention in July last, exhibits the *animus* that governed that body, and adds insult to the injury complained of. A perusal of the debate on that subject, which will appear in the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of this Grand Lodge, will satisfy any one that there is no present prospect that the Grand Orient will recede from its position in this matter.

In this connection the committee will remark, that besides the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, the Grand Lodges of New York and Texas have already dissolved all fraternal relations with the Grand Orient, whilst the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Maine, which had acted upon this subject before information had been received of the late action of the Grand Orient, at its annual meeting in July last, whilst they denounced the course pursued by that body, expressed their hopes that she would withdraw her recognition of this spurious Supreme Council and thereby restore the fraternal relations that had been disrupted. Further information, however, has shown that these hopes, so anxiously expressed, are for the present vain.

In view, therefore, of the present attitude of the subject, the Committee have no hesitation in recommending the adoptien of the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

Whereas, It is manifest that the Grand Orient of France, by the late recognition by its Grand Master, General MILLINET, of the spurious Supreme Council of Louisiana, and the recent endorsement of said recognition by the said Grand Orient, at its last July meeting, after having, ten years ago, denounced it and expelled its founder for refusing to dissolve it, evidences a settled determination on the part of the said Grand Orient to uphold and countenance a most flagrant invasion of the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana: therefore.

Be it Resolved by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, That all Masonic intercourse with the Grand Orient of France be now dissolved; and that the Lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and all Masons holding allegiance to it, are hereby forbidden to receive as visitors, or hold Masonic intercourse with, any Mason owing allegiance to said Grand Orient of France, or any Masonic body under its jurisdiction.

Resolved, That an authenticated copy of this report, preamble and resolutions be transmited by the Grand Secretary to the Grand Orient of France, and to all Masonic bodies in correspondence with this Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

J. M. S. McCORKLE.
FRED. WEBBER,
H. JONES, JR.

We have detailed at such length in our report the affairs of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, that we can only further state, that during the year under review:

Past Deputy Grand Master G. W. CATLETT, P. S. G. W. WILLIS P. COLEMAN and P. J. G. W. HENRY REGENBURG have finished their labors and gone to their reward. Memorial pages are devoted to each of them.

Also, we notice, that during the same period the State has been redistricted for Masonic purposes. We cannot notice the workings of "The Louisiana Relief Lodge," nor the progress of their "Masonic Temple," nor their "Grand Lodge Library," nor the New Orleans "Masonic Cemetery," all of which are worthy of commendation.

The report of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence was submitted by Brothers JAMES P. SCOTT, JOSEPH P. HORNER and A. GOLDMAN. It is a very interesting document of one hundred and thirty octavo pages closely printed in small type. It ably reviews the

proceedings of thirty-nine North American Grand Lodges and of several "Foreign Lodges." Five pages of the report are devoted to Pennsylvania.

Brother SAMUEL MANNING TODD was elected and duly installed as Grand Master.

From the general summary it appears that the number of Lodges are 138.

Number of meetings held in all the Lodges during the year	2536
Number of Members,	6099
" Initiated,	602
" Passed,	518
" Raised,	490
" Dead,	142

MAINE.

THE Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maine assembled at Masonic Hall, Portland, on the 4th of May, 1869, TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, Grand Master.

The Grand Master, in his address, refers to the fact that another year will complete a half-century of the existence of that Grand body, and recommends that the epoch be marked by Masonic recognition. He advises "that the office of D. D. Grand Master be dispensed with, and pay the Grand Master a salary; require him to devote his time to the interests of the Grand Lodge, and subordinates, and to visit, if possible, each one of the latter during the year."

We think this proposed amendment to the Constitution would not have the effect intended by Grand Master MURRAY, that it is an innovation upon the body of Masonry; that the office of Grand Master of Masons would be shorn of much of its honors, should it be set up to be bid for as a thing of barter and trade, or to be electioneered for as a thing of profit. Our brethren of Maine may adopt this suggestion, but we hope in Pennsylvania the office of Grand Master will continue to be a post of honor, and not emolument; that it will never be sought after for lucre or gain. Let the honor conferred upon the occupant by the position be the sole reward.

COMMITTEE ON MASONIC HISTORY.

This Committee receives the information necessary to enable them to write the history of the order in that jurisdiction, by having the history of each Subordinate Lodge written by a brother competent to perform the duty, and transmitted to them.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The report of this Committee is signed by Brothers JONAH H. DUMMOND, FREEMAN BRADFORD, and MOSES DODGE. It reviews the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Idaho, Kentucky, Massachusetts, and Nebraska, for 1867, and forty-five other Grand Lodges, including several foreign jurisdictions. Thirty-one of those of the United States being for 1868.

The Committer differ with us as to the proper subjects to be noticed by corresponding Committees, and think we err in giving decisions of other Grand Lodges in very few instances. The brethren misunderstand us and the position we take. When the decision infringes a general and well-known Masonic law or the established landmarks of the Order, we will cry aloud against the decision and spare not. But we will never burthen our pages, by giving the decision of questions of no vital importance to the well-being of the Order, or which are only matters of local regulation, much less will we discuss them. Masonic unity is too valuable a possession to be endangered by fruitless discussions. We respectfully decline to follow their recommendation, preferring our own way of doing things.

GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE.

It gives us pleasure to find that Maine is right on the question in dispute between the Grand Orient of France and the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. We give her resolves in relation to the matter, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS IN RELATION TO THE RECOGNITION OF SPURIOUS LODGES IN LOUISIANA, BY THE GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Maine most earnestly protests against the action of the Grand Orient of France, in recognizing spurious Lodges established within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana."

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Orient of France is fraternally besought to reconsider and rescind its action in this matter, inasmuch as this Grand Lodge must hold that Masons who recognize clandestine Masons, are clandestine themselves."

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be directed to forward copies of the proceedings containing these Resolutions, to the Grand Orient of France, with a letter under seal of the Grand Lodge, requesting their immediate consideration."

No. of Lodges in this jurisdiction, 146; and 4 U. D.,—	150
No. of Members, ...	14,121
Admitted during the year, ...	650
Rejected, ...	148

MARYLAND.

We have received the report of the proceedings of the Grand Stewards' Lodge, of Maryland, at meetings held on the 21st of May, June 4th, July 20th, September 17th and 24th, October 1st and 20th, December 3d and 10th, 1868, and January 7th and 23d, February 15th, and April 1st, 1869. Most of the local and current business of the Craft appears to be transacted at these meetings.

Amongst the proceedings of these meetings, we find an appeal from Monumental Lodge, No. 96, attracting considerable attention.

It appears that a dispute arose between two members of that Lodge, in relation to the reception by one of them of a sum of money, claimed by the other to belong to him. After the matter had been decided by the Subordinate Lodge, the case was removed to the Grand Lodge by appeal. The Grand Lodge dismissed the case, because it was the opinion of that Lodge, that the charge preferred against the brother having grown out of a dispute in relation to holding funds improperly by Brother F———, is not a proper subject of adjudication by a Lodge, but should be left to the determination of the civil courts.

We think the Grand Stewards' Lodge showed their good sense in the action taken by them in this case. Lodges, Subordinate or Grand, are not the proper tribunals to adjudicate upon such matters, unless the parties agree to submit to their determination and final abitrament, and even then their assuming jurisdiction is perhaps generally followed by bad feeling, and produces discontent in the Lodge.

We have also received the proceedings of the Grand Lodge at an Annual Communication, held at the Masonic Temple in the city of Baltimore, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of November, 1868, M. W. John Coates, Grand Master, presiding. His annual address is a short one. He advises each member of each Subordinate Lodge to subscribe for one share of stock of the Masonic Temple then completed. The price we believe was ten dollars per share. He announces the demise of Past Master Wm. Richard Hurst. Also that of Bro. Samuel Pickering.

A memorial page (as given by us,) is dedicated to the memory of each of the deceased brethren.

IN MEMORIAM.

PAST MASTER

W. RICHARD HURST,

MEMBER OF THE

Building Committee of Masonic Temple,

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

OF

MARYLAND.

A JUST AND UPRIGHT MASON.

DIED JUNE 14, A. L. 5868.

IN MEMORY

OF

SAMUEL PICKERING,

OF

Mystic Circle Lodge, 109,

A. F. and A. M.

His exemplary life gained for him the good opinion of all.
The munificent gift of his whole estate, ($24,950)
to the Grand Lodge of Maryland,
to be invested as a

CHARITY FUND,

tells how faithfully and beautifully was carried out by
him that principle of Masonry, which teaches,
"The greatest of all these is
Charity."

DIED AUGUST 31, A. L. 5868.

In his address, the Grand Master also says:

"We have in course of erection a Masonic Temple. Our debt will be large. We say to our Masonic brethren, to whom much wealth has been bestowed by the Grand Master of the Universe, and to whom he has given no children, how better can you dispose of it when you leave this world than by following the good example of our deceased brother SAMUEL PICKERING, to be invested as a charity fund."

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Report of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence is written by WM. J. WROTH, the Chairman. It ably reviews the proceedings of forty-one Grand Lodges, including that of *Canada*. It comprises an 8mo. volume of (138) one hundred and thirty-eight pages. Brother WROTH kindly copies into his report the whole of that part of the address of Grand Master VAUX in relation to the examination by Lodges out of this jurisdiction, of Pennsylvania Masons who are desirious of visiting their Lodges; the substance of which is, that as the formula of examination differs in our Lodges from most of the other State Grand Lodge jurisdictions, they are often examined on non-essentials, which he recommends be omitted, and the examination confined to essentials. Grand Master VAUX'S request is so reasonable that it seems strange that any of our brethren abroad should object to it. We think ours is the proper *formula*, and as it contains all that is essential to an examination, and no one can answer its requisitions who is not a Mason in good standing, our system cannot debar any brother from abroad being admitted to visit us, who is entitled to. Whilst, on the other hand, the propounding of non-essential questions, and which are not relating to its landmarks, tends to prevent Pennsylvania Masons from the full enjoyment of Masonic privileges, when out of the jurisdiction of their own Grand Lodge.

We have also received the proceedings of the semi-annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, held at the Masonic Temple in Baltimore, on the 10th and 11th of May, 1869. FRANCIS BURNS, R. W. D. G. M., presiding.

Nothing was done which was not of a local character, and interesting to other jurisdictions.

The opening prayer of the Rev. Dr. MCCRON, R. W. Grand Chaplain, is so beautiful, and as it is a perfect model of a form of prayer, we give it entire.

PRAYER.

"THOU great and glorious Almighty, who art 'the same yesterday, to day, and forever;' from whose designing mind and will the beautiful fabric of creation arose;—and by whose superintending care Thy creatures have been preserved; we offer Thee our grateful homage 'for our creation, preservation, and all the blessings of this life,'—blessings which have met all the wants of our bodies and our souls, and scattered beatitudes innumerable over all the intelligent and moral members of Thy universal family.

"We thank Thee for the healthful preservation of our beloved Order, in all the harmony and prosperity that our fraternity can desire; and for the favorable auspices under which we are at present convened.

"We thank Thee for the completion of our Temple, (without injury to any,) which has risen in all its beautiful proportions, emblematic of the grandeur and symmetry of our principles, and which we hope shortly to dedicate to Thee, the great Father of us all.

"We pray for a dispensation of Thy divine wisdom on this occasion, that our deliberations may harmonize with Thy will, and be promotive of our welfare as an Order.

"Help us to carry out the holy principles that are the basis of our teachings and profession, and are symbolically set forth in our work. Keep the members in full enjoyment of Thy gracious assistance, that all may worthily magnify Thy glorious name, in the world below, and be ultimately admitted to the brotherhood of saints above; and to Thy great name shall be all the glory ascribed by us, and all Thy Israel, forever.—AMEN, SO MOTE IT BE."

ECONOMY.

Grand Master COATES, not being present, sent a communication to the Grand Lodge, suggesting that the new Masonic Temple be dedicated without any public demonstration, as that would involve a heavy expenditure of money, as in his opinion the faithful discharge of the obligations contracted in the building of the temple, upon which their honor depends, demands the strictest economy in the management of their finances.

INCREASE OF STOCK.

A resolution was adopted increasing the Stock of the Temple to $300,000.

CHARITY FUND.

The Charity Fund for the relief of widows and orphans of Masons, amounts to $66,155.42.

From the reports made to this Grand Communication, it appears as follows:

Number of Lodges,	71
Master Masons,	4,791
Fellow Crafts,	110
Entered Apprentices,	228
Initiations,	251

MASSACHUSETTS.

We have received the reports of the proceedings of the Quarterly Communications, held at the Masonic Hall, Boston, on the 11th day of March, June 10th, and September 9th, 1868. They contain nothing of general interest, being confined to local matters.

The Annual Communication was held December 9th, 1869, at the Masonic Hall, Boston. M. W. Charles C. Dame, Grand Master, in the chair.

The Grand Master delivered the usual opening address. From it we make the following extracts:

GRAND LODGES OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

"I have received communications from brethren endeavoring to establish an Independent Grand Lodge in Nova Scotia, and also in New Brunswick.

"I am not aware that these brethren have not yet succeeded in accomplishing their wishes in their respective Provinces, and I would caution this Grand Lodge to consider well the rights of all parties, as well as the great principles of our Order, before making themselves a party to the questions in issue between these brethren and their present Grand Lodges. Sundry documents received by me, relating to this matter, accompany this address."

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STATE OF THE DEBT, ETC.

"One year ago last July, the debt of the Grand Lodge was about $435,312.81. At the present time it is about $375,000, showing a reduction in eighteen months of about $60,000.

"The floating debt at the present time is about $116,000, as follows: $10,600 due in 1870-71, $40,000 due in February next, and $65,500 on temporary notes given at four months.

"The current expenses of the Grand Lodge for the past year have been reduced to the lowest possible amount (about $6,000,) being but little more than one half of some former years. The most rigid economy has been exercised on all occasions.

"It will be seen from the foregoing statement, that a very large amount of the floating debt of the Grand Lodge still remains unliquidated. I was very confident in the expectation, when I last addressed you on the subject, that I should at the present communication be able to announce to you that this most embarrassing part of our debt had been at least so far removed as to leave no cause of uneasiness and that the only incumbrance upon our finances was the amount secured by mortgage upon the property, which would be amply protectected by the income from rents and other sources. In this I am pained to say, I have been greatly disappointed.

CAPITATION TAX.

"The receipts from the Capitation Tax the past year have not been what they should have been. The Lodges, with some honorable exceptions, have not in this respect come up to their engagements with the promptness and fidelity which their own interest and the reputation of the Fraternity in this old jurisdiction imperatively demand.

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"But this condition ought not, and cannot, be allowed to continue. The debt must be paid, and that without further delay. With little less than twenty thousand members, and one hundred and seventy-six Lodges in the jurisdiction, it is wholly inexcusable that the credit of the Grand Lodge should be held in such jeopardy. To a body like this, composed, as it mostly is, of active business men, the sum required to meet all its immediate demands is insignificant. For the payment of this debt the faith of the Grand Lodge stands pledged upon its records, by a unanimous vote, and this pledge must be redeemed, or its business character irretrievably dishonored. The prompt payment of the paltry sum required by a commutation of the Capitation Tax, or the contribution of five dollars by each individual member, whose name is borne upon our rolls, would immediately relieve the government of the Grand Lodge from the mortifying embarrassments under which they have been struggling for the last two years. Is it

just; is it generous; is it honorable, that this struggle should continue? I do not ask for individual contributions, but I do ask, in the name of the Grand Lodge, in vindication of its past honorable history, and in behalf of its endangered reputation for integrity, that the Lodges and the brethren all, throughout the commonwealth, loving and knowing it as I know they do, will unitedly and of one accord, put their hands to the work and relieve it of its pressing necessities and pending danger.

DELINQUENT LODGES.

"In my last annual address, it became my duty to report the delinquency of two of the Lodges in the Ninth District, in refusing to comply with the order of the Grand Lodge imposing a capitation tax on its members. One of these Lodges has since so far discharged its obligations as a Lodge, in that particular, as to account for most of its members, but especially reporting twelve of its members, whose names are herewith submitted, as refusing to comply with the order. The refusal requires the immediate action of the Grand Lodge.

"The other, Evening Star Lodge, at Lee, has not only persisted in its recusancy, but, though frequently called upon by the Deputy for the District, and written to by your Grand Master, has treated the calls of the former with studied neglect, and the communications of the latter with marked contempt. Such a defiance of the authority of the Grand Lodge, an insult to its official head, I have felt it to be my duty to reprove with all the severity with which I am invested. I accordingly, (as authorized by the first section of the eighth article of the Constitution,) on the twentieth day of November, directed my mandamus to the R. W. Brother HENRY CHICKERING, Deputy for the District, commanding him to proceed to Lee, and to demand of the Master and Wardens of said Lodge the payment of the capitation tax on its members for the years 1867 and 1868, and on further neglect or refusal to meet this demand against them, then and in that case to suspend the Lodge until otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge. The exercise of this high power has been one of the most painful of my official duties, but it was one which I was not at liberty, under my official obligation, to decline. The offence was an act of insubordination, and a denial of the authority of the Grand Lodge, which, if passed over in silence, would establish a precedent ruinous to all Masonic government. I am happy to be able to add, however, that within a few days the R. W. D. D. Grand Master has reported that this Lodge has paid the capitation tax for 1867, and has made its returns and payment of dues for the current year, and the mandamus was returned without further process."

In conclusion he says: "Three years since, you did me the honor to elect me to the office of Grand Master, I have held the place, and, I trust, not altogether unacceptably performed its duties, for the entire term which, by our constitution, I am allowed to occupy it. To day I return it to you, with my grateful acknowledgements for the many kindnesses and favors I have received while in the discharge of my official duties, and with the assurances of my continued interest in the future welfare and prosperity of the Grand Lodge."

R. W. Brother WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, of Boston, was elected Grand Master for the ensuing year, and was duly installed at a stated communication held December 29th, 1868; on which occasion he delivered an able address. We copy from it the following:

"In view of the wonderful increase of the Fraternity, the brethren of the Grand Lodge, in 1864, determined to erect a Temple which should at once be a monument of Masonic enterprize and a home for the Craft. Reserving the history of this building for future occasions, I will only add now that the Temple was constructed at a cost of about $423,127.01, so far as I have been able to gather, and that the Grand Lodge is now indebted to the amount of $377,460.79. The interest which it has assumed to pay annually is $29,882.31.

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"Before these liabilities accrued, the care of the Grand Lodge was comparatively light, and the duties of the executive officers few.

"Now the Grand Lodge has become a corporation, and its financial interests exceed all others. It reckons not by thousands, but by hundreds of thousands of dollars, and it has become a recognized borrower of money in the busy marts of trade. Its notes mature and must be paid. Interest accumulates, bills become due. Thus Masonry, which has carefully kept aloof from the influences and excitements of the world, has in a measure become mixed up with them. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has thus entered upon its new and untried experiment. The care of the Lodges, the preservation and perfection of the ritual, charity, which should be our great object, becomes subordinate to the greater duty of paying our debts and meeting our engagements.

"The overshadowing importance of our financial embarrassment meets us at every point, and oppresses the administration of affairs of the Grand Lodge. It would be wise to dissever the financial and purely Masonic duties of the Grand Lodge, to place them in separate official departments so that one should not interfere with the other.

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"A complete knowledge of our ritual and jurisprudence will not aid in raising money or paying our debts. It is impossible now to say how much would have been saved to the Grand Lodge, if some such plan had been adopted as early as 1864.

"The impression exists that the Grand Lodge is exclusive, and that the Fraternity at large have no interest in it. Nothing could be more erroneous. Grand Lodges are comparatively of modern origin. They formerly met in general convention to elect Grand Masters, and transact general business for the good of the Craft. Such was the practice in England. In time these conventions became unwieldy, and the necessity arose of forming Grand Lodges upon the representation principle by which the administration of Masonic affairs could be conducted with greater regularity and less confusion. The inherent power of a Mason is none the less now than in the days of the '*General Assembly.*' In our Grand Lodge the Masters and Wardens of the respective Lodges are members. Through them every member of the Subordinate Lodge is represented, and the power of the brethren is so far preserved that now, as in ancient times, they have the constitutional right to instruct their Masters and Wardens how to vote and act in Grand Lodge. There is no exclusive power in the Grand Lodge for all time, although in the exercise of its authority the Craft has invested it with authority over all the brethren in the jurisdiction, and to its decrees and edicts unlimited obedience must be paid. '*Every warranted Lodge is a constituent part of the Grand Lodge, in which Assembly all the powers of the Fraternity reside,*' say our own constitutions. The brethren throughout the jurisdiction elect the Masters and Wardens, who control the destinies of the Grand Lodge and the brethren of the separate Lodges can direct the action of their representatives. Thus the decrees, edicts, regulations, and constitutions of the Grand Lodge can be changed whenever the Craft consider it wise and judicious so to do. The power of the Grand Master is unquestionably great, inasmuch as no appeal lies from his decision. But his election occurs annually, in which two-thirds of the votes must concur, and the opportunity to remove an arbitrary and unreasonable officer speedily occurs.

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"Permanent membership is a part of our Masonic system, and is as old as the history of Grand Lodges. These members have been selected for their Masonic worth and experience by two-thirds of the brethren composing the Grand Lodge, and it is a well-known fact that they have never acted nor voted as a unit on any matter upon which the other members of the Grand Lodge have been divided.

* * * * * * * *

"The object probably of making this kind of membership in Grand Lodges was to preserve from destruction the Grand Body itself. Whatever calamity might befall the institution at large, or come upon the Lodges, this peculiar membership would perpetuate the Grand Lodge, and protect it from annihilation.

"Should every Lodge in the jurisdiction cease to exist, the Grand Lodge would not thereby necessarily die. In the calm quiet of its own secluded retreat, it could preserve its vitality until the proper time came to re-establish its subordinates, and again exercise its powers. Even this precaution did not preserve the Grand Lodge of Michigan from disorganization. In the excitement of anti-masonry, that Grand Body disbanded, and lost its very existence, and when in more peaceful times, it sought to renew its life, it was determined by the judgment of its sister Grand Lodges, that it did not possess it; that its existence had terminated, and that the Grand Lodge of Michigan could be established only by the action of the Lodges of the State.

* * * * * * * *

"The Grand Master is the servant of all; appointed to a high and dignified position, to enforce the rules and regulations, both ancient and modern, made by the Craft for the government of the Craft.

"The Grand Lodge is the Supreme Court of Appeal in all Masonic cases, and may be addressed by appeal, petition, or memorial. Inasmuch as it is the governing power of Masonry, the high Court of last resort, every facility should be afforded the members of the Craft, and to its subordinates, to lay their grievances and complaints before it in accordance with the constitutions, and give them patient hearing. Between it and them there should ever exist the fullest confidence. The weight and authority of the one should never oppress the others, and they on their part, should ever sustain it in its government."

Annexed to the report of the proceedings is "The Constitution of the Grand Lodge of the State and general regulations," and a copy of the Act of Assembly incorporating the Grand Lodge; also a glossary of Masonic terms, and the resolutions and orders of the Grand Lodge now in force.

The proceedings do not contain a report on Foreign Correspondence, nor do they acknowledge the reception of the reports of proceedings of other Grand Lodges for the past year.

The number of Lodges up to December 29th, 1868, 176; besides the following working under charters granted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, to wit: Ancient Land Mark of Hong Que, at

Shanghae, China; Bethsaida Lodge, Valparaiso, South America; Hiram of Copiapo, Chili, South America; J. L. Hutchinson Lodge, Arica, Peru, South America.

Members reported as initiated in all the Lodges in 1868, 2094; whole number of members, 18,364.

MICHIGAN.

THE Grand Lodge of Michigan held its Annual Communication at Masonic Hall in the city of Detroit, on the second Wednesday of January, (13th,) 1869.

M. W. S. C. COFFINBURY, Grand Master. At High Twelve the Grand Master called the Lodge to order. Two hundred and forty-three Lodges were represented.

The Grand Master in his address stated that many new brethren have been added by initiation during the year. "The accepted have been of a high order of men, embracing not only some who are deservedly distinguished for their prominence as citizens and members of society, but who are justly eminent for their moral stability and pure integrity. The active business men, the worthy mechanics and laborers, the professional classes, the youth and the middle-aged have long been seeking the peaceful asylum of our Order, but recently the more aged philosopher, the gray-haired and the profound thinker have sought our school of ethics." He states their relations with sister Lodges North and South are harmonious. He also states that he granted twelve dispensations for new Lodges within the year. He reports that within the year he has decided a great many questions, all of which, with the exception of two, had been formerly decided by the Grand Lodge, or by a long course of acknowledged practice. The first related to the best method of securing in that State to subordinate Lodges title to real estate. As that question is not of any importance to Pennsylvania Lodges under the uniform mode of holding their real estate, we will not further notice it.

The other question is novel and of importance everywhere. It seems that an individual was initiated into Blissfield Lodge, No. 114, and his customary dues were remitted. Afterwards he became dissatisfied with the Order, and, in writing, requested the Grand Master to grant him a full release from the obligations he incurred in becoming a Mason. The Grand Master refused the request and decided:—

1st. That a Mason cannot in form resign his membership of the Order; withdraw himself from its duties, nor discharge himself from its obligations.

2d. A Lodge has not the power to discharge a Mason from his duties as such, nor absolve him from his Masonic obligations.

Lastly. That a brother who will not endorse the moral theories of Masonry, and its sublime and humane lessons, and who declares that he will not be bound by its solemn obligations ought to be expelled from all the rights and obligations of Masonry.

OLD ANCHOR LODGE.

A Lodge was chartered at Kalamazoo under this name, with the No. 87. In consequence of the paucity of the population of the place, another Lodge having been previously established, it was found to be unnecessary, and the charter surrendered, and all other proper acts performed necessary to make the surrender perfect. After the lapse of several years Kalamazoo has become a large and populous town, and the number of Masons too large to be accommodated with one hall. Several of the members of Old Anchor Lodge, with other brethren in good standing, ask to have the charter restored to the Lodge with its original members, with all its former rights and privileges. The Grand Master recommends that it be done, and that its charter and jewels be restored to them without cost to the petitioners, as there is no law, rule or constitutional provision of the Grand Lodge requiring the payment of a fee in such cases. The Committee to whom the Grand Master's address was referred reported in favor of the recommendation with the addition that the petitioners pay fifty dollars, the difference between the price paid by Lodge No. 87 for their original charter and the price at present required.

The Grand Master makes mention "of the fraternal consideration and cordial hospitality" with which he and others from Michigan were received by Grand Master VAUX, on their visit to Philadelphia, by invitation to take part in the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner stone of the Masonic Temple, at Philadelphia, on June 24, 1868. He commends the enterprise, and predicts "that from the rental of this stupendous edifice funds will arise that will not only enable the Order to aid the widow and the orphan, the poor and the needy, but to do other works of a philanthropic nature." He recommends the Grand Lodge of Michigan to erect a Masonic Temple, "the site to cost one hundred thousand dollars, and the superstructure five times that sum." He recommends that two large halls be finished in the building, one for a *Library* and the other for an "*Art Gallery*," and ten thousand dollars be annually contributed by the Grand Lodge to each purpose. He estimates that by increasing the dues of each member from twenty-five cents to a payment of one dollar and

twenty-five cents, and the rent of the building, would bring in so large a revenue that the desired objects could be accomplished, a fund sufficent raised for all charitable purposes, and the whole debt would be extinguished at the end of thirty years.

The Grand Master declined a re-election and stated that if re-elected he would be obliged to decline the honor.

GRAND VISITOR AND LECTURER ON UNIFORMITY OF WORK.

On this subject Brother STILLMAN BLANCHARD, Grand Visitor and Lecturer, made a voluminous report. Among other things he says: "It is not strange that the faithful brothers who emigrated to Michigan from, perhaps, every State of the Union, and from almost every civilized nation in the world, when they devoted their energies at an early period to building up our Order in this State, should have found themselves perplexed with conflicting views respecting the true Masonic Ritual. Possessing, however, the grand essentials of Free Masonry, which never have been lost through ages of time and periods of ignorant and bitter persecutions of the Order, they revealed the essential mysteries to the initiated, with the lights they possessed, and explained those mysteries in language necessarily gathered from varied and uncertain memories. Thus our early Lodges worked on in faith, each Lodge gradually enlarged and acquiring forms and language somewhat peculiar to itself. * * * * * * In order to promote uniformity by expelling the flickering and uncertain lights which rendered the darkness more visible, some of the ablest and brightest Masons in the land, from twenty-seven States of the Union, assembled in convention at Baltimore in 1843, and from their true and faithful memories engrafted on the body of Free Masonry the almost forgotten treasures of the past, robing it in the grand vestment of centuries, and adorning it with the pure symbolical literature of former days, which never can mislead.

"Thus divested of the useless rubbish which had gathered around it, like moss on the walls of a once-beautiful and time-worn temple, they presented it to the Craft, not as their work, but as the work of ages, the substance and the essence of all that is known, or, perhaps ever will be known of the first three degrees of Free Masonry, of which this Grand Lodge is but a link in the vast chain that connects each Mason with the workmen on the unfinished Temple, nearly three thousand years ago. * * * * * * Go into the two hundred and forty-four Lodges reported within this jurisdiction at the last Communication, and those working since under dispensations—question the Masters, the Wardens, and the Brethren from the borders of our lower

lakes, all over this Peninsular, and onward to the rugged shores of Lake Superior, where the Lodges are springing up, amid their picturesque scenery, under the supervision of our worthy Brother FLANNER, R. W. District Deputy Grand Master for the Upper Peninsular, and everywhere you will find order and uniformity in the Lectures, Work and minor details of the Lodges, as far as human imperfections will permit."

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence was prepared by Brother JAMES FENTON.

The report ably reviews the proceedings of thirty-four Grand Lodges, some of them for 1867, and some for 1868. The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is not reviewed for either year, as neither of them have been received by the committee.

AMENDMENT OF THE GRAND LODGE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of the Grand Lodge was amended and an article added, establishing a Court of Appeals to which any brother aggrieved by the decision of the Grand Lodge may appeal in writing and have his case reheard in such manner as in its opinion the case may require.

In our opinion the establishment of this Appellate Court tends to destroy the power of the Grand Lodge and make it an inferior tribunal to that of the Court.

Number of Lodges, ...	244
" " Members, ...	18,016
Initiated during the year, ...	2,337
Rejected " "	1,670
Died " "	131

MINNESOTA.

THE Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, held its Sixteenth Annual Communication at the newly erected Masonic Hall, in the city of St. Paul, commencing January 12th, A. D. 1869. M. W. C. W. NASH, Grand Master, presiding.

Fifty-two subordinate Lodges were duly represented. A resolution was adopted inviting all Master Masons, in good and regular standing, to seats in the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge during its sessions.

The new hall was then dedicated in due Masonic form; after which Brother S. Y. MCMASTERS, D. D., L. L. D., Grand Chaplain, delivered an address; from which we make the following extracts. After giving a sketch of Asiatic history, and the relations existing between Jerusalem and Tyre, and the building of Solomon's Temple, and the number of workmen employed, he continues:

"Here were thrown together people of different nationalities, diverse languages, and opposing interests. But it became necessary that they should speak, at least on some subjects, a common language, like the language of modern science, and that their interests, as far as possible, should be harmonized. Accordingly a society was organized, the object of which was to unite strangers as friends, to enable them to understand each other in technical language, though speaking different vernacular tongues, and to unite people of different nationalities into a band of brothers. In this society it is tolerably clear that the God of Israel was to be recognized, and the law of Moses received as the rule of faith and morals. When Solomon first proposed the alliance Hiram rapturously exclaimed, 'Blessed be the *Lord* this day, &c.' This was equivalent to an acknowledgement of Israel's God; and many think that Hiram had embraced the Jewish faith, since Israel's God alone was called *the Lord*. Israel, I presume, was to furnish the moral and religious elements of the society, while the Phœnicians were to teach the arts and sciences; and all were pledged, to be good men, and to continue as Apprentices and Craftsmen in the art, until they should be accomplished workmen.

* * * * * * * * *

"It was a Polytechnic Institute, in which morals, religion, and all the arts, especially those connected with architecture, were thoroughly taught; their principles taught by night in secret lectures, and exemplified by day as the work went forward. What proportion of

the laborers ever became wise master builders we have no means of knowing; but when the Temple, and palaces, and other Hebrew works were completed, there was one of the noblest bands of accomplished workmen the world had ever seen; and the Greek masters owned, in after days, that to them they were indebted for th eproudest achievements of Grecian skill in architecture. Whether this be true or not, it is, at least, certain that their workmen became *travellers*, and went abroad in search of employment and wages; and the secret words, grips, and signs, which they had learned at Jerusalem, as the modern diploma, enabled them to make themselves known to all brethren, as Apprentices, Craftsmen, or Masters of that school. Thus, even in the time of Solomon, they built, not only the Temple, but two or more palaces; and cities all over the land of Israel; and also, the walls that enclosed Jerusalem, constructed the tent of the Bedouin Arab, and made home a place to be desired among all the nations around.

"As years sped, so went these men of enterprise to all lands. They fell in with the westward-bonnd train from Scythia and Gothland; and Greece and Italy, and all the States of Southern Europe shared in the benefits which they had to confer on humanity; Carthage, also, was built by them in Africa. In short, they carried abroad the arts of civilization; and thus the religion of God, and the enterprise of the Phœnecians united, going hand in hand in the grand race of enterprise and of mercy—have fallen in with the Gospel of Christ, and spread the light of truth and of the arts in all the earth. The sailors of Tyre also assisted Solomon in navigating his ships from his navy yard at the head of the bay of Akaba to Ophir.

"Such was the origin, and such the operative period of Masonry.

"How long these societies continued to be made up of operatives, we have no means of knowing; but gradually builders became capitalists, and men of leisure, and of letters; and for this they were not excluded from the society which they loved; and their sons were admitted without having learned the trades of masons and of builders. Gradually the temples of science, and of the arts, and of religion, were thrown open to all classes of men. The wall of partition between Jews and Gentiles was effectually broken down by the Gospel of the Redeemer, and at length, all men who sought the moral and social influence of these societies, if found worthy, were permitted to enter.

"To-day Masonry has entirely ceased to be an operative thing, in the material sense. She stands as a moral, social, and humanitarian institution. She aspires not to take the place of the Church of Christ; for to this she bows as the human to the Divine. Like one of her

patron saints she points to the Saviour of sinners and says, 'He must increase, but I must decrease.' Fain would she help to *prepare* the way of the Lord, and make a highway in the world for the coming of her God. But she has nothing to offer as a *substitute* for the Gospel, or the Church. All she proposes is to bear some humble part in leading men to Him who is able to save them.

"But here, unbidden, arises the question, What is the moral standard of Masonry? So far as *religion* is concerned, doubtless a Jew may embrace it as well as a Christian. She barely takes the ground that God has revealed himself and his Law to man. Neither the Atheist, nor the Deist can enter her Lodges. Every good *Mason* knows, '*in whom he puts his trust.*' But beyond the great idea of God, as revealed in the Old Testament, Masonry has no religious test."

The annual address was delivered by G. M. C. W. NASH.

In his address he introduces the following sensible remarks in regard to the admission of candidates. He says, "*Masons are made too fast.* Examine closely into the character and qualifications of a candidate for the mysteries of Free Masonry. That nothing can be said against him is *not sufficient;* he should be 'worthy and well qualified,' recommended for his virtues, and pronounced true and trusty, so that when he erects his Masonic edifice it will be with pleasure to himself, and confer honor on the Fraternity."

* * * * * * * * *

In regard to the work used in his State he says, "The Deputies recommended unanimously for my approval, as the 'Ancient Work,' the work and lectures known as the Webb Work, as taught by Bro. SAMUEL WILSON, Past Grand Lecturer of the State of Vermont, and received by him from Bro. JOHN BURNEY, in the year 1818, and also taught by Bro. ROBERT MORRIS, Past Grand Master of Kentucky."

* * * * * * * * *

After giving a history of this work, he concludes "That this work is that which Bro. WILSON received from Bro. BURNEY in 1817; BURNEY from WEBB in 1815; WEBB from PRESTON about 1795; PRESTON from his predecessors about 1775."

We of Pennsylvania wish to know if WILSON had the true work why he is now denounced by the Grand Lodge of Vermont? See our review of the Grand Lodge of that State.

LECTURES.

By a resolution of the Grand Lodge no subordinate Lodge under this jurisdiction, shall permit any one but legally authorized Deputies (or the Grand Master) to lecture or instruct said Lodges in the Work. and the Grand Master will consider it his duty to discipline any Lodge or officers, which refuses to receive, learn and practice the "*Work*" as *approved* and taught by the District Deputies in this jurisdiction.

DEATH.

The death of Hon. MOSES SHERBURNE, Past Grand Master of this State, is announced in the address of Grand Master NASH. We are informed that "he died, at his residence, Orono, in the county of Sherburne, on Sunday, March 29, 1868." * * * * Brother SHERBURNE was a native of the State of Maine, a member of the legal profession, and had occupied high judicial positions. In 1853 he was appointed by President PIERCE one of the Territorial Judges of Minnesota, which position he occupied until 1857, when his term of office expired.

His was the first death of any of the Grand or Past Grand Officers of the State of Minnesota.

THE REPORT ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

Was prepared by Bro. A. T. C. PIERSON. It is one of the ablest reports we have read. It reviews the proceedings of thirty-six Grand Lodges. At its close it gives a history of "Negro Masonry," as it is termed.—We quote from his report the following sensible views on this subject:

"We are opposed to any legislation by Grand Lodges upon this subject, leaving the whole matter with the subordinate Lodges, where it belongs, holding each Lodge to a literal compliance with the Ancient Landmarks. * * *

"Admission to initiation or membership in a Masonic Lodge requires a unanimous ballot; hence, one member holds a veto power; again, no visitor can be received into a Masonic Lodge if a single brother objects. No necessity, then, for Grand Lodge action on this subject exists."

There are seventy-eight Lodges reported with a membership of five thousand, five hundred.

M. W. C. M. NASH was re-elected Grand Master, and R. W. W. S. COMBS was re-elected Grand Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Grand Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the State of Mississippi, was held at the Masonic Hall, in the City of Jackson, commencing on the 18th of January, 1869. M. W. Thomas S. Gathright, Grand Master.

The Grand Master delivered the annual address, from which we make the following extract, which shows so much right feeling, that we commend it to the Craft:

"It is a distinguished mark of the Divine favor that permits us to come together at this time. Into the twelve months that have passed away, since we last met in Grand Annual Communication, there has crowded so much of bitter disappointment and sorrow, suspense and anxiety, as has filled the measure of any other period of equal extent in the annals of this Grand Lodge. Our people have been chastened; and but for the promise made specially to them, the lengthened shadows of coming events, now falling around them, would inspire anything but hope. Our brethren constitute the great body of the intelligent citizenship in the Commonwealth, and when we say our people are chastised, we may listen for the cry of Masons in distress. The war draped all our door-posts with mourning, and planted weeds upon our hearth-stones. The losses in property, resulting from the war, impoverished our land. With an energy inherent and peculiar to our race, our brethren, oppressed by past results, but hopeful for the future, began to struggle for a competency.

"During the last year, many of them reached the crisis of their pecuniary obligations, to find the proceeds of a year's labor inadequate to give relief. Many of our most beloved and distinguished brethren who have staggered under their burdens, are stooping to receive more, while others have shaken off the debris of former prosperity, and girded themselves for a new career. *Brethren it is a time to trust in God.* In seasons of prosperity, and in times of political harmony and good fellowship, it was delightful to assemble once a year in Grand Lodge, and counsel together and enjoy for a few brief days, that charming fraternal communion, known only among Masons. It was sweet then. How much more so now? How much does even the anticipation of a re-union soften the rigor of our cares, during the passing year? How much more than heretofore does it suggest itself to us, as a special blessing, to assemble and commune with each other?

"I congratulate you, my brethren, on our present re-union, and trust that our deliberations may be seasoned with that wisdom which adversity affords. The great Father of us all has some wise purpose underlying the present situation in which our individual well-being is not ignored. Our inability to see that purpose can by no means operate as a bar to the Masons' trust. One of our humanity has beautifully said:

'Sweet are the uses of adversity.'

We may live to speak experimentally, and declare the poet right.

"It is an evidence of the solid foundation and proper organization of our Masonic Institution, to see it flourish in seasons like the present, and the conviction is forced upon us that conformity to the traditions and symbolic teachings of Masonry will secure to us, as individuals, as to itself as an order, a genuine, unostentatious and lasting success. Let us, dear brethren, draw near to our altars, and find a sanctuary while dangers impend. Let us declare our continued trust in God, and announce to all the world our gratitude to Him for so clear a manifestation of His supreme administration, as our journey through the past year, and our present convention afford. Then, let us apply ourselves to a review of the working of our Order since we last met, and to the consideration of such needful legislation as the interests of the Craft may seem to demand."

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The Grand Master, then states in his address a number of occurrences within his jurisdiction during the year not interesting to those residing without it; reports a few of his decisions on questions brought before him of only local interest, and not expositions of any of the land-marks of the Order, a statement of his official visitations, and other local matters. We are sorry to learn that the financial affairs of the Grand Lodge "are in a very sickly state."

Under the title of "FIELD OF MASONIC LABORS," he gives us the following beautiful passages:

"The universe is ours; but our own country at this time is an arena precisely suited to the genius of Masonry. The late unfortunate and calamitous war aroused all the worst passions of our people, and crimination and recrimination strangled in many cases truth itself. The conservative and charitable tenets of our society, in the midst of the people, should be oil upon troubled waters. There should be some voice in this great land and nation more powerful than the man-

dates of civil or military officers, and it should come from the hearts of men who act upon the principles of brotherly love, relief and truth. A voice should be heard that would be trusted from the Lakes to the Gulf, from Ocean to Ocean. Masonry should speak in its own language, and not in the dialect of Ashdod. Masons can love each other. Masons *must* love each other. I look to our Order to bring about an era of universal good feeling, not by carrying elections, but by the genial pressure of charity and the broadest benevolence. Brethren, Masonry lives, and Justice lives, and Mercy lives, and Temperance lives, and Prudence lives, and Fortitude lives. All these are of Masonry. They will not revolutionise society by any onset; but diffused as they are, they will draw our people towards a political and social millenium, with an influence as imperceptible as that which distils the dew upon the leaves, or that warms the sunshine and paints the rose.

"The harvest is abundant and ripe. Who will reap? Who can love a brother in Maine as he does one in Texas? Who can spread a broad mantle over personal and political differences, and love a brother,—the more we think he errs, love him more? If we do this, the organism of God's moral universe will be full of visible flowers, and song and happiness, as land, and water, and sunshine are seen to combine to adorn His physical creation."

DEATH.

The Grand Master announced the decease of MARK IZOD, P. G. Treasurer. He died during the winter of 1869. He remarks, "that Brother IZOD had been prostrate for many years, * * and his sufferings were extreme. * He was a good Mason."

He also announced the death of Brother CHARLES R. CRUSOE. He remarks, "Brother CRUSOE was a distinguished lawyer. * * None named him but to praise."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The report of Foreign Correspondence was submitted by Brother CHARLES T. MURPHY, Chairman.

He reviews the proceedings of thirty-four Grand Lodges, the receipt of whose proceedings he acknowledges. Pennsylvania is omitted, as the proceedings of that Grand Lodge have not been received. He reviews many of the decisions of sister Grand Lodges, amongst them that the Grand Lodge of Iowa. The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of that State declined to grant a dispensation to a number of German

citizens, who petitioned for a dispensation, on the ground that they intended to do their work in the German Language. To this ruling Brother MURPHY does not assent, and as the question may arise at any time in this jurisdiction, in consequence of the large number of native Germans residing in our large cities and towns, we give his views of the case as follows :

"I cannot subscribe to this ruling : first, because I know of no landmark prescribing what tongue Masonry shall be worked in ; and secondly, because a Grand Lodge edict assuming to do so would conflict with the universality of our ancient Order. The objection specified that 'the tendency would be to separate the German brethren from the American,' is a mere fallacy, and at issue with one of our cardinal lessons, which teaches that Masonry unites within its fraternal embrace all nations and all tongues, as one common brotherhood, even those who might otherwise remain at perpetual distance. It may be true 'that all who are worthy might gain admission into our Lodges,' and yet when admitted, we ask, what would it profit them, ignorant of our language ?

"I am unable to conceive of a valid objection to our German brethren working in their own language, provided their *records* are intelligible to the Grand Lodge, under whose authority they work."

In addition to what has been already so well said by Brother MURPHY on this subject, we might add that the practice in New York is to grant charters to Lodges working in a foreign tongue. In the City of New York there are eighteen, and in Brooklyn two Lodges in which the work is done in the German tongue, and in the former city there are two in which the French, one in which the Spanish, and another in which the Italian languages are alone spoken. They are flourishing Lodges, and on the 1st of June last their aggregate number was (2,393) two thousand, three hundred and ninety-three members.

The establishment of Lodges in the native languages of those who emigrate to this country, would afford those who become Masons in their native land an asylum to which they might resort on their arrival, and form acquaintances in whom they know they may with confidence confide, and whose advice and assistance they may seek in every emergency, in every hour of trial, of sorrow or sickness, as they would to one of their own kindred, and upon whose larger experience they might draw when necessity required, or whose opinions of business matters they might learn with profit, and rely upon implicitly. Cast upon a land to them new and strange.

"By that Hieroglyphic bright ;
Which none but craftsmen ever saw,"

they will, though unknowing and unknown, be blessed with fraternal greetings around that *altar* where sects, and parties, and social distinctions are unknown, and all meet upon a common level.

The number of Lodges, as near as can be ascertained from the proceedings, are about	300
Lodges represented in Grand Communication, .	182
No. of Initiations reported, ...	714
No. of Passings reported.	586
No. of Raisings reported, ...	578
No. Died during the year 1868, ...	150
Total No. of Masons in the jurisdiction, . . .	12,368

MISSOURI.

The Grand Lodge of Missouri held its Forty-eighth Annual Communication in Free Masons' Hall, St. Louis, commencing at ten o'clock, A. M., October 12th, 1868. Right Worshipful WILLIAM E. DUNSCOMB, Grand Master.

The Grand Master delivered the Annual Address. After an appropriate introduction he states that, "Since the last annual communication forty-two dispensations have been granted for the opening of new Lodges. In a number of cases these new Lodges will supply the places of those once in existence, but which, in common with so much else that was noble and beautiful in our land, were destroyed in the fierce conflict of arms.

GRAND LECTURER AND WORK.

He also stated that many members of the fraternity deny that the work of the Grand Lecturer is that adopted by the Grand Lodge, and that known as the work of the Baltimore Convention, but has been changed by the Grand Lecturer. The subsequent proceedings show that the work of the Grand Lecturer was afterwards verified in the presence of the Grand Lodge and approved, and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That the work as exemplified by the Grand Lecturer during the present session be affirmed by this Grand Lodge, and that the same be required to be practised by every subordinate Lodge in this jurisdiction.

DECISIONS.

The Grand Master gives several of his official decisions on matters referred to him. Most of them have been decided by our own Grand Lodge.

1. He decides that it is inexpedient to try a brother Masonically for a crime or misdemeanor for which he is indited until the civil tribunal has disposed of it, because the accused brother is entitled to our sympathy until his guilt is established, as it would be wrong to do anything that might prejudice his case in any manner, either for or against him.

2. He decides that a Master Mason made in an Army Lodge, subsequently affiliated with a regular Lodge, then *dimitted* therefrom and desiring to affiliate with a Lodge in Missouri, must take the same steps as a *profane* and pay the regular fees.

In the report made by the Committee of Correspondence of Pennsylvania, in December of last year, we stated that we thought Masons made in Army Lodges were regular Masons, and ought to be treated as such if they can make themselves known and are worthy. But that proof ought to be required that the Lodge in which they were initiated had been duly organized by proper Masonic authority. We have no reason to change the opinion then expressed, and adhere to it.

IN MEMORIAM.

On motion of Brother J. W. GOSLEE, it was

Resolved, That a token of the appreciation of the esteemed worth of our late Brother JAMES H. ROBINSON, P. D. D. G. M., a memorial page be set apart in our proceedings to record his demise. The Memorial Page is appended to the proceedings according to the above resolve.

INVASION OF JURISDICTION.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to address an official letter to the Grand Master of Iowa directing his attention to the course pursued by the Lodges in Van Buren and Daviess counties in working up material properly belonging to Scotland county, in this State, and demanding that the evil be corrected.

Resolved, That Masons so made are clandestine, and cannot be recognized in this jurisdiction without being formally healed.

REPORT OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The report of this Committee is written by Brother GEORGE FRANK GOULEY, Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge. He reviews the proceedings of thirty-four Grand Lodges of the United States, and also those established in New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and Canada, wherever he finds Masonic Colleges, Asylums, and Institutions established by the Grand Lodge of the State in which they are located, he gives them his best wishes, but always accompanied with a strong opinion that they cost more than they are worth, and cannot succeed. On that of Canada he says, "This Grand Lodge has an elephant on its hands in the shape of a Masonic Asylum." * * * "In the end this Grand Lodge and all other Grand Lodges will find that it costs more to feed the aforesaid quadruped than it would to take care of all needy Masons and orphans in much better style at regular organized institutions of the kind."

We know that Colleges succeed best which are under denominational care. We know from the difficulties that several institutions have encountered, founded by Masonic Grand Lodges, that they are not in general prosperous, if indeed any have succeeded. But we see no reason why the effort should not be continued. Funds sufficient are all that in our opinion are needed to effect the object, although in the opinion of our Brother of Missouri, the undertaking may be *elephantine* in its demensions, yet if more were possessed of the spirit of R. W. CHARLES A. FULLER, late Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, such undertakings could be brought to perfection.

A few hours before his death he called a brother Mason to his bedside and said: "Tell the brethren that my last request is that they will give an united and earnest support to the Masonic Orphans' Home. There is but one reason why I should like to live longer, and that is to work for the Masonic Orphans' Home. If I had fifteen years yet to live, I would spend the whole time in that business."

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, are reviewed in the report. He thus speaks of the Annual Address of our R. W. G. M.: "The Annual Address is an elegant production, and were it not that we have concluded to cut our report short, and dwell only on the practical, we should be pleased to make extended extracts."

Brother GOULEY also mentions the fact that he attended, by invitation, and as the representative of the Grand Lodge of his State, the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic

Temple erecting in Philadelphia. He gives a short description of the procession, &c., and concludes by saying, "the oration was delivered by R. W. G. M. Brother VAUX, with a power of eloquence, purity of diction, beauty of thought, and appropriateness to the occasion, worthy the national reputation of the gifted author. Much was expected of him, and he met the anticipations of the most sanguine."

We have also received from Missouri a pamphlet containing an oration delivered by R. W. Brother THOMAS E. GARRETT, at the dedication of the Free Masons' Hall, at St. Louis, and also an address delivered at the unveiling of the Monument erected to the memory of ANTHONY O. SULLIVAN, who was elected Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, in May, 1852; Grand Secretary of the Royal Arch Chapter, in April, 1854; Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery, in May, 1863; and Grand Puissant of the Grand Council, in May, 1864. From the organization of the Order of the High Priesthood he was its Secretary. All these offices he held until the day of his death. He was Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge under fourteen Grand Masters: always re-elected with scarcely any opposition, and sometimes by acclamation. He was also Grand Lecturer of the Lodge and Chapter during most of these years, and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, in which field he particularly distinguished himself, and attracted the attention of the Fraternity at large.

In the oration delivered at the dedication of the Hall, R. W. Brother THOMAS E. GARRETT, says: "A word about the name we have given our house." * * * "In old times, our English brothers, who were also our fathers, met together at stated intervals, in suitable halls. They called their unpretending Lodge room, '*Freemasons' Hall*,' which name, in the course of time, came to convey an idea whenever spoken, '*of harmony and good-fellowship.*' This edifice is therefore to be known by the appellation of '*Freemasons' Hall.*' The name belongs to us: it is an honorable one."

* * * * * * * *

"We hear it said that Freemasonry is a fossil. We repel with scorn such insinuations of impotent antiquity. Its old gigantic frame is clothed with new flesh every generation, and in its great heart pulses the best and purest blood in the world. We are proud to cherish a fossil with such a body and such a soul.

"Freemasonry a phantom! A shadow without substance, and without cohesion! The thought is simply ridiculous, and cannot be seriously entertained. Its embattled columns have been advancing

from time immemorial among the ranks of men, making conquests of peace more glorious than triumphs of war. Not to the clarion's notes, not to the voice of the trumpet do they move: but silently, peacefully, they march into the darkness and strife of life's battles, and burst upon the combatants with a radiant smile of victory, like sunlight after a storm.

* * * * * * * *

"At their festivals—as the present—their pleasure is not seen as the evanescent sparkle of the wine cup: it resembles more the solid light of the diamond burning in its bosom forever. It is heard in their hearts' throbbing joy—low, sweet and musical, as the chimes of invisible bells, indicating that the harmonious genius of the brotherhood is presiding over them.

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"There is a prevalent idea among the uninitiated, who are more favorable to the Order, that Masonry helps a man along through the world, and such persons commend it for the benefits which it is supposed to confer upon its proselytes.

"At this, the combative spirit of youth arises, armed with the declaration that every man ought to be able to help himself; that honors in the race of fortune and fame, won by such adventitious aids, are not worth having. He exclaims with enthusiasm: Glory! to the young man who, without the assistance, co-operation, combination, or secret organization, hews his way with his own strong intellect, and stout heart, to honor and renown!—the only true test of mental prowess and individual merit. I want no Masonry mixed up with my measure of success and glory.

"Young man, you forget one important fact: no human being can be entirely independent of his fellows. Then why not make a rational social dependence upon each other one of the blessings to sweeten life's cup.

"Masonry helps no man that will not help himself. A drone has no business in the Masonic hive, and if by accident he gains admission, he soon gets stung out of it.

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"We frequently hear the expression that such a man is a 'High Mason.' A well-informed member of the Order can only laugh at this. I know of no *higher* Mason than a *Master Mason*, a mem-

ber of what is termed the Blue Lodge. There are degrees, and grades, and orders, and rites following this, but they all spring from the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry. The Lodge stands *alone*. The other orders and rites cannot exist a day without the Lodge, while the Lodge would not only live but would suffer no change without them. The Lodge is the greatest, because it is universal; and the *highest*, simply because it is indispensable. If a corner-stone is to be laid, the Lodge is called to do it. If a Masonic Hall is to be dedicated, the Lodge performs the ceremonies. If a brother is sick or in distress, the Lodge is at his side; when he dies, the Lodge conducts the rites of sepulchre, and becomes the life-long friend of his widow and orphans.

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"Much is said about the peculiar nature of our ties of brotherhood, which appear to the world so mysterious, so endearing, so strong. To many, their universality and binding force are inconceivable. Brother GARRET relates the following incident to illustrate it: — Two men had been fast friends. In an evil hour they quarreled. They did not speak, and had not spoken for years. Mutual friends had tried the art of reconciliation in vain. They were avowed enemies for life. One of them became a Mason after the estrangement, and it happened that the other remained ignorant of this fact. One evening he too was admitted into a Lodge; almost the first voice he heard, and certainly the first face he saw, was that of his enemy, who presided over the ceremonies of initiation, and was obliged, according to usage, to address him by the title of '*brother*.' This was a most peculiar situation, and a severe ordeal for both. After the Lodge was closed, the Apprentice sought the Master, and without any preliminaries, the following colloquy ensued, commenced by the newly made Mason. :

"'Are you a member of this Lodge?'

"The reply was, 'I am.'

"'Were you present when I was elected?'

"'I was.'

"'May I ask if you voted?'

"'I did.'

"'Now will you tell me how many votes it requires to reject a candidate, on a ballot for admission?' The Master answered 'One.'

"There was nothing more to say. The initiated extended his hand, which was warmly grasped by the other, and uttered with thrilling accents, deep emotion mellowing his voice, 'Friend! Brother! You have taught me a lesson I shall never forget. This is a little ray of Masonic light. No language is so eloquent as the silent throbbing

of a heart full of joyful tears.' While this kind of cement is used in our moral edifice, should it not be enduring? Who can wonder that it is so strong?"

From the EULOGY delivered at the unveiling of the monument erected by Masons to the memory of ANTHONY O. SULLIVAN, we extract the following:

"THE WORLD! There ANTHONY O. SULLIVAN was comparatively unknown, and he had but little interest in its continual strife and warfare. Beyond this earth's crust, deep down among the warm germs of being and pulsing in unison with the Great Heart of the universe, whose name is *love*, there is another world. It is animated by philanthropy, in its broadest, deepest, loftiest attributes—sympathy, affection and charity. It is sensitive to every touch of nature; feels the feverish throbbing of human suffering; hears the fierce wrangling of the multitudes near by; receives with open arms the victims of disappointment, who drift in like wrecks upon the calm, clear waters, joyful at having survived the maddening terrors of the passage. *In this soul world*, warmed by the central fires of Love, and illuminated by the Sun of Immortality, ANTHONY O. SULLIVAN was a *great man*. It was in such a world we knew him; it was there we honored him; it is there we would now consecrate to his memory a monument of his own good works, bearing a simple inscription of heart-words recording his virtues. Into this communion he glided as smoothly and naturally as vessels might drift out of the icy regions into the calm, clear open sea. The magnet was there, and his sympathetic soul responded to its mysterious power."

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"In our Order ANTHONY O. SULLIVAN was never a sovereign in rank. The crown glittered before his eyes but did not dazzle him to blindness; the sceptre was within his grasp, yet he nobly chose to remain the power that upheld the throne itself and invested it with dignity and glory. Behold the sacrifice exemplified in his personal career!

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"He made himself surprisingly familiar with the whole range of Masonic history, usage and jurisprudence; and possessing a memory of wonderful quickness and retention, his mind was a vast library of ready reference when occasion required. Stern as a teacher, he was yet a most genial companion. A positive character, his personal

friendships were strong, but not hastily made. Impulsive, he was still prudent; and to crown all, he possessed a most forgiving and charitable disposition. While not overburdened with this world's goods, suffering want and honest worth never appealed to his sympathies in vain. His domestic relations were congenial in the limited sphere of his family ties; childless he left the lonely partner of his joys and sorrows.

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"When the degree of his existence was finished, he calmly closed his eyes, and our brother's soul drifted out from among the icebergs of Time into the clear waters of the open sea of Eternity. The magnet was there, toward which the needle of faith was ever pointing."

Number of Lodges on the roll for 1868, 301, an increase over the past year of 51, of this number 300 made returns. Total membership, 14,817; year's increase, 2,317; initiated, 1,825; passed, 1,649; raised, 1,574; rejected, 854.

NEBRASKA.

THE Grand Lodge of the State of Nebraska commenced its Eleventh Annual Communication in the Masonic Hall at Bellevue, on Wednesday, the 24th of June, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.

M. W. O. H. IRISH, Grand Master, delivered the Annual Address. From it we quote some of his decisions:

First.—It is the right and duty of the Worshipful Master of the Lodge within whose jurisdiction they reside, to require all persons claiming to be Masons, whether they visit the Lodge or not, to prove themselves to be what they profess.

Second.—In default of their ability to do so in a legal manner, they are to be regarded and treated as impostors. It may be, and often is, necessary for a Master to order the ballots passed a second, or perhaps, in exceptional instances, a third time, when he thinks, or has reason to believe, that a black ball may have been cast by mistake. The result when declared is the property of the Lodge, and is final.

DISPENSATIONS.

The Grand Master states that he has granted dispensations and instituted six new Lodges. He says that during the past year he has received a number of applications for dispensations, in reference to the conferring of degrees, none of which have been granted.

ORPHANS' FUND.

On the subject of the orphans' fund he remarks: "Whether it is ultimately determined to build an institution devoted to this purpose, or to use the funds accumulated in educating the orphans of deceased Masons, in schools already established, the object to be attained in either case is one so worthy as must enlist the active sympathy and earnest co-operation of every worthy Mason, one that will exemplify our principles by deeds of practical usefulness and benevolence. It was true Masonic work to care for the children, who, in the providence of God, are committed to the charge of our Order. Let us, then, as faithful craftsmen, labor to build up this noble charity, giving to it willingly all of the assistance in our power, remembering that even as we do it unto the least of these children we do it unto Him who is the Father of us all. So shall our work be accepted."

LIBRARY.

The Grand Secretary in his report states that he has inaugurated the project of a Grand Lodge library, and thus far has met with success.

APPRENTICES AND FELLOW-CRAFTS.

He also recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

"That all Entered *Apprentices* and *Fellow-Crafts* who shall neglect or refuse to advance for the term of one year from the date of their initiation or passing, shall be struck from the record of the subordinate Lodge where they have received said degree."

NON-AFFILIATED MASONS.

The Grand Secretary read the following resolutions which were offered for the consideration of the Grand Lodge and referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence:

Resolved, That the acts of entering, passing, and raising a candidate in a regular Lodge of Masons, constitute the person so entered, passed, and raised a member of the Lodge in which these ceremonies took place; and that while we recognize the propriety of his signing the by-laws of said Lodge, we do not consider a failure on his part so to do as in any wise depriving him of the membership acquired through his being raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason.

Resolved, That the Worshipful Masters of subordinate Lodges within this jurisdiction be, and they are hereby required, to make diligent inquiry as to whether any non-affiliated Masons reside within the penal jurisdiction of their respective Lodges; and that when it shall become known to any of such Worshipful Masters that any such non-affiliated Masons reside within their jurisdictions, they shall cause them to be notified that unless they make application to, and join the nearest Lodge before the next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, they shall be disciplined by being suspended from all Masonic intercourse, and their names published to all Grand Lodges wheresoever dispersed around the globe.

Resolved, That all regular Lodges in this jurisdiction are hereby required, through their officers, to notify all Entered Apprentices and Fellow-Crafts within their respective jurisdictions, that unless they advance to the Degree of Master Mason before the next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, their names will be stricken from the rolls, and all Lodges and Masons prohibited from holding any Masonic intercourse with them until they shall comply with the requirements of this resolution.

Amongst the proceedings of the Grand Lodge we find an excellent and chaste oration delivered by the Grand Orator, Brother GAYLORD CLARK, at the close of the installation ceremonies.

Accompanying the proceedings is an appendix containing the Constitution, By-laws, Rules of Order, Standing Resolutions, and Decisions of the Grand Lodge, together with Rules and Regulations for the Government of Subordinate Lodges, the Installation Ceremonies, Burial Service, and miscellaneous Masonic Forms.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The report of this Committee is signed by Brothers J. N. WISE, R. R. LIVINGSTON and D. H. WHEELER, the Committee; whether it is the production of one or more of the members the report does not state. It reviews the proceedings of thirty-three Grand Lodges of the United States, and those of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and that of the Grand Orient of France.

Lodges in this jurisdiction, six of which are U. D. .	20
Initiated during the year, ...	177
Passed " "	150
Raised " "	128
Applicants rejected, ...	63
Number of Master Masons, ...	1,714

NEVADA.

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Nevada, commenced its Fourth Annual Grand Communication in the city of Virginia, on the 15th of September, 1868. Present, M. W. John C. Currie, Grand Master.

The Grand Master made a brief address, containing chiefly an account of his official acts during the recess. The following extracts are made from it:

"In June last I received a communication from Brother J. F. Hallock, Worshipful Master of Lander Lodge, No. 8, asking the following questions:

"'Does the loss of the index finger, of the right hand, disqualify a man for receiving the degrees of Masonry?' To which I replied, in substance, No; that although authorities on this, as well as many other subjects pertaining to the ancient regulations, are conflicting, I can perceive no valid reason why the fraternity should be deprived of a valuable acquisition, through so trifling a physical defect. Yet, I am sensible to what abuses this, or the slightest infringement upon the ancient regulations, is liable. It might, with some degree of plausibility, be urged that if the loss of one finger fails to disqualify, the loss of two fingers should not; and if not why reject him who has none?

"To this I reply, that when the defect is of a character such as not to interfere with ritualistic requirements, objections should not be had; and while the loss of one finger would not prove a bar, the loss of all certainly would."

He also says: "The experiment adopted at our last Annual Communication, of abolishing the fee for affiliation, has worked beneficially, and beyond our most sanguine expectations."

The following remarks are worth transcribing and are very sensible: 'I desire to say a few words touching upon the propriety or rather impropriety of Masonic testimonials; a custom which, by its universal character, belongs to this age and country, and which I feel called upon to condemn. It creates a suspicion that there is some hidden reason for it. Its gushing spontaneousness is an empty pretense, and the surprised recipient, responding to the unexpected favor, either has the manuscript speech in his pocket, or a well-conned speech

flows from lips, declaring his inability to express the tumultuous emotions of his appreciating heart. I have frequently observed that the testimonial tide sets toward those who are in office or who have patronage to dispense. * * * * I once knew of a testimonial, much talked of in Masonic circles, where the recipient was himself a large subscriber to the token. Other instances there are where the token was borrowed or hired for the occasion. Let these things never occur among us. Let our truly worthy brothers who merit 'testimonials' decline them, and thus save the credit of our fraternity, and assist in promoting the purity and usefulness of our honored institution."

The Committee on Correspondence, in reviewing the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for 1867, quote the suggestion of our Grand Master: "That whatever is not *essential* in the ceremonial of examination of visitors might be dispensed with when those presenting themselves hail from Pennsylvania," and the accompanying remarks, with approbation.

The Committee also report a Digest of Decisions upon Masonic Jurisprudence, compiled from proceedings received by them. This one is worth notice: "The Worshipful Master has the right to place either of his Wardens, *or a brother from the floor*, in the East, and to permit him to confer either of the degrees. New Jersey, 1867, p. 177."

The following decision of the Committee on Jurisprudence is also worthy of notice:

"*Question.*—Does speaking disrespectfully of the Holy Bible constitute a Masonic offence; if so, what should be the penalty.

"*Answer.*—Yes; the Holy Bible is one of the three great Lights of Masonry; and any Mason who speaks disrespectfully of it shows a disregard of one of the first lessons taught him at his initiation. The punishment should be in accordance with the gravity of the offence."

In this jurisdiction are these statistics: Initiated, 145; Passed, 135; Raised,137; Admitted, 144; Master Masons, 921; Dues to Grand Lodge, $2,261.

NEW JERSEY.

PROCEEDINGS of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, at the Eighty-second Grand Annual Communication, held at the city of Trenton, January 20th and 21st, 1869. M. W. HENRY R. CANNON, Grand Master, read his Annual Address. In the course of it he says:

"Having received and accepted a fraternal invitation from M. W. Grand Master VAUX of Pennsylvania, a portion of the Grand Officers were present at the laying of the corner stone of the New Masonic Temple, now in process of erection at the city of Philadelphia, and they will always recall with unalloyed pleasure the fraternal courtesies extended to them upon that occasion. The interests of Masonry in the State of Pennsylvania and New Jersey having been originally entrusted to the superintending care of one Provincial Grand Master, the organization of our respective Grand Lodges having occurred simultaneously, having together passed through the fiery ordeal of persecution during the Anti-Masonic crusade, and the most cordial and fraternal relations having ever existed between the brethren of the two jurisdictions, it seemed most appropriate that we should be present with the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania upon such an occasion, and tender to them our heartfelt congratulations at the commencement of this great undertaking."

Among his decisions are the following:

4. "A slight impediment of speech, not sufficient to prevent a person from repeating the work intelligibly, is not sufficient cause for the rejection of a candidate.

6. "Residents of this jurisdiction, made Masons in another, without consent, should not be held responsible for the irregularity of their making, nor deprived of the right of visitation for that reason solely."

In the peroration, among other beautiful things he says: "Masonry is not a society founded, as we fear too many suppose, for the advancement of social pleasure, or entertainment, of an evening in each week. It has a higher, nobler aim. It seeks the good and well-being of mankind everywhere, and under all circumstances. It seeks to relieve the distressed, to cheer the downcast, to elevate the race, and to inculcate those sound moral principles upon which, in a great degree, is based all human happiness."

We see nothing else in the proceedings of interest to Masons in general, but the report of the Committee on Correspondence says:

"We find so much of interesting and profitable discussion contained in the address of the Grand Master," (of Pennsylvania,) "that they make free use of the scissors." "They commend to the fraternal consideration of the brethren of New Jersey, whom, as next door neighbor, the suggestion may naturally affect, an extract from Brother VAUX'S address upon a subject suggested by the peculiarities of the Pennsylvania work." And also, "Upon the necessity of instructing candidates as they proceed as worthy of the most serious consideration, and present the views upon this subject held in New Jersey."

Number of Members, 7,729; Lodges, 98.

We have also received a copy of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey at their Eighty-first Annual Communication, held January 22d and 23d, 1868. This is a duplicate copy of the proceedings received last year and reviewed in our report made to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania on the 28th of December, 1868. In that report the general summary of the condition of the Order was omitted. We give it in this report:

Number of Lodges,	91
" Members,	6,891
Dimitted,	194
Suspended,	85
Deceased,	71
Expelled,	4
Number of Fellow Crafts,	167
" " Entered Apprentices,	290

NEW YORK.

THE Eighty-ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, opened at the Grand Lodge Room, Apollo Hall, City of New York, on the afternoon of June 1st, 1869.

M. W. JAMES GIBSON, Grand Master, in the chair. The Grand Master delivered the annual address. We note several of the subjects he touched upon, and make some extracts, as worthy of perusal by the Craft generally.

He mentions the decease of two members of the Order, W. SEWALL FISK, Grand Tyler, who died at the city of New York, in August last, in the eighty-first year of his age. He had been Grand Tyler for over eighteen years.

The other is that of Rev. and R. W. CHARLES H. PLATT, Chaplain of that Grand Lodge. He had been the rector of several Episcopal churches. More than twenty years of his life were dedicated to the active services of the ministry. He also served as a chaplain in the Eighth Regiment of New York Volunteers, during the late civil war. He was born in Clinton County, New York, in 1822, and died February 24th, 1869.

He also states that application was made to him for a dispensation "To open a Lodge for the admission of a particular sect, as those only who believed in a certain form of religion." He denied the application. In so doing he was certainly right. A belief in the existence of *God* is the only religious test Masonry requires of its members. To grant a dispensation for the opening of a Lodge with a denominational creed as a prerequisite for membership, would be demanding a new qualification, and thus infringing a well-known landmark. If granted to one denomination, no valid reason could be given why the favor should not be granted to another. Then we might have Presbyterian Lodges, Episcopal Lodges, Baptist Lodges, Methodist Lodges, Hebrew Lodges, and as many others as there are creeds in the world. Then, let us ask, if granted, what will become of Masonic unity? What of universal brotherhood? Truly the proposition appears too absurd to admit of a serious argument in its favor, much less one in opposition to it.

We are pleased to observe that the Grand Master of New York has determined that the right of her sister Grand Lodges shall be protected, and shall not be infringed by persons who come within her jurisdiction from their own domicils, and ask to have conferred upon

them Masonic honors that they have been refused at home. Hence, on the complaint of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, they expelled a person from the privileges of the Order admitted to a Lodge at Sag Harbor, who had been rejected in Wisconsin. And that they suspended the warrant of Ionic Lodge, No. 486, of the city of New York, on the complaint of the Grand Master of Nevada, for being guilty of a like offence, and refusing to atone for, or apologize to the proper jurisdiction. He also remarks "that the invasions of Lodges in this State of the territorial jurisdiction of each other have been numerous. * The suppression of this evil, and the necessary executive acts in consequence of the commission of this offence, have required much time and labor, and it is to be hoped will prevent its frequency in future."

The Grand Master of Rhode Island holds that a man who has lost one foot, and had it replaced by an artificial one, was a fit subject to be entered as an apprentice Mason. We remarked upon this decision, under the proper head, when we reviewed the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of that State, but we find those of the Grand Master of New York so conclusive of the matter, that we give them entire.

"The landmark touching the physical qualifications required of a candidate, in order to become a Mason, is so brief and explicit, and without either exception or circumlocution, that it would seem as though it could be readily understood and obeyed. By the Constitution it is required 'that men, to be made Masons, must be at least twenty-one years of age, free born, of good report, hale and sound, not deformed, or dismembered, and no woman—no eunuch.' The ancient Gothic Constitution was equally plain, and required him 'to be without blemish, and to have the full and proper use of his limbs.'

"By the Holy Law, the qualifications of one for the service of the Temple, were written thus: 'For whatsoever man he be that hath a blemish, he shall not approach; a blind man, or a lame, or he that hath a flat nose, or anything superfluous; or a man that is broken-footed or broken-handed, or crook-backed, or a dwarf, or that hath a blemish in his eye, or be scurvy, or scabbed.'

"It thus mattered not how good and proper the man might otherwise be, but for this purpose he could not be accepted, unless thus physically qualified. This strict rule of physical qualification is not only a landmark, but in this jurisdiction has the additional sanction, as we have seen, of a constitutional enactment.

"It seems to be supposed, however, that it can be evaded by collusion, fraud, or judicial blindness, or disregarded with impunity, or dispensed with by *vote* of a Lodge, or by the edict of the Grand Master.

"Holding the principles I have stated as the rule and guide to my official action on the question of the external physical qualifications of one seeking to be a Mason, and knowing nothing but the line of duty, and trying to do it myself, and holding all others in authority to the same strict rule, I have, in the particular case, specified in the decisions appended hereto, excluded or stopped the candidates, as soon as reported officially as being disqualified within the rule.

"To all application for the dispensing power on this subject, I have returned the uniform answer, that the Grand Master, not even the Grand Lodge, can dispense with its requirements. It is a landmark that cannot be removed. If the right exists to take it down stone by stone, it may be taken down bodily, and it thus ceases to be a land-mark. To complaints of the removal, or attempted removal, of this land-mark by Lodges, I have given prompt attention, and have stopped the attempt at the point where the knowledge of it reached me, and have interdicted the further communication of light in Masonry to initiated candidates thus situated, or any light to those not initiated. No ancient landmark, nor indeed, any other rule of law can be maintained in strict force, without there occasionally arising a case of apparent hardship. We should, then, consider whether it is not better to maintain the harmony and universality of Masonry, by keeping up our landmarks, or sacrifice them merely to enable the strange and profane, the maimed, halt, blind, deformed, or with something superfluous, to become initiates in our Fraternity. The commandment of the law is: 'Thou shalt not remove the land-mark;' and again: 'Remove not the ancient land-mark thy fathers have set.'

"Applications have been made to me to remove the landmark in favor of 'an eminently worthy citizen,'—of 'an excellent and highly intelligent man, whom every member of the Lodge desired to admit'—of 'an honored and respected man,'—and of one 'who, while in the United States Army, and in the service of his country, lost one of his limbs;' and of many others, the particulars of which it is not necessary to state. I have uniformly refused to relax the rule, and have inflexibly upheld the ancient land-mark in all its purity and simplicity.

"My brethren, we cannot reward merit and honor in civil life, or bravery and valor on the battle-field, by making such civilian or warrior a Mason in violation of our principles. We confer no honor thereby, only stultify ourselves. We may, as citizens, confer the honors in our gift on him who has faithfully served the State or the Nation in its councils or offices, or crown the brave defender of his country with

loving gifts in life, and erect an unperishable monument to his memory at his death. But there are some things beyond our power to confer: and if the candidate has become maimed, whether in the civil or the military service of his country, or how otherwise, Masonry is one of the gifts that cannot then be conferred on him; and this not on account of his unworthiness, but of our inability. We can no more confer these degrees on him lawfully, than we can restore naturally the limb which he has lost. And the most that we can even attempt towards that restoration would be to make for him a substitute for the thing lost—a limb of wood or other substance, which would be no more like a natural limb, one of flesh and blood, and containing the principle of life, than he, if made a Mason, would be like a perfect ashlar in the Masonic temple."

DECISIONS OF THE GRAND MASTER.

TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION OF LODGES.

The territorial jurisdiction of a Lodge extends to a point equidistant between it and the nearest Lodge in this jurisdiction.

OF THE BALLOT—ITS SECRECY.

"It is to be inviolably kept secret; it is to be always so spread that no one present will know, or can know, how any other votes. Every member present is to vote; no one can be excused, or ask to be excused, or state reasons for voting, or not voting, or state objections to the candidate, or arguments in his favor, or discuss the subject at all, nor after the result is delared can any debate be had."

We do not think this correct. Why cannot objections be stated? How are brethren to vote intelligently if they have no knowledge of the candidate? Why cannot false impressions be removed, and an unfavorable ballot avoided, if done before the ballot is spread?

OF STRIKING FROM ROLL.

"The name of an insane brother, in good standing, when attacked with disease causing insanity, or when becoming insane suddenly, cannot be stricken from the roll of the Lodge for non-payment of dues. The brother is in distress, from loss of reason, and while in that condition, cannot be proceeded against for not doing what it requires reason and recollection to do. He is under God's hand, and his Lodge cannot afflict him."

GRANTING RELIEF.

"In granting relief, it is a duty incumbent on the Lodges, in justice to itself and to other meritorious claims on its bounty, that it should scrutinize the case thoroughly and ascertain the facts. If the applicant has means of his own, sufficient for his necessity, the application should be entirely denied; or if there is any other person or property legally liable for, and able or sufficient to meet the obligation of his support, that should be called for before exhausting the funds of the Lodge. Lodges, therefore, should not yield to such demands, in favor of Masons having wealthy relatives, legally and morally liable for their maintenance; and it is shameful that such applications should be made.

"There is an error prevailing quite generally, that Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons are in some respects beneficial societies, and partake of their duties. Now this is totally erroneous. Our Lodges are not founded for life, or health, or accident insurance purposes, nor for giving relief for funeral benefits. If any one wishes to secure these objects, there are many excellent organizations to which he can resort, and accomplish his object, and be certain of a fixed and determinate sum, without any regard to the will, or the pleasure, or the feeling of the society or organization which he has joined. But Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons are not of that kind, and do not give, or profess to give, any such privileges or benefits. Their fees for initiation, and their charges for dues, are not based on any calculation of the duration of health, or the liability to disease of the petitioner. These are wholly foreign to the objects of our Fraternity."

ADDRESS OF R. W. FERDINAND C. EWEE.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at their last Communication, R. W. Brother EWEE was invited to deliver an address, not to exceed twenty minutes, before the present Grand Lodge, on some subject relating to Masonry. He chose as his subject the power of the united effort of the organized Masonry, when acting in concert; showed how powerful it was, and that this power ought to be directed to founding institutions devoted to charity, benevolence, and the general well-being of the human race. From it we cannot make extracts which would convey any idea of the manner in which the brother has treated the subject and exhibited "the energies which lie latent within us as a Masonic body." We commend it to the perusal of the Fraternity. To show his earnestness in the matter, we give his concluding words as follows:

"With the confidence of the world gained, we shall have no difficulty in supporting any benevolent institutions which the wisdom of the Grand Lodge may see fit to found. Money will invisibly flow to them from without as well as from within. Our rule has been: "*Get money, and then go on.*" But there is another and a better rule, which always has worked, and will work as long as the human heart is what it is; that rule is, 'Go on in earnest work and the money will come.' For man loves acts, not words; deeds, not promises, to do."

The Committe of Foreign Correspondence reported through M. W. JOHN J. LEWIS their annual report. In a note Brother LEWIS states that the report like that of last year was written by Brother JOHN W. SIMONS and W. PENNU. This note he affixed without the knowledge of the writers of the report, and as an act of Masonic justice to them. The report is ably written, and reviews the proceedings of thirty-eight Grand Lodges of the United States, eleven Continental Lodges, and that of England and Mexico.

Of the utility of reports of Committees of Foreign Correspondence, he thus writes:

"On the questions of internal police which are being discussed by various Grand Lodges in this country, we are yet far from a general agreement. Still we have faith that, by the very fact of discussion, we shall ultimately come to be so near alike that the differences will be unworthy of notice, and this brings us to say, that in the reports in which these discussions are found, the Craft finds its profit. The writers know the prevailing views of their own jurisdictions, and maintain them, and hence the Report on Correspondence of any particular jurisdiction furnishes a complete digest of the views of that jurisdiction on the various questions presented in the journals under review. We are clearly of opinion that no individual utterance would or could carry with it the weight of these semi-official expressions of opinion; nor do we believe that any permanent effect would be produced on Grand Lodge action by any other means; hence our opinion that these reports, laborious in preparation, voluminous and expensive in publication as they are, form an indispensable desideratum in arriving at a clear understanding of current Masonic history."

Number of Lodges in the State,	643
" represented in Annual Communication of 1869,	609
" of Initiations,	7,609
" of Affiliations,	1,103
" of Deaths,	695
" of Rejections,	2,526
Whole number of Members on June 1st, 1869,	74,079

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NOT having received the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, we wrote to Brother HORACE CHASE, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of that State, and received the following prompt reply, which we give as our report of the proceedings of that Grand Lodge, for the year ending June 9th, 1869.

Office of the Grand Secretary of the M. W. Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New Hampshire.

HOPKINTON, N. H., December 6th, 1869.

ROBERT J. FISHER, Esq.

Sir and Brother:—Your note of the 4th inst. is this evening just received. I am extremely sorry that I cannot comply with your request. The proceedings of the semi-annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, and Annual Communication in June last, are now in the hands of the printer, and will not be ready for distribution till about the time of meeting of your Grand Lodge.

The printing of our Grand Lodge proceedings has been greatly delayed by reason of crowding too much labor upon the same individual. Two years since a Committee was appointed to revise our Grand Constitution. That Committee reported a new and lengthy Constitution in June, 1868, which was continued till last June, when it was adopted. On its adoption the Grand Lodge directed the Chairman of that Committee, who is also Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to procure the printing of the Grand Constitution, and also prepare and have printed with the same such forms as were appropriate and required under it. Preparing these forms delayed the printing of the Constitution, and printing the Constitution delayed the report on Foreign Correspondence, and the whole delayed the printing of the Journal.

Our Grand Lodge has a Semi-Annual Communication on the 28th of this month, when I hope to have the Journal ready for distribution. Nothing will delay it beyond that time but the want of the report on Foreign Correspondence. Except that the copy is all in the printers' hands, and about one-half in print, and proof corrected.

That you may, at least, be able to say in your report that you have heard from the Grand Lodge of the Granite State, by the hand of their Grand Secretary, I enclose to you a list of the Grand Officers elected last June.

I also give you the statistics of the Grand Lodge, the table of which I have this day finished for publication.

The Subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction number as high as 88. Some within this number are dormant, so that now we have 71 working Lodges, with 6,431 members, 597 initiations, $895 50 dues to the Grand Lodge as by the returns of last June.

I am, worthy sir, most truly and fraternally yours,

HORACE CHASE,
Grand Secretary.

Officers of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New Hampshire, elected at the annual Communication, holden at Masonic Temple, Concord, Wednesday, June 9, '69.

ALEXANDER M. WINN, Farmington, M. W. Grand Master.
JOHN R. HOLBROOK, Portsmouth, R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
NATHANIEL W. CUMNER, Manchester, R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
WILLIAM BARRETT, Nashua, R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
JOHN KNOWLTON, Portsmouth, R. W. Grand Treasurer.
HORACE CHASE, Hopkinton, R. W. Grand Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina commenced its Eighty-second Annual Communication. in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, December 7th, 1868.

M. W. R. W. Best, Grand Master, delivered the annual address. From it we present the following extracts: "Brethren, we should never let our political opinions control our thoughts, much less our actions, when we enter the Lodge, and any man that does so is not worthy the name of Mason. During the late war too many of us let our zeal and sympathy get the upper hand of our judgment, and in looking over the returns of the Subordinate Lodges for those years, one would almost conclude that the 'Black Balls' in the Lodges had been thrown away, or at least they were too seldom brought into requisition: the result of which we are now reaping, for it gives me sorrow to say it, yet it is nevertheless true, that a very large per cent. of those came into the Order for mercenary and selfish motives, and since those motives have been accomplished, they are but drones in the great hive of Masonry."

* * * * * * * * *

"There is too much shallow indulgence and mock charity in some of our Lodges; there are innumerable parasites climbing in and through the Temple bent on plunder and eager for destruction."

* * * * * * * *

"Masonry is not elevated by numbers. Ten good and true Masons in a Lodge are worth more to the institution than a hundred such as I have mentioned, and if the "Black Balls" were brought more into use it would result in good. If the Subordinate Lodges were to receive no new members during the next year, but devote the whole of that time to purging their Lodges of unworthy and offending members, and of the straightening of their finances, I venture the assertion that Masonry would be in greater repute than ever before."

* * * * * * * * *

"WORK."

On this subject he says: "You are all doubtless aware of the readoption, at our last Annual Communication. of what is called the

'Stevenson Work.' Brother STEVENSON being present, was called upon to exemplify the work, which proved very unsatisfactory to the representatives then present, including many of the supporters of his system. Being an advocate of his system, I must confess that I was not satisfied. I thought that either he had changed it, or I did not have his work, and I felt certain that if the work, as exemplified by him, was taught throughout the jurisdiction, that it would tend greatly to mar the labors of this meeting, and for years to come would be a bone of contention in the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. By the assertion that Brother S. had changed, I did not intend to convey the idea that he had made any changes; but in view of his advanced age, the troubles and perplexities incident upon the late four years' struggle, it is but natural for him or any one else to have changed. After the session closed, my mind was so much exercised upon the subject that I called the 'Jurisprudence Committee' and several of the leading Masons of the city together, for consultation and advice in the matter. I suggested a proposition, which was acquiesced in by them all. I then had an interview with Brother STEVENSON and stated my proposition to him, which he accorded in most cheerfully.

"Not being entirely satisfied to act on so grave a subject, even with the approbation of those mentioned, I wrote to several of the leading Masons in the State, including several Past Grand Masters, to get their opinion on my proposition, and am gratified to state that not a solitary objection was raised to it, but on the contrary it was highly recommended as being the best plan to get a work that would be satisfactory to the Masons in the State. My proposition was this: To call a convention of Masons who had, directly or indirectly, taught the work of Brother STEVENSON, (as taught by him in 1849,) to meet with him and myself, and go over the work, and see if any changes had been, and if it were necessary any should be made. Accordingly I summoned Brothers W. G. HILL, A. T. JERKINS, ALFRED MARTIN and S. H. ROUNTREE, to meet with Brother STEVENSON and myself, to enter upon our work. We met during the month of February, and were in laborious session some ten or twelve days; almost every inch of ground was examined and discussed, and when any change was made it was not done without the approbation of Brother STEVENSON, and was adopted by him as his work, and the Lecturers were so instructed. I will remark here that I had no selfish motive to gratify in the course I pursued in this matter, but being at the head of the Craft in this State, I acted from what I conceived to be a sense of duty, in preserving the peace and harmony of the Craft in my jurisdiction, and therefore submit my action for the approval or dis-

approval of the Grand Lodge. The work as agreed upon in said convention will be exemplified during this session for your adoption or rejection."

* * * * * * * *

The Grand Master, in his address, recommends a National Masonic Congress, to be held about the middle of January, 1870, at the City of New York. As we will refer to this matter in the conclusion of this report, we only mention the subject in this place, as the recommendation appears to be the suggestion of the Grand Master of North Carolina.

The Committee to whom were referred certain resolutions introduced at the last Communication of this Grand Lodge by P. G. M. Brother Wm. G. Hill, adverse to the use of a key or cipher to Masonic Work and Ritual, and proceedings relating thereto, submitted their report: "They state that they have written to the Grand Lodges of the several States, and received replies from Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, Tennessee, Michigan, Missouri, Illinois, Louisiana, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Colorado, and Iowa, also from the District of Columbia and the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, and that all of them, with the slight exception of Rhode Island, express a decided opposition to written Masonry of any kind, and regard it as a dangerous innovation on the ancient principles of the Order, in violation of its solemn obligation, and having a tendency to destroy and obliterate the peculiar features which have always characterised it and tended to its preservation to the present time. In no one of these jurisdictions is a key of the work, either letter or cipher, tolerated; it is deprecated by the high officers in all, and in many has been the subject of stringent resolutions. These keys are found in the possession of some members, but generally in a very secret way, and the very secrecy of their use is strong evidence of the great doubt entertained by them of the propriety of the practice."

The Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*,, That the making or using of the letter or cipher to the true Masonic work and mysteries, is not authorized by the ancient customs of the Order, is contrary to its principles and teachings, and cannot therefore be sanctioned by the Grand Lodge."

"*Resolved*, That the true Masonic mysteries should be taught and handed down by oral teaching alone, as has been done from remote ages, and that any departure from this principle is frought with danger to the institution."

We highly approve of these resolutions, but we are of opinion they do not go a sufficient length. In our report made last December, in speaking of the action of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire in not expelling certain brethren for preparing and publishing a book purporting to contain the work and lectures approved by that Grand Lodge, we said their sin "*was the* unpardonable sin against Freemasonry," and we repeat here that the offence of using ciphers is an offence no less reprehensible, and that in Pennsylvania it would not be tolerated or pardoned, but expulsion would be certain.

The Grand Lodge proceedings also contain an eloquent eulogism on the life and character of P. G. M. WILLIAM F. COLLINS, deceased. It commences on the 33d page of the report. We recommend every brother to give it a careful perusal. It is from the gifted pen of Brother GEORGE BADGER HARRIS. A memorial page is dedicated to the memory of P. G. M. COLLINS.

The death of R. W. P. S. W. Brother WILLIAM LANDIS having been announced, a Committee was appointed who reported appropriate resolutions and a brief memoir of the deceased. A memorial page sacred to his memory adorns the pages of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

The report of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence is composed by Brother ROBERT G. VANCE. He reviews the proceedings of thirty-eight Grand Lodges, besides those of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Canada, France and Brazil. It contains 87 pages of well-written and closely-printed matter. We regret we have not space to alude to some of its merits. Our brother must take the will for the deed.

Number of Lodges, 297; U. D. 6. Total membership, 11,184.

OHIO.

THE Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio held its Fifty-ninth Annual Communication at Dayton, October 20th, 1868.

Most Worshipful Bro. HOWARD MATHEWS, Grand Master, read his official statement and recommendations and delivered the annual address. In his address he gives the following cases of discipline.

"Soon after the close of your last Communication, complaints of a very serious nature were made to me against the Master of Hamer Lodge, No. 167. As soon as possible thereafter I issued my special proxy to Bro. CHARLES C. KIEFER, of Dayton, empowering him to repair to Wapakonetta, hear all the facts, and take such action as he should think proper. He faithfully and with great promptness attended to the duty assigned him, and reported to me, advising the suspension of the Master from his functions. I issued my order to this effect on the 15th of November, 1867, and transmitted the same to the Secretary of the Lodge, ordering him to read it to the Lodge at the next stated meeting, and enter it on the records. At the next stated meeting of the Lodge, held December 7th, 1867, the Secretary, with the knowledge and consent of several other members, omitted to read my order suspending the Master, and he presided. The annual election of officers was had and other business transacted, and just previous to closing the Lodge the order was read—thus attempting to nullify the action had by me in the premises. These facts having come to my knowledge, I arrested the charter of the Lodge until an investigation could be had, and not being able to attend to the matter personally, I issued to Brother C. C. KIEFER, my special proxy, again empowering him to repair to Wapakonetta, and after learning all the facts, to advise such action in the premises as the case, in his judgment, demanded. He attended to the duty, and recommended that the charter be restored; that while an offence had been committed, it had been done by a few of the members, and not by the Lodge, which was inclined to be obedient to constituted authority. Acting on his recommendation, I restored the charter on the 28th of February, 1868, declared the election of officers and all other business transacted at the meeting held December 7th, 1867, to be null and void; and for the purpose of further punishing the deposed Master, I refused to permit a new election, but required the officers of the previous year to hold over—thereby creating a vacancy in the office of Master for the entire year, the duties of that office to be discharged by the Senior Warden.

"I trust and believe that this occurrence wil lhave a salutary effect on the interests of this Lodge. It will teach them that care should be exercised in the selection of proper persons to occupy the position of Master of the Lodge. He may have wealth, social position, intelligence, and many other qualities calculated to enlist the friendship and sympathies of his fellows, but if he violates the cardinal virtues of temperance, and adds to it the practice of the most disgusting vices, he is unfit to represent the institution of Masonry before the world; an institution which inculcates the practice of every virtue and denounces the indulgence of every vice.

"Complaint was made to me by a member of Flushing Lodge, No. 298, that he had enterred a written protest against conferring more degrees on two entered Apprentices of that Lodge, and that said protest had been ordered to be laid "under the table," by a vote of the Lodge, and that the other degrees had been afterward conferred.

"I issued my proxy to R. W. Bro. JAMES ELLIOTT, Grand Junior Warden, to repair to Flushing Lodge, and investigate the matter. He reported to me that the charge was true, and I accordingly arrested the Charter of the Lodge until your present session, and I recommend that the Charter be declared forfeited."

SIDE DEGREES.

He thus notices side degrees. "Among the resolutions of the Grand Lodge now in force, is one found on page 50 of Masonic Constitutions, passed in 1853, as follows: 'That any brother conferring the so-called side degrees is, in all cases, a proper subject of Masonic discipline.'

"I am informed that there is a growing disposition on the part of brethren in certain sections of the State, to confer a degree or degrees on the wives and daughters of Masons, and giving them to understand that they are a part of Masonry, and urging in extenuation that they would ensure to the recipients the benefits of Masonic sympathy. In the long series of years through which we trace our Masonic history, we find no warrant or authority for conferring upon women any Masonic degree, and yet have the widows and orphans of Masons ever found the fullest sympathy from the institution.

"I recommend that the Grand Lodge shall, in addition to the present prohibition, forbid the use of Lodge halls, which have been solemnly dedicated to Masonry, to be perverted to such uses."

He also states "that my correspondence with other Grand Jurisdictions has been of the most pleasant and fraternal nature. As an instance states that a complaint was made to me by Manchester Lodge, No. 317, that St. Mary's Lodge, No. 240, in Kentucky, had infringed its jurisdiction by initiating a candidate. I wrote to M. W. Brother E. S. FITCH, Grand Master of Masons in Kentucky, notifying him of the fact, and he immediately instituted an investigation, ascertained that the charge was true, and promptly ordered the Lodge to restore the fee to Manchester Lodge, and to desist from such conduct in the future. Our thanks are due to our esteemed brother of Kentucky, for the true Masonic courtesy displayed in the above instance."

In another part of his address, he says: "I would suggest the collection and preservation of the portraits or cabinet photographs of such Past Grand Masters of Ohio as can be obtained, or of others who have rendered distinguished service to the Craft in this jurisdiction. Many of those who were identified with our early history have passed away, and it may be impossible at this time to procure a portrait, but there are others still living, who, in a few years, will have gone from us. I conceive that it will be a matter of interest at least to those who may come after us, and submit the subject for your consideration."

The Grand Master in his address announces the demise of Brother CHESTER GRISWOLD, M. W. Past Grand Master of Masons in Ohio, and M. E. Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Ohio. "The Masonic career of this distinguished brother in Ohio was brief, covering a period of about nine years, yet it was full of promise. Elected to the position of Grand Junior Warden on his first appearance in the Grand Lodge, and in 1818 elected to the Grand East, while in the other apartments of the Temple he held most prominent places, I recommend that a memorial page be dedicated to his memory." From the printed proceedings it appears that this recommendation has been complied with.

During the session of the Grand Lodge, Rev. Brother WILLIS HALL delivered an oration before the Craft, at the Opera House, which is a complete vindication of Masonry from the charge that the members of the Order substitute its teachings for *religion*. Brother HALL shows that it is only an adjunct, preparing the character for the reception of religious truth, by teaching pure morality and universal brotherhood and good-will to all mankind.

COMMUTATION OF DUES.

"A select Committee reported a plan for commutation of Lodge dues based upon the principles of life insurance, by which a brother by the payment of a sum of money, will cease to be subject to their payment. The plan is a good one, provided the sum paid can always be continued to bear interest for the use of the Lodge, whilst the principle will remain as a permanent investment."

COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

This Committee reports through Brother Wm. M. Cunningham, Chairman. It reviews the proceedings of thirty-one Grand Lodges, Pennsylvania amongst the number. In his concluding remarks, he complains of the want of uniformity in the work of the Order in Ohio. But he does not wish to be understood as claiming for the work recommended by the Grand Lodge of that State, "any greater degree of perfection than that of other jurisdictions, Pennsylvania perhaps excepted."

Number of	Lodges in this jurisdiction,	367
"	Members,	20,265
"	Initiated during the year,	3,260

OREGON.

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Oregon commenced its Nineteenth Annual Communication in the city of Portland, on Monday, the twenty-first day of June, A. D. 1869. Present, M. W. Aveny A. Smith, Grand Master.

In his address the Grand Master says: "I have been called upon during the year for my opinion on the following question: Can a Lodge rightfully proceed to confer further degrees upon a brother entered apprentice, or fellow-craft who has beeen maimed after making? Is it Masonic law usage to do so? I gave it as my opinion that such a brother, upon conforming to all the requirements within his power, is entitled to advancement. That when a Lodge makes an entered apprentice they then pass upon his physical qualifications, and such decision is final. That the subsequent ballotings cannot

rightfully reach further than to the proficiency of the applicant; and I presume no one will claim that the maiming would furnish grounds for Masonic discipline."

In regard to non-affiliated Masons, the Grand Master says: "There are, perhaps, several causes which work together to create so large a number of non-affiliated Masons among us; and one, particularly, which prevents a large proportion from applying for affiliation—that is, in my opinion, the custom or rather usage of requiring affiliation fees. This custom, I think, is of recent origin, and one more honored in the breach than in the observance. For upon what principle of equity can we establish a claim to such fees I am unable to determine. A brother pays his initiation fees—pays the usual yearly dues, both before and after his dimission, up to the time he applies for admittance in our Lodge upon a dimit, then ought we to require of him a further payment simply because he has come to reside among us, and asks to be permitted to assist us in our mystic labors? He is a Master Mason not only where he is made, but all over the civilized world, and as such, so long as he preserves an unsullied reputation, he is entitled to all the rights and privileges that another brother has, and should not be required to pay more than his brethren. I would recommend that the Grand Lodge abolish all affiliation fees, as contrary to the ancient custom of the craft. But what, says one, will be done with those who refuse to affiliate after this cause is removed? *It is certainly not too much to ask that they either renounce Masonry or join in its labors.*" He then cites ANDERSON'S Constitution and the General Regulations as to the duty of brethren, and in order to "compel them to come in" suggests "that a resolution be adopted, making it the imperative duty of every Worshipful Master to notify all non-affiliated brethren residing within his jurisdiction, to either affiliate or show reasonable cause why they do not, within six months from such notice, providing further, that in case of neglect or refusal on the part of any brother to comply with such notice, he shall be expelled from all the rights of Masonry." "*Provided further*, that when any brother applies for affiliation and is rejected, that he may contribute the usual yearly dues and receive all the rights and benefits of a member of a Lodge, except membership in a particular Lodge, and may apply to the next nearest Lodge for affiliation."

In regard to conferring so-called degrees upon ladies, the Grand Master says: "I was both amused and chagrinned, a short time ago, to find in one of the newspapers of the city of Portland, under the head of 'Masonic Election of Officers,' an account of an election held in a Lodge called the Eastern Star, where ladies were elected to offices

of high sounding names, but offices new in Masonry. I say nothing of the character of these so-called side degrees. They are undoubtedly good in themselves. But I do say, they are not part of Free Masonry, and should have no connection whatever with it—that the name of side degrees of Masonry is entirely unauthorized and should be discountenanced by Masons. And here let me ask, how many among those who are peddling this so-called Masonry, can even confer the first degree of Ancient Craft Masonry? And I hazard little in saying that nineteen in twenty know just about nothing about pure symbolic Ancient York Masonry. The soul-satisfying truths and moral beauties of genuine Masonry clog upon the palate, and hence they stray away in pursuit of baubles. Not satisfied with the forms of sound words, specific and unequivocal, as transmitted to us by our forefathers, they pile on here and there a vast bombastic array of 'tinkling cymbals.' The so-called side degrees are cancerous excrescences on the body of Masonry, and unless healed and cut off, will, ere long, infuse disease through the whole body. Pure and unadulterated symbolic Masonry is of itself sufficient to fill the mind and employ the energies of the most exalted intellect in or out of the fraternity."

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence refers fully to Pennsylvania, and quotes largely from the eloquent address of Grand Master VAUX, in reviewing the proceedings of the annual communication of 1868.

The number of Lodges at work in the year 1869, is .	33
Total number of Members, ...	1,343
Initiated, ...	116
Passed, ...	115
Raised, ...	116
Admitted, ...	81

Grand Lodge dues, $1,794.

RHODE ISLAND.

A PAMPHLET of forty-six pages comprises the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of this State, for the Masonic year ending May 17th, 1869. The Grand Lodge assembled at Masons' Hall, Pawtucket, on the 6th of August, 1868, THOMAS A. DOYLE, Grand Master. They received a petition from Granite Lodge, U. D., to remove their Lodge from Paswag to Hamsville, which was acted upon. The Grand Lodge then opened a Lodge of Entered Apprentice Masons, for the exemplification of the work and lectures of this degree, which Lodge being closed in due form, a Master Masons Lodge being opened, it was ordered "that the work and lectures as exemplified this day by the Grand Lodge of Instruction, be and the same is hereby approved."

On the 26th of October, 1868, the Grand Lodge convened at Providence, and exemplified the work of the Fellow Craft Degree.

On the 30th of April, 1869, the Grand Lodge convened at Providence, and the W. G. L. Master of the Grand Lodge of Instruction reported upon the work and lectures of the Third Degree, which report was approved, and the following order and resolution was passed:

"*Ordered*, That the Grand Lodge of Instruction be and the same are hereby directed to cause the work and lectures of the three degrees, as approved by this Grand Lodge, to be suitably engrossed in a book for preservation in the office of the W. G. Secretary."

"*Resolved*, That the W. G. Secretary shall not allow the book containing the approved work and lectures of this jurisdiction to be taken from his office, except by a member of the Grand Lodge of Instruction, and upon his receipt therefor."

The Annual Communication was held at Providence, on the 17th of May, 1869. Grand Master DOYLE delivered his annual address. The address is confined to matters of interest to his own jurisdiction, excepting that he adheres with great pertinacity to the decision made by him last year, "that a man who has lost one foot, which has been replaced by an artificial one, can be made a Mason." We suppose that a man who is club-footed can, in a way acceptable to himself, take the steps of the degrees as gracefully as if he had only one natural foot, yet we presume that Grand Master DOYLE will not contend that

such an individual can be made a Mason. If, according to the "ancient landmarks," he cannot, how can a one-footed man be eligible? Nor are we unsupported in this opinion. The remarks of Grand Master GIBSON, of New York, on this subject, are so just and true, that we give them in their proper place as a full refutation of the views taken by the Grand Master of Rhode Island. We copy them from his address at the opening of the eighty-sixth annual communication, held June 1st, 1869, page 27, and they are to be found in our review of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York.

Number of Lodges,	24
" Master Masons,	3,253

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Grand Lodge of South Carolina held their Annual Communication, at Charleston, November 17th, 1868, W. M. JAMES CONNER, Deputy Grand Master, presiding, who made an extemporaneous address, M. W. Grand Master J. L. ORR not being in attendance.

Amongst the proceedings we find a letter from W. Grand Master ORR, giving the reasons for his absence, thanking the Grand Lodge for having elected him for three successive terms Grand Master, and positively declining a re-election.

MASONIC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

This subject having been brought before the Grand Lodge, the object appeared to be to insure the lives of Master Masons in good standing, without regard to their age, by the payment of much smaller premiums than those usually demanded by Life Insurance Companies.

On motion it was

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of South Carolina commend said associations to the favorable consideration of the members of Subordinate Lodges, and earnestly recommend them to avail themselves of the benefits of said association."

REMISSION OF DUES.

From the resolutions adopted in several cases where the Subordinate Lodges have not been able to meet regularly, or where the officers of the Lodge are in pecuniary difficulties on account of the troubles incident to the late civil war, it appears that they have been in the habit of remitting the unpaid dues of brethren, and that the Grand Lodge has also in all such cases remitted the dues of Subordinate Lodges, payable to that body.

The report of Foreign Correspondence is made by R. W. R. S. BRUNS, 32° Grand Secretary. He reviews the proceedings of twenty-one Grand Lodges of the United States, and also of those of Canada and Nova Scotia.

Its general tenor is that of fraternal kindness to North and South, East and West. He remarks "that he is happy to observe that, emerging from their late ruins, the several Grand Jurisdictions of the Southern States exhibit an earnest working, a hopeful spirit and a progress in Masonic virtue that falls short of none of the highest standards of other States." The report covers one hundred and two pages of printed matter. It is one of the most carefully prepared that has passed under our review. He concludes by saying: "In our own jurisdiction, as elsewhere, I have reasons to congratulate you for the activity, energy and zeal of the Craft. In spite of the general poverty of our people, especially the brotherhood, the depression that prevails in all the interests of society and business, we can still report a favorable progress in Masonry, in the increase of its members, the revival of Lodges hitherto prostrate and seemingly extinct, in the gradual increase of our resources, and the relief of our charity, and those of our brethren of other jurisdictions, have been able to give to thousands who were otherwise without hope, and abandoned to despair."

"We have many who suffer and need further aid, and who still look to us for succor, and we must not fail them, we must help them, and hope for ourselves, trusting that the G. A. O. T. U. will give us the needful power to bring light out of the darkness, and lift *bruised humanity* from its ruins and its ashes, into peace and comfort. And so, my brethren, I appeal to you to continue in all good works of charity, in the energy which strives with FAITH, in the zeal which fills up the TEMPLE, and in the faith which finds the OMNISCIENT and OMNIPRESENT FATHER still smiling approval on all your toils."

Number of Lodges, ...	132
" Master Masons, not given.	

TENNESSEE.

The Fifty-fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee was began at the Masonic Temple in the city of Nashville, on the first Monday in October, 1868, M. W. Joseph M. Anderson, Grand Master, presiding. His address is a short one. He announces that, for the last time as the presiding officer of the Free and Accepted Masons of Tennessee, he addresses them. He states that during the past year he has granted dispensations to open twelve new Lodges in his jurisdiction. He also states that since the last meeting of the Grand Lodge, the W. Master of Huntingdon Lodge, No. 106, was charged with unmasonic conduct, habitual drunkenness, and presiding over his Lodge whilst in a state of intoxication. Having received in his official capacity a copy of the charges, he appointed commissioners to investigate them. Upon appearing before the Commissioners, the offending Master plead guilty, and the Commissioners recommended that he be suspended from the right to exercise the duties of Master of the Lodge, and from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, for the space of twelve months. The report was offered to the Grand Master, and having been notified of it the accused did not take an appeal.

The Grand Master in his address recommends the newly-published work of Brother J. W. S. Mitchell, entitled "*The History of Freemasonry, and Digest of Masonic Law.*" He states the author "to be a well-informed Mason, and a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri."

MASONIC SCHOOLS.

A special Committee on this subject reported the following resolution :

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge heartily recommends the efforts of the various Subordinate Lodges to build up and foster educational institutions."

The Grand Lodge also "adopt and approve the action of said Lodges, with the distinct understanding that it assumes no pecuniary liability thereby."

Our opinion is that if educational institutions are to be undertaken by the Masonic Order, they ought to be the creations of the Grand Lodge and not of subordinate ones. Each brother might be taxed a small sum to be collected as Grand Lodge dues; but it is too great an undertaking for a Subordinate Lodge.

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

Under this head we find the following:

"To inquiries whether certain persons 'are entitled to the Degree called the Master Masons' Daughter.' The Committee answer that the Grand Lodge of Tennessee does not recognize, and has no jurisdiction over the degree, or any of the degrees familiarly known as Side Degrees."

We approve of the answer as far as it goes. It should have been "we know of no such degree in Freemasonry."

LODGE OF SORROW.

The proceedings of a "Lodge of Sorrow in memory of our late brother CHARLES A. FULLER, Past Grand Master and Past Grand Secretary," accompany the Grand Lodge proceedings. The ceremoines were very imposing. At the conclusion of the services, Brother WM. A. NELSON delivered an eloquent and appropriate address. From it we make the following extracts:

"These emblems of mortality bring most vividly to mind the sad and solemn fact that a burning taper of life has been extinguished,—a bright star has fallen from our mystic constellation. * *

"As a citizen of the State, his life was a most striking exemplification of Masonic teaching, for he was indeed a 'peaceful and quiet subject.'

"With malice toward none, and charity for all, he pursued his avocations with that dignity which marked the entire pathway of his life.

"Though he aspired not to the statesman's honors, nor descended into the sloughs of political chicanery, yet his counsel was deemed of interest, and his words were accounted wisdom. He led no hosts to battle, nor marshaled those in military array, but he did what was better, wiser and still more honorable—he led out the instincts of a pure and correct disposition to the subduing of his passions, and the conforming of his actions to the purer dictates of reason and of right.

"His presence was not seen in the councils of the nation, nor his voice heard in party strife. He engaged not in these, yet he commanded the most profound respect and enjoyed the implicit confidence of all who knew him.

"A philanthrophist by nature, and a benefactor by practice, his heart was ever engaged to commiserate distress, and his hand ever open to relieve it. Deprecating the conduct of the low and vicious, his appreciation was unsurpassed for the virtuous and honorable.

"His social qualifications were truly enviable. Extraordinarily fluent, and abundantly gifted in this respect, our brother stood almost peerless. Who that ever spent 'the passing hour' in his society, was not impressed with the dignity of his style, and the genial manner of his deportment. * * * *

"He was at every meeting of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee during a period of twenty-six long years, and I presume no member in this Grand Jurisdiction was more favorably known or justly appreciated.

"I cannot close without calling attention to that trait which shone the brightest and well-nigh dimmed the lustre of all the rest. I refer to his faithful and constant reliance in the merits of the 'Lion of the Tribe of Judah.' Unostentatiously he moved forward, right forward, to the altar of consecration. If his Masonic life rendered him great, his Christian life illustrated that he was good. In every department of life, in all its various, trying scenes, in no phase does the 'good man' shine out with such transcendant brilliancy as in the sphere of an humble and devoted Christian. Faithfully he worked—ardently he strove—and heroically he battled in the mighty host of Irael's God. * * * * *

"When the death-messenger was at the very door, his Christian heart, in imitation of the World's Redeemer while on the reeking cross, was moved with compassion for the widow and orphan."

MASONIC SCHOOLS.

Tennessee has in operation the following Masonic Schools:

MASONIC FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Hartsville, Sumner County.

MASONIC MALE COLLEGE,
Gallatin, Sumner County.

CLIFTON MASONIC ACADEMY,
Clifton, Wayne County.

PETERSBURG MASONIC ACADEMY,
Petersburg, Lincoln County.

MACON MASONIC MALE COLLEGE,
Macon, Fayette County.

SULE CREEK MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Sule Creek, Hamilton County.

HUVASSEE MASONIC INSTITUTE,
Charlestown, Bradley County.

The report of the Grand Lodge proceedings gives no account of the state of these institutions. We believe the Masonic Fraternity would be pleased to have a full account of their operations.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The report of this Committee was made by Brother GEORGE S. BLACKIE, M. D., who undertook to perform the task at the instance of Brother JOHN FRIZZELL, Grand Secretary, who succeeds our deceased brother CHARLES A. FULLER. "With a sense of the gravest responsibility he assumes in making his report, he fancies that whilst he writes he hears the brethren exclaim:

"Oh, for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the voice that forever is still!"

We think, however, his fears are groundless, for his report is one of the ablest we have received. He passes in review the proceedings of thirty-six Grand Lodges, Pennsylvania being amongst the number, and compliments in the highest terms our R. W. G. M.

In our review of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, presented in December, 1868, there occurs several errors in printing which we desire to correct. The proceedings reviewed were those of 1867, not 1868 as stated in the report. The name of the Grand Master is printed "WILLIAM JOSEPH." It should read JOSEPH M. ANDERSON.

Number of Chartered Lodges, 298; 3 U. D. 5 of October, 1868.	
Number Initiated,	2,060
" Passed,	1,882
" Raised,	1,900
" Deaths,	70
Total number of Master Masons,	16,996

TEXAS.

THE Thirty-third Annual Communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of this State convened in the city of Houston, on June 14th, 1869. The Grand Lodge was opened by the Most Worshipful Grand Master PETER W. GREY, in ancient form.

The address of the Grand Master contains much matter of local interest to which it is not necessary to refer. The representative system which this committee recommended to be adopted in Pennsylvania, in their report for 1868, has been adopted by the Grand Lodge of Texas, and Right Worshipful RICHARD VAUX, Grand Master of Pennsylvania, having been appointed representative of the Grand Lodge of Texas to the Grand Lodge of this State, accepted the appointment.

The Grand Master of Texas notices with satisfaction the settlement of the difficulties between the Grand Lodge of Virginia and that of West Virginia.

He also notices the difficulty between the Grand Orient of France and the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. He asserts the doctrine so firmly held by the Grand Lodge of this State, "that no Grand Lodge has the right or power to dictate in any way to the Grand Lodge of another jurisdiction."

The report of the Grand Secretary shows that the cash receipts from the Subordinate Lodges, in gold and silver, amount to the sum of $10,723.55.

The Committee on the matter of the erection of a Masonic Temple reported that the second story of the building is nearly completed, the masonry done, and the joists being put in place. The money already expended on the building amounts to $10,333.69.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence reviews the proceedings of thirty-nine Grand Lodges, that of Pennsylvania amongst them. The report is an able one and was prepared by Bros. M. F. MOTT, M. W. BAKER and S. H. GILMAN.

Number of Lodges, 321. Three of which are U. D.	
Master Masons,	10,506
Initiated during the year,	875
Passed,	723
Raised,	725
Affiliated,	738
Deaths,	221

VERMONT.

Not having received a copy of the proceedings of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Vermont at their communication which we supposed had been held early in June last, we addressed a letter to "Henry Clark, Esq., Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge, Rutland, Vermont," supposing that was the proper address, and that Brother Clark was the Grand Secretary, but have received no reply. We therefore are not able to give any information as regards Masonry in that jurisdiction during the last year and a half.

We have, however, a copy of the proceedings of that Grand Lodge convened at St. Johnsbury, on the 10th of June, 1868, which we received after we had transmitted our report to our own Grand Lodge on the 26th of December of last year. At that communication of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, W. M. Leverett B. Englesby, Grand Master, presided. In his address the Grand Master referred to several trials that had taken place in his jurisdiction and remarked: "It is not to be expected that there should not be differences; they always arise when different minds meet. What we have a right to expect and insist upon is that when differences arise they should be discussed in a quiet, fraternal spirit, a spirit that looketh always to harmony, not discord. It is always an easy matter for a self-asserting turbulent spirit to create trouble in any association with which it may be connected. It is precisely upon such an one that the influence of our fraternity rightly understood is of value. The principles of our order teach us kindness, courtesy, humility, and to recognize each and every brother as upon a *level* and entitled to respect, and his opinions to respectful consideration. * * * And many difficulties arise from misconception, matters insignificant in themselves, but which, by being dwelt upon, create angry feelings, discord, and result in charges and trials; trials from such causes are usually of little profit. The discord pervades the whole Lodge, and the excision or other punishment of a single member does not heal the difficulty. * * * The Grand Master contends in such cases,—"That the generous word, the freely proffered fraternal grasp of the hand, will be more efficacious to restore harmony than aught else."

The Grand Master states that he has since the last communication granted eleven dispensations for the formation of new Lodges.

In another portion of his address, speaking of granting dispensations to take the degrees, the Grand Master says:

"Were I to enjoin on my successor one golden rule to guide his official career it would be to take strong ground upon this subject, and never let the ancient regulations be dispensed with on any pretence. Real substantial cases of emergency are of the *rarest;* apparent ones of the *most frequent* occurrence; hardly one in which the personal good of the candidate — not the good of the Order — is the primary object."

He also states that the condition of the Grand Lodge Treasury shows cash in hand to amount to $1,505.15, and a $1,000 five-twenty bond. The Charity Fund has a balance of $399.42.

The report contains much matter of local interest and shows that the several Lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge are in a flourishing condition.

COMPLAINT OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.

A complaint having been made by the Grand Lodge of Canada against '*Frontier*' Lodge, No. 74, that the latter had invaded their Masonic jurisdiction, and it appearing that heretofore the jurisdiction of each was measured by the distance between the respective Lodges, it was recommended that hereafter the State line be adopted as the dividing line between the two jurisdictions, and that it be recommended to the Grand Lodge of Canada to adopt the same line.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

This report is made by Brothers HENRY C. CLARKE, WM. H. JOHNSON and JOHN D. BRITTON. The Grand Lodge of Vermont appears from a table annexed to the printed report, to be in communication with thirty-nine of her sister Lodges in the United States. Yet they notice the proceedings of those only of Virginia, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Delaware, Missouri and New York, the report being mostly taken up with reviews of the proceedings of Foreign Jurisdictions for the years 1865, 1866 and 1867.

The Committee, in their review of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, held at Richmond on the 10th of December, 1866, say:

"That it is with feelings of pleasure that we again welcome amongst our correspondents the Grand Lodge of Virginia. * * * The address of their Grand Master was a *brief* but *comprehensive* document. In commencing he "Congratulates that Masons can assemble around one common altar, and upon one common platform with its great mission in view, 'Peace on earth, good will towards all mankind;' expressing that true and beautiful sentiment that brotherly love, relief and truth, when practised by a faithful and honest brotherhood, can soften down the bitterest feelings that rankle in the human heart. This, by the help of GOD, we will do, and teach the nations of the earth this lesson, that will sooner or later be learned, that the true interests and happiness of nations, as well as individuals, is secured by dwelling together in unity."

THE THOMAS SMITH WEBB WORK, ETC.

"The Grand Lodge of Vermont and the R. W. P. G. Lecturer Bro. WILLSON and others have got into a dispute about the identity of '*the cypher*' '*and the nemonics*,' used in Vermont as the true WEBB Lectures as taught by him and BARNEY and WILLSON in 1817. One of the disputants declares 'that the lectures are corrupted,' and another that the report of the committee on the WEBB Lectures had inflicted 'a deadly wound on *Vermont* Masonry,' * * * and believes that they most lamentably accomplished what they did not intend to do, the destruction of the credit of Vermont Masonry as to its long claim of having the *pure* WEBB *Lectures*."

As we of Pennsylvania have no particular interest in this dispute we dismiss it without any remark, except to express our regret that it should have arisen. *Cyphers and Nemonics* are unknown in this jurisdiction.

The number of Lodges in Vermont up to June 11th, 1868, were eighty-five (85). As the usual summary is not given we cannot state the number of Masons, nor how many have been initiated, passed and raised during the year.

VIRGINIA.

THE Grand Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Virginia was held at "Masons' Hall," in the city of Richmond, on the 14th, 15th and 16th days of December, 1868. M. W. WILLIAM TERRY, Grand Master, presiding.

The Grand Master, in his address, amongst much other matter that is interesting, states that since the last Communication he has granted fourteen dispensations to open new Lodges, and refers to the fact that many applications have been made to him to grant dispensations enabling degrees to be conferred "upon the plea of emergency." This he "almost uniformly refused," because he thought "such applications should not receive encouragement, as more evil than good is likely to result from the practice, and that, when our Order is multiplying, we should guard well the approaches to our sacred Temple, and see that all enter by the same gate with all the forms and safeguards which prudence has suggested and experience approves."

He next considers the qualifications of candidates under four divisions: 1st, their circumstances; 2d, their connections; 3d, their moral qualifications; and 4th, their intellectual endowments. This portion of his address is to be found on the 8th and 9th pages of the report, and is well worthy of perusal.

He next discusses the relations existing between the Grand Lodge of Virginia and that called West Virginia, but as that matter is now settled it is unnecessary to refer to it at length, as we give the following report of the Committee of the Grand Lodge of Virginia on the subject, the adoption of which by both organizations ends the dispute, and enables the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to recognize the "M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of West Virginia as a valid Masonic organization."

The Special Committee on relations with the Grand Lodge of West Virginia was presented, and after amendment adopted, in form following:

"The Committe appointed to confer with the Commissioners from the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, to this Grand Lodge, in reference to the differences existing between these Grand Bodies, beg leave to report: That they have had a full and free conference with said Commissioners, and take great pleasure in stating that the spirit manifested by the Grand Lodge of West Virginia towards this Grand

Lodge, is fully appreciated by this Committee ; and while it is a source of deep regret that circumstancess have occured which, in the opinion of our brethren in West Virginia, justified them in forming a Grand Lodge, yet, in the spirit of fraternal feeling, and with an ardent desire to cultivate peace and harmony with all Grand Bodies, we are willing to recognize the Grand Lodge of West Virginia as a legally constituted body, upon their complying with the conditions heretofore prescribed by this Grand Lodge; and the said Commissioners being present, and having satisfied this Grand Lodge that the Grand Lodge of West Virginia has fully complied with the conditions aforesaid, or is now ready and willing to comply with the same : be it therefore

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge hereby recognizes the said Grand Lodge of West Virginia, and extends to her our fraternal and Masonic recognition, and cordially recommend her to all other Grand Masonic Bodies in correspondence with this Grand Lodge.

"*Resolved*, That the political boundaries of a State being definitely given and decided upon, fixes the Masonic Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of that State, except in so far as rights may have rested under charters heretofore lawfully issued.

"*Resolved*, That the political status of the Counties of Jefferson and Berkeley, being at this time undetermined, the Grand Lodge of Virginia will, for the present, retain her jurisdiction over such Lodges in said Counties as desire to report to this Grand Lodge ; but will authorize the opening of no new Lodge in either of said Counties until their status is definitely settled, it being understood that the Grand Lodge of West Virginia shall on their part be subject to the like restrictions.

"*Resolved*, That inasmuch as the original Charters, which eminated from this Grand Lodge to the Subordinate Lodges in West Virginia, have been formally surrendered to this Grand Lodge, but the said Subordinate Lodges having earnestly asked that they may be returned to them, to be laid up in their archives as mementoes of the past, therefore

"*Resolved*, That the said Subordinate Lodges be permitted to retain the said old Charters.

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge recommend to all its Subordinate Lodges in the territorial limits of West Viginia to surrender their present charters to, and ask new charters from the Grand Lodge of West Virginia.

JAMES EVANS,
EDWARD H. LANE,
RICHARD PARKER."

After the adoption of this report the Right Worshipful Brothers B. F. MARTIN, Deputy Grand Master, and ROBT. WHITE, Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, and Commissioners from that Grand Lodge to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, were received and properly saluted.

The Committee of Foreign Correspondence made a verbal report, and accounting for the "absence of a written one," which was received and approved, and the Grand Secretary was ordered "to draw up and have published a fraternal recognition of correspondence with our sister Grand Jurisdictions." In pursuance of this direction, the Grand Secretary made a brief report, acknowledging the receipt of the annual proceedings of forty-one Grand Lodges of States and Territories, and those of New Brunswick and Canada, and "respectfully asks a free and fraternal continuance of these Communications.

The death of Brother RICHARD N. SANXY, Grand Tyler of hat body, was announced, and appropriate resolutions adopted.

The Report of the Grand Treasurer exhibits the amount paid by the several Subordinate Lodges, for the year 1868, to the funds of the Grand Lodge, to be $4,108.40, whilst there remains yet unpaid the sum of $1,106.80.

From the peculiar situation of Virginia, we cannot tell how many working Lodges there are in this jurisdiction. There appear on the roll of the Grand Lodge 339, many of which make no returns, and are not represented in the Grand Lodge.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

THE Grand Lodge of Washington Territory held its Eleventh Annual Communication at the Masonic Hall, in the city of Olympia, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1868. The R.W. Grand Master being absent, R. W. E. A. LIGHT, D.G.M., presided. At a subsequent session, the Grand Master being present, delivered his annual address.

He returned thanks to the Great Architect of the Universe, "*The Great I am*," for the many mercies bestowed upon them during the past year. The address was a short one, as he said "the past year has not been marked with anything very special amongst us.

Masonry has kept up with the general growth of our territory. Dispensations have been granted to form two new Lodges." One of these was in Alaska. It is located at Walla-Walla, and is named "Blue Mountain Lodge."

The Grand Master declined a re-election. Brother BENJAMIN E. LOMBARD was elected Grand Master for the ensuing year, and was duly installed.

LIBRARY.

The Grand Lodge of Washington have already established a Library. They return their thanks to Tennessee, Alabama, Nebraska and Iowa, for Masonic publications transmitted to them.

FINANCIAL.

The financial affairs are in good condition. The total receipts for the year 1868 were $958.00. Balance on hand, $746.50.

COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE.

A motion was made to rescind a portion of a report of a Committee which had been received and adopted at the Communication of 1867. The Committee decided that it could not be done; they thought it "an attempt to expunge from a record which is complete in itself, and which the Grand Communication was authorized to make. It is a style of reconsideration and undoing of work done by competent authority which, if sanctioned, becomes a precedent for destroying records, not sanctioned by Masonic authority and usage."

Number of Lodges, 10. U. D. 2. - - -	12
Master Masons enrolled, - - - - -	348
Fellow Craft " - - - - -	15
Entered Apprentices enrolled, - - - -	23
Initiations during the year, - - - - -	38
Passed " " - - - - -	28
Raised " " - - - - -	25
Rejected " " - - - - -	20
Died " " - - - - -	4

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Fourth Grand Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of West Virginia, was held at Wheeling, on the 10th day of November, 1868.

M. W. William J. Bates, Grand Master, delivered the annual address.

He gives it as his opinion, "That no case ought to be made one of '*emergency*,' except when the candidate is in the Navy or Army of the United States, and liable at any moment to be peremptorily ordered to a distant field of duty. * * * In all other cases the petition *must* lie over one month before a ballot can be taken. And it is to be hoped, that where from any cause except as above stated, the friends of a candidate suggest applying for authority to confer the degrees at once, that Masters of Lodges will promptly refuse to permit such applications to be made."

He then discusses at great length the difficulties existing between the Grand Lodge of Virginia and that Grand Lodge, and contends that the various steps by which that Grand Lodge was organized were legally and regularly taken, yet is well assured that to be fully recognized by their old mother, the Grand Lodge of Virginia, would be a subject of the most sincere gratification.

Whilst speaking on this subject, he remarks:

"Some time since an individual was initiated into Wheeling Lodge, No. 5, and before receiving the other degrees removed to the city of Philadelphia. Being desirous to be advanced, he applied to Wheeling Lodge, No. 5, for permission to have the degrees conferred by one of the Lodges in Philadelphia. This permission was, of course, granted at once, and was sent to him under seal of the Lodge. But it was not recognized, for the reason, as he was told, that West Virginia Lodges were regarded as *irregular*, and their members not permitted to visit Lodges in Philadelphia, because the Grand Lodge of West Virginia was not acknowledged by the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

"On applying to the Grand Master of Pennsylvania for information how to proceed in the case, this Entered Apprentice states that that officer advised him to resign his membership in Wheeling Lodge, No. 5, promising that then all the degrees would be conferred upon him by the Lodge in Philadelphia.

"The letter—herewith submitted—detailing this singular circumstance, was written by the Entered Apprentice above referred to in this address, to a venerable Mason of this city, who has long held a prominent position in the fraternity in the State.

"I mention these two circumstances, mainly because if they did not arise simply from a want of proper knowledge of well-established principles governing intercourse among Masonic Lodges, (as I cannot but believe has been the case,) then they present a question of the utmost importance, not only to this Grand Lodge, but to all Subordinate Lodges and individual Masons in West Virginia, which it will be well for them very seriously to consider.

"For if, while almost all the Grand Lodges in the United States give to this Grand Lodge the right hand of fellowship, acknowledging it as of legal and regular standing, the failure of the Grand Lodge of Virginia to do likewise is to be made the argument and the justification for denouncing our Lodges as irregular, and denying to our members the right to visit—a right inherent to every regularly made Mason—it will become your imperative duty to take such measures as your wisdom may judge necessary to vindicate the dignity and authority which, of right, belongs to this Grand Lodge, and to protect our Subordinate Lodges and members from treatment so palpably in violation of the rights and privileges of every legally constituted Lodge and regularly made Mason."

As the dispute in relation to the organization of the Grand Lodge of Virginia has been settled by the parties in accordance with what we consider Masonic law and justice, and it is now recognized by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, we give the above extract as a matter of Masonic history, and as an instance of the complications likely to arise in every case in which a number of Lodges establish what is called a new "Grand Lodge" within the limits of an ancient one, without its consent. However, as the difficulty no longer exists, we with great pleasure hail the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of West Virginia, and hope she may be a brilliant star in the Galaxy of Masonry.

DEATH.

In his address the Grand Master mentioned the death of R. W. Edward C. Baneker, Past Deputy Grand Master of that Grand Lodge. That portion of his address was referred to a Select Committee, whose action was in accordance with Masonic usages. The published proceedings contain a memorial page, dedicated to his memory.

The deceased was a lawyer of distinction and an eloquent speaker. At the time of his decease he was the presiding Judge of the tenth judicial circuit of West Virginia. He died at the early age of thirty-six years.

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

The report of the Committee of Correspondence is from the pen of G. H. LEGAN, Chairman, and is a creditable document, and professes "only to present gleanings from the many thousand pages he has examined in preparing his report." But these gleanings are so instructing, that we regret that the space allowed to our report will not enable us to present some of them to our readers. He reviews the proceedings of thirty-five Grand Lodges, of which he acknowledges the receipt.

From the summary attached to the report we are enabled to state that the number of Lodges under this jurisdiction is thirty, (30). Number of members, one thousand five hundred and ninety, (1,590).

WISCONSIN.

THE Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Wisconsin, convened in the city of Milwaukee, on Tuesday, June 8th, A. D. 1869.

Present, M. W. HARLOW PEASE, Grand Master.

The Grand Master opens his address with the mention of those "Who, since our last meeting, have gone out from among us to return no more forever. Especial notice seems due to him who has been truly called the Father of Masonry in Wisconsin. I refer to P. G. M. and P. G. Secretary, Brother WM. R. SMITH, who died on the 22d day of August, 1868. In the year 1840, 'Far West Lodge,' of Galena, Illinois, received a charter from the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and was duly constituted and its officers installed by Brother SMITH, (P. D. D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania,) under authority from the Grand Lodge of Missouri." He then notices the formation of the first Lodges in Wisconsin and the Grand

Lodge of that State, whose first Grand Communication was held at Madison, January 17th, 1844. "During those early years, Brother SMITH bore an active and responsible part."

In referring to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, he gives the following lucid statement of a pending difficulty:

"A controversy has arisen between the Grand Lodge of Louisiana and the Grand Orient of France, which has assumed such proportions as to demand the consideration and action of all other Grand Lodges in the civilized world, and which addresses itself with peculiar force to those existing on the American continent. A spurious organization styling itself the 'Supreme Council of the A. and A. S. Rite, in and for the Sovereign and Independent State of Louisiana,' has been established at New Orleans, which, disregarding some of the essential landmarks of our Order, assumes control over the symbolic degrees, and ignoring the Grand Lodge of Louisiana and setting at defiance its authority, arrogates to itself the power to establish Lodges of symbolic Masonry within that jurisdiction. This so-called Supreme Grand Council was established in 1858. Left to its own resources, frowned upon by all intelligent American Masons, and recognized by none of them, it languished into utter insignificance, and soon would have sunk into oblivion. But on the 5th of November, 1868, to the surprise of the universal Masonic world, the Grand Orient of France, actuated by motives which it is impossible to fathom, promulgated by a decree based upon a previous report of 'A. HAMITTE, 33° member of the Council of the Order,' recognizing the Supreme Grand Council of the A. and A. S. Rite, of the Sovereign and Independent State of Louisiana, with all its usurpations of Masonic authority, establishing official and friendly relations with it, tendering aid and co-operation, and the assurance that the ties which henceforth unite these two Masonic powers will be ultimately strengthened by the reciprocal appointment of Representatives. By this course, the Grand Orient of France is exerting her influence in aid of an unjustifiable attempt to invade and usurp the jurisdiction of a sister Grand Lodge, and to overthrow her legitimate authority. The facts briefly narrated present a case which calls for the prompt and decided action of every American Grand Lodge."

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence made a very brief report, in which they say that they have carefully examined the proceedings of a number of Grand Lodges, at their last annual Communications, and then cite "the few subjects to which they call the attention of the Grand Lodge as an evidence of the intelligence, prosperity and healthy condition of the Craft in the several jurisdic-

tions. The more important subjects then briefly discussed are "Incorporating Lodges," and "Physical Disqualifications." In regard to the latter, it seems that the Committee on Foreign Correspondence had given it "as their opinion that an initiate subsequently maimed could be advanced." The question was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, who reported adversely. The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, in this report, adhere to their opinion that maimed initiates can be advanced.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, in relation to the matter of the interference of the Grand Orient of France with the prerogatives of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, reported: "That the several Grand Lodges in this country have exclusive jurisdiction over the symbolic degrees of Masonry within their several jurisdictions, and that in such symbolic degrees none but the 'Ancient York Rite,' is recognized as legitimate," and a resolution was adopted discontinuing all Masonic relations with the Grand Orient of France during the continuance of this interference.

Whole number of Master Masons,	8,551
Initiated,	1,079
Amount of Dues,	$5,308 00

Accompanying the proceedings was a very neatly bound copy of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

AMONGST the proceedings of the several Grand Lodges under review, none are of more interest than those relating to the difficulties existing between the Grand Lodge of Louisiana and the Grand Orient of France, arising from the organization in the former State of a body which arrogates to itself the imposing title of the "SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE IN AND FOR THE SOVEREIGN STATE OF LOUISIANA. Under our review of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, we have given a translation of the debates on the subject in France, and copies of all the documents relative to this matter, taken from the reports of the respective parties, a perusal of which will give a full understanding of the merits of the dispute. We think they clearly show that the "Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite" has no valid claim to any countenance from any Grand Lodge, and that if the Grand Orient of France continues to recognize that body, that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania ought to cease to have Masonic relations with it, or those who *hail* from it, because the *Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite* is an illegal and usurping organization.

We therefore recommend the passage of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That all Masonic correspondence and fraternal relations between the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and the Grand Orient of France, and all Masons owing or claiming to owe allegiance to it, be discontinued until the said Grand Orient of France recognizes the M. W. Grand Lodge of Louisiana as the only and sole Masonic Grand Lodge of that Commonwealth."

We recommend the passage of the above resolution, because we consider it to be an established principle of Masonic Law that there cannot be more than one lawful Grand Lodge having power to authorize the conferring of the three ancient and original degrees of Masonry within the territory of any State or Government, and that each Grand Lodge is the only Masonic supreme power within its appropriate limits; and because we hold that the Grand Orient of France, or any other foreign jurisdiction, cannot determine what are or what are not lawful Grand Lodges in this country, and that when that question is decided by the American Lodges, the foreign Masonic jurisdictions

must recognize them, and none others, as vested with the sovereign Masonic power, and that any recognition of any other bodies calling themselves Grand Lodges is an unjustifiable interference with questions, the decision of which exclusively belongs to American Masons. We think the sooner the resolution reported by us is adopted, and General MILLINET, the Grand Master of the Masonic Order of France, informed of our action, the better it will be for the interests of Masonry at home and abroad.

The debates in the Grand Orient of France which we give in this report, show much warmth of feeling on a subject of which they appear to have no proper conception, and not fully to understand. We hope that when the Grand Orient receives the action of the Grand Lodges of North America, it will lead it to a better understanding of the subject, and that these proper views and proper feelings will predominate. If not, the duty incumbent on this Grand Lodge is to sever its connection with the Grand Orient, and all other organizations which tread in their footsteps or follow their lead. Thus, and thus only, we think, can *American Masonry* vindicate her rights, and show to the world that in this, as well as in National affairs, she will not be dictated to by foreign powers.

On the subject of uniformity of work, and uniformity of ritual, much has been lately written and spoken, and it has been proposed by the Grand Master of North Carolina to hold a convention, composed of delegates from all the Grand Lodges, to meet in New York in January, 1870, to ordain a uniform system of work and of jurisprudence. Whether this is practicable, admits of great doubt. We do not think that if such a convention was held and a uniform system adopted, it would be permanent, as each Grand Lodge, being independent, could adopt the ritual and work settled to be the true work of the Order by the Convention, or reject it at its pleasure. To make any recommendation on the subject is not within the province of this Committee, but is that of the Committee of Landmarks, to whom the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania declares "shall be referred all questions touching the ancient landmarks, customs and usages of the Order." We refer to it as one of the subjects of Masonic concern now mooted in many of the jurisdictions of the United States, and in some of them angry disputes have arisen as to what is the true work and ritual, as is evidenced in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, of which we have spoken under the proper head, (see review of the proceedings of that Grand Lodge.) We know it is something not new for brethren of other jurisdictions to find fault with the simplicity of Pennsylvania Masonry. The Chairman of the

Committee of Correspondence of Ohio, in his report of October the 20th, 1868, takes occasion to remark "That our brethren in Pennsylvania are awakening to the necessity of requiring of a candidate a proof of at least some degree of proficiency before advancement. * * * When this is done, and then only, may we look for the time when the Ritual of Pennsylvania will be made to correspond with that of the other Grand Lodges of the United States; its use since the organization of that Grand Lodge being in our opinion the only argument in its favor."

In reply to these remarks of Brother CUNNINGHAM, we freely admit there exists a marked difference between the Pennsylvania "work," and that of some other jurisdictions in the United States. It not unfrequently happens that visitors from them to our Lodges comment on it, and make criticisms which might tend to depreciate the value we, as Pennsylvania Masons, attach to the ancient ceremonial. This jurisdiction authorises the work as it is given, because it is the most ancient on this continent. There is hardly to be found an educated Masonic scholar who does not admit we are nearer the true standard in our esoteric teachings than other Grand Lodges. We claim it is the ancient work of the Craft. It is sublime in its simplicity. It avoids the dramatic and modern attractions which have become, it would seem, in some places, necessary to arrest the attention; or are used in the vain hope of impressing the intellect. It would be an anachronism, too glaring for justification, to assert that scenes and surroundings, which were formerly unknown, could have then been part of the Masonic ceremony. It may please those who delight in modern novelties, to cavil at our severe simplicity, but in order to show error in us, let the testimony be produced which interpolates into Masonry show for substance, and covers the significance of the symbol with the drapery of display. When we look back to the Constitution of the Craft as it was organized at the completion of the Temple, it will be most difficult to believe that the stern necessity which created the order diluted its ceremonials by any recitation of unnecessary or unmeaning fables.

Whatever, then, trenches on the line which separates the essential and severe, from the unessential and adventitious, is to be rejected. This is the rule in Pennsylvania, and here this rule will be enforced and cheerfully obeyed, for the pride of Pennsylvania Masonry is its accordance with the ancient and the true.

In our review of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, we give the report of the Committee on "Work," adverse to the use of any key or cypher. Many Grand Lodges had been con-

sulted on the subject, and all are opposed to their use, except that of Rhode Island. A reference to the subject of work as stated in the body of our report, under the several Grand Lodge proceedings, will show that there is in many jurisdictions much dispute about the matter. Whilst in Pennsylvania, owing to the simplicity of our ceremonial, there is none—here on that subject all are agreed.

Another matter which creates some interest in Masonic circles, is the fact that several religious denominations are opposing the progress of the institution, and have resolved that no members of the Order shall be in communion with their churches. Why this should be we cannot say, unless it is from mistaken views of the object of Freemasonry. Almost nineteen centuries ago the shepherds who watched by night their flocks on the plains of Judea, heard angelic choirs shout "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good will toward men," and the spirit of that song Masonry has ever sought to realize in action. Her teachings have ever been "Give glory to God," and "confess his holy name," and peace, fraternity and good will toward all mankind have always been inculcated in all her lessons. St. James wrote: "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this: to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." What institution assumes the care of the widow and the orphan with more unceasing effort than the Masonic Order, or does it more effectually? What institution inculcates purer lessons of morality, to aid in keeping the members unspotted from the vices that afflict our race? But religion is not the object of the association, although it inculcates its precepts. Any one who supposes it to be an enemy of religion knows nothing of the Order—nor are those who think that Masons consider it a substitute for the Church any better informed. It has no heavenly origin, but is of the earth and of human invention. It seeks to improve the condition of mankind without regard to the religion they profess. The Atheist can never enter its portals, or be received into its brotherhood. Masonry makes no pretentions to be able to save a soul by its teachings, but it does profess to be able to make the rude more refined in feeling and sentiment, to make the avaricious more charitable and less fond of self; to humanize the heart and induce all within its influences to feel that as men they owe duties to their fellow-men which no human law teaches, and which nothing but the development of the principle of universal fraternity can stimulate to action. Why then should Churches war against our institution? Simply because as a body they are ignorant of its aims and its obligations. We request those who do so, to inform themselves on the subject before they deny their ordinances to the Masonic Order, or deprive them of Church privileges. If they allege many bad men are Masons, we answer they

are members of the Order, not *Masons*. They in this respect resemble many who name the name of Christ, when they possess none of his spirit, and do not follow his teachings. We say to our opponents, live in charity with all, and speak not evil of those who do good in a way you will not learn from them and cannot comprehend. To Masons we say that as we are thus misunderstood and misrepresented, it is our duty so to walk, that it may be said even by our enemies, that our practice equals our profession, that we love each other as brethren and go about doing good. Of this new manifestation of opposition we have no greater fears than we have of political persecution. That has had its day, and has passed away. The former will also fade in the sunlight of truth, when inquiring minds will discover the beauties of Masonry, and agree with us that although she is not *religion*, she is her aid and her assistant, who prepares the hearts of men for the reception of holier truths than she teaches.

Before we conclude this report, we desire to congratulate the fraternity upon their flourishing condition, and the large number of noble charities that, in the shape of schools, asylums, libraries and cemeteries, are springing up all over the country, under the auspices of our Order; and not only these, but histories are being written of the good and great men of Masonry. In our former report we said: "Many of the greatest, most learned and best men of Pennsylvania, have been Masons. The recollections of their actions and their virtues are fast fading away. Even now, many of them are traditional." But on this subject we then made no recommendation, but we do now; and beg leave to ask that a Committee be appointed on the Masonic history and biography of Pennsylvania.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT J. FISHER.

York, Pa., December 26th, 1869.

LIST OF LODGES

UNDER THIS JURISDICTION.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF LODGE, WHERE HELD, TRANSACTIONS FOR 1869, AND NUMBER OF MEMBERS DECEMBER 27, 1869.

No. of Lodge.	WHERE HELD.	Admissions.	Initiations.	Rejections.	Suspensions and Expulsions.	Resignations and Deaths.	Number of Members.
2	*Philadelphia*	.....	7	1	1	10	206
3	*Philadelphia*	3	8	1	.....	6	245
9	*Philadelphia*	.....	4	.....	2	8	195
19	*Philadelphia*	2	5	2	11	6	301
21	*Harrisburg*	3	12	4	.....	5	226
22	*Sunbury*	10	4	6	.....	7	142
25	*Bristol*	.....	5	.....	1	1	134
43	*Lancaster*	4	14	.....	12	15	343
45	*Pittsburg*	1	12	9	5	3	216
51	*Philadelphia*	4	10	3	.....	2	202
52	*Philadelphia*	.....	4	1	1	8	191
59	*Philadelphia*	1	27	3	.....	7	368
60	*Brownsville*	1	5	1	6	15	88
61	*Wilkesbarre*	3	11	2	.....	4	153
62	*Reading*	3	9	7	.....	6	325
67	*Philadelphia*	.....	5	3	5	1	230
*70	*Athens*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	*Philadelphia*	.....	10	4	1	4	278
72	*Philadelphia*	3	15	1	7	34	236
75	*Phœnixville*	1	17	.....	.....	2	139
81	*Chestnut Hill*	1	6	.....	5	5	133
91	*Philadelphia*	2	4	1	9	7	203
106	*Williamsport*	2	11	7	16	5	191
108	*Towanda*	3	13	4	3	8	170
114	*Philadelphia*	1	6	1	5	7	245
115	*Philadelphia*	.....	7	3	14	10	259
121	*Philadelphia*	4	14	.....	6	5	256
125	*Philadelphia*	.....	13	2	.....	10	205
126	*Philadelphia*	.....	7	1	4	6	202
130	*Philadelphia*	1	11	.....	4	7	215
131	*Philadelphia*	2	10	.....	.....	2	100
134	*Philadelphia*	.....	4	.....	.....	6	186
135	*Manayunk*	1	7	1	.....	4	211
138	*Orwigsburg*	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	56
143	*Chambersburg*	2	7	2	10	15	95
144	*Lewisburg*	.....	14	.....	6	2	83
152	*Easton*	4	21	3	7	3	275
153	*Waynesburg*	.....	8	2	3	6	80
155	*Philadelphia*	1	11	1	2	12	396
156	*Dunmore Centre*	.....	9	.....	.....	4	169
158	*Philadelphia*	3	16	4	4	9	408
163	*Monroeton*	.....	2	.....	.....	1	67
164	*Washington*	2	18	.....	7	.....	113
186	*Philadelphia*	1	31	4	7	15	411
187	*Philadelphia*	3	5	3	9	7	266
190	*Norristown*	3	12	9	7	5	177

* No returns from this Lodge up to April 18th.

No. of Lodge.	WHERE HELD.	Admissions.	Initiations.	Resigned.	Suspensions and Expulsions.	Resignations and Deaths.	Number of Members.
194	*Selin's Grove*	1	10	2	7	13	163
197	*Carlisle*	2	4	4	.....	4	109
199	*Lock Haven*	.....	15	1	2	4	218
203	*Lewistown*	1	2	.....	.....	5	105
211	*Kensington*	2	10	1	2	6	354
216	*Pottsville*	1	7	.....	5	5	215
218	*Honesdale*	2	18	1	3	10	153
219	*Pittsburg*	1	14	22	.....	22	256
220	*Hollidaysburg*	1	13	1	5	2	120
221	*Pittsburg*	5	29	8	.....	8	235
222	*Minersville*	.....	3	2	.....	5	96
223	*Allegheny City*	5	6	1	12	16	132
224	*Danville*	1	14	3	.....	5	103
225	*Greensburg*	3	10	4	.....	2	36
226	*Lebanon*	1	1	1	.....	1	142
227	*Reading*	.....	14	9	6	4	334
*228	*Uniontown*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
229	*Rochester*	3	13	1	.....	23	128
230	*Richmond, Philadelphia Co.*	1	6	.....	7	5	255
231	*Pittsburg*	1	7	2	.....	3	84
232	*Jersey Shore*	1	3	2	1	1	57
233	*Pittstown*	2	25	4	2	7	161
234	*Meadville*	3	7	3	.....	9	165
236	*Chester*	.....	9	3	14	4	168
237	*Bealsville*	1	11	1	1	6	65
238	*Tamaqua*	3	17	.....	5	2	122
239	*Freeport*	7	6	.....	7	12	51
240	*Montrose*	.....	16	1	.....	14	202
241	*Warren*	4	1	3	1	6	88
242	*Mauch Chunk*	1	6	4	2	3	127
243	*New Castle*	4	11	2	.....	5	104
244	*Kittaning*	3	9	7	1	7	107
245	*Doylestown*	.....	15	1	2	6	170
246	*Philadelphia*	3	15	3	3	5	366
247	*Mansfield*	3	5	1	2	10	79
248	*Tunkhannock*	2	16	1	1	.....	107
249	*Carbondale*	2	13	.....	3	2	125
250	*Sharon*	.....	5	5	1	1	86
251	*Mercer*	.....	7	2	.....	2	77
252	*Fayette City*	.....	4	.....	5	4	65
253	*Pittsburg*	3	9	3	.....	3	126
254	*Pottstown*	9	19	2	.....	2	167
255	*Shamokin*	1	4	3	.....	2	67
256	*Milton*	2	4	2	.....	5	104
258	*Conneautville*	3	5	2	3	6	107
259	*New Brighton*	3	17	3	8	3	95
260	*Carlisle*	3	8	2	6	3	98
261	*Providence*	2	17	3	13	2	114
262	*Orrstown*	1	2	.....	.....	3	35
263	*Laceyville*	.....	4	1	1	1	93
264	*Columbus*	2	5	1	.....	4	90
265	*Bloomsburg*	1	12	4	.....	23	161
266	*York*	1	10	.....	.....	15	197
267	*Tremont*	1	3	.....	.....	3	95
268	*Bellefonte*	1	8	5	.....	1	132
269	*Birmingham*	2	13	3	.....	4	153
270	*Schuylkill Haven*	2	12	2	.....	2	61
271	*Philadelphia*	.....	19	3	3	5	213
272	*Butler*	1	12	2	3	2	72
273	*Athensville*	2	10	2	1	4	99
274	*West Philadelphia*	.....	12	5	15	1	182
275	*Latrobe*	1	4	.....	.....	1	90
276	*Brookville*	2	21	22	2	1	141
277	*Clarion*	2	21	5	.....	4	115
278	*Johnstown*	1	.....	3	5	5	98

* No returns from this Lodge up to April 18th.

No. of Lodge.	WHERE HELD.	Admissions.	Initiations.	Rejections.	Suspensions and Expulsions.	Resignations and Deaths.	Number of Members.
279	*Carmichaels*	.....	5	2	.....	11	37
281	*Altoona*	3	3	6	3	3	125
282	*Hollidaysburg*	.....	4	2	9	2	78
283	*Bethlehem*	1	9	6	1	.....	140
284	*Catasauqua*	.....	7	5	.....	4	115
285	*St. Clair*	2	4	.....	3	1	74
286	*Columbia*	.....	15	2	.....	2	127
287	*Pittsburg*	3	39	5	11	8	287
288	*Allegheny City*	.....	11	1	2	.....	89
*289	*Philadelphia*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
290	*Greenville*	3	6	6	.....	7	109
291	*Scranton*	5	10	5	.....	1	135
292	*Frankford*	1	14	6	.....	12	270
294	*Ashland*	2	7	2	3	6	129
295	*Philadelphia*	4	14	.....	3	5	201
296	*Germantown*	.....	8	1	.....	9	230
*297	*Canonsburg*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
298	*Media*	.....	2	.....	2	4	85
299	*Muncy*	.....	6	.....	.....	8	89
300	*Huntingdon*	1	2	5	17	9	137
301	*Waverley*	4	10	.....	.....	13	87
302	*Mechanicsburg*	.....	5	2	.....	8	150
303	*Titusville*	11	38	27	14	9	260
304	*Albion*	.....	8	1	.....	6	106
305	*Hawley*	1	10	2	.....	3	67
*306	*Troy*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
307	*Womelsdorf*	.....	6	3	.....	1	98
308	*Fort Wnshington*	.....	6	.....	3	1	81
309	*Downington*	1	9	2	3	11	117
310	*Trappe*	.....	3	2	3	3	57
311	*Mount Bethel*	.....	2	1	1	1	78
312	*Ebensburg*	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	78
313	*Indiana*	1	4	5	.....	2	46
314	*Clearfield*	1	10	9	.....	4	77
315	*Shippensburg*	1	4	.....	.....	6	66
316	*Franklin*	1	19	3	3	5	112
317	*Wellsboro'*	1	3	1	3	.....	77
318	*Allegheny City*	5	8	3	5	10	160
319	*New Bloomfield*	.....	5	1	.....	2	68
320	*Bedford*	.....	13	6	.....	2	128
321	*East Liberty*	5	8	2	.....	6	88
322	*West Chester*	.....	9	.....	.....	5	132
323	*Scranton*	3	8	1	.....	6	134
324	*Mifflintown*	.....	4	.....	.....	6	78
325	*Stroudsburg*	.....	4	1	2	2	110
326	*Trexlertown*	.....	11	1	.....	4	133
327	*Hazelton*	.....	15	3	.....	2	126
328	*Jackson*	.....	9	2	.....	8	60
329	*Greensboro'*	.....	4	.....	1	3	49
330	*Hamlinton*	.....	9	2	.....	6	86
*331	*Ligonier*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
332	*Plymouth*	.....	1	1	.....	4	41
233	*Allentown*	.....	5	4	6	11	149
334	*Bradford*	.....	13	3	18	3	69
335	*Montoursville*	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	50
336	*Gettysburg*	.....	6	.....	8	2	99
*337	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
338	*Great Bend*	3	4	1	.....	5	110
339	*Hyde Park*	1	17	3	3	1	116
340	*Garrett's Siding*	1	7	2	1	.....	99
341	*Factoryville*	.....	6	.....	5	9	73
342	*Coudersport*	.....	12	2	13	3	78
343	*Cochransville*	1	17	2	1	7	142
344	*Milford*	1	6	3	.....	3	69
345	*Scranton*	1	10	.....	.....	3	67
346	*Connellsville*	.....	4	1	.....	.....	59

* These Lodges had not made their returns up to April 18th,

No. of Lodge.	WHERE HELD.	Admissions.	Initiations.	Rejections.	Suspensions and Expulsions.	Resignations and Deaths.	Number of Members.
347	*Girard*	1	5	1	2	2	80
348	*Hanover*	1	8	.....	.....	2	44
349	*Catawissa*	2	12	.....	.....	1	101
350	*Blossburg*	2	10	1	5	7	113
351	*Knoxville*	2	11	.....	.....	1	50
352	*Chester*	.....	9	2	6	2	54
353	*Oxford*	.....	12	.....	6	4	81
354	*Shickshinny*	.....	2	2	.....	1	48
355	*Blairsvile*	.....	3	.....	.....	3	38
356	*Ten Mile Village*	.....	6	.....	.....	7	40
357	*Mahanoy City*	.....	15	1	.....	3	93
358	*Somerset*	2	5	2	.....	1	63
359	*Philadelphia*	1	11	1	.....	1	75
360	*Susquehanna Depot*	2	5	10	1	3	92
361	*Newville*	.....	6	3	.....	1	64
362	*Erie*	2	10	5	11	15	123
363	*Oil City*	2	18	6	2	.....	108
364	*Millersburg*	1	9	3	1	1	59
365	*Corry*	2	14	12	10	7	98
366	*Union Mills*	.....	4	6	.....	9	65
367	*Reading*	.....	8	3	.....	.....	45
368	*Philadelphia*	1	6	.....	.....	.....	49
369	*Philadelphia*	.....	31	5	1	7	202
370	*Mifflinburg*	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	66
371	*Thompsontown*	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	33
372	*Spartansburg*	1	7	1	2	1	31
373	*Tioga*	.....	11	.....	.....	2	40
374	*Manchester*	1	25	6	.....	.....	79
375	*McKeesport*	1	9	4	1	2	60
376	*McVeytown*	.....	3	.....	1	.....	51
*377	*Kurtztown*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
378	*Mount Carmel*	1	8	1	1	1	50
379	*Ridgway*	5	13	5	.....	11	67
380	*Philadelphia*	2	8	5	.....	1	79
381	*Newport*	1	8	3	.....	2	35
382	*Emporium*	.....	11	4	1	3	99
383	*Coatesville*	1	21	3	.....	2	65
384	*Nicetown*	.....	12	2	.....	1	69
385	*West Philadelphia*	1	26	4	.....	3	104
386	*Philadelphia*	2	45	24	.....	6	223
387	*Dushore*	1	16	13	.....	2	50
388	*Smethport*	2	21	3	.....	4	50
389	*West Middlesex*	1	3	1	1	2	29
390	*Lawrenceville*	1	10	3	.....	1	82
391	*Philipsburg*	1	8	13	.....	1	81
392	*Erie*	6	19	1	.....	4	84
393	*Philadelphia*	1	46	6	.....	11	199
395	*Kingston*	2	16	.....	.....	3	64
396	*Easton*	.....	5	2	.....	2	53
397	*Williamsport*	3	12	.....	.....	.....	48
398	*Marietta*	.....	3	1	1	1	42
399	*North East*	1	8	6	.....	2	60
400	*Jenkintown*	1	14	4	.....	1	50
*401	*Watsontown*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
402	*Philadelphia*	3	45	3	.....	1	124
403	*Clarksville*	3	8	1	.....	2	32
404	*Northumberland*	.....	14	1	.....	.....	49
405	*Waynesburg*	1	8	2	.....	.....	31
406	*Hamburg*	2	13	5	.....	.....	37
407	*Jacksonville*	1	15	3	.....	2	40
408	*Meadville*	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	35
409	*Pinegrove*	.....	5	1	.....	.....	34
410	*Hatboro'*	1	8	.....	.....	.....	34
411	*Darlington*	.....	9	1	.....	.....	35
412	*Tidioute*	7	4	3	.....	3	35
113	*Bath*	2	16	.....	.....	.....	54

* No Returns from these Lodges up to April 18th.

No of Lodge.	WHERE HELD.	Admissions.	Initiations.	Rejections.	Suspensions and Expulsions.	Resignations and Deaths.	Number of Members.
451	*Canton*	2	14	6	.....	2	55
416	*Edinboro'*	3	29	9	.....	.....	41
417	*Kirkwood*	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	20
418	*Rome*	1	9	3	.....	1	40
419	*Philadelphia*	11	63	10	.....	7	166
420	*Conshohocken*	.....	8	7	.....	.....	30
421	*Osceola*	.....	7	2	.....	1	23
*422	*Newton*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
423	*Shrewsburg*	3	20	.....	.....	1	38
424	*Jamestown*	1	12	5	.....	1	32
425	*Waterford*	10	14	1	2	1	52
426	*Cressona*	.....	7	1	.....	.....	35
427	*Newtown*	1	9	3	.....	1	31
428	*East Smithfield*	8	19	1	.....	.....	37
429	*Harmony*	8	14	2	.....	1	32
430	*Allegheny City*	1	19	7	.....	2	48
431	*Saltzburg*	1	7	1	.....	.....	19
432	*Philadelphia*	2	40	5	.....	1	57
433	*New Castle*	2	40	1	.....	.....	48
434	*Brownsville*	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	19
435	*Reading*	3	57	.....	.....	.....	70
436	*Philadelphia*	9	23	2	.....	.....	65
437	*Apolla*	1	7	.....	.....	.....	29
438	*Nicholson*	11	7	1	.....	.....	32
439	*Clifford Corner*	4	13	.....	.....	.....	30
440	*Slatington*	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	20
441	*Philadelphia*	7	82	6	.....	.....	128
442	*Wilkesbarre*	3	18	1	.....	.....	28
443	*Green Castle*	1	5	.....	.....	.....	25
444	*Philadelphia*	1	11	2	.....	.....	29
446	*Upper Uwchlan*	1	6	.....	.....	.....	15
447	*Claysville*	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	18
448	*Sharpsburg*	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	12
449	*Philadelphia*	1	14	5	.....	.....	31
450	*Philadelphia*	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	14
453	*Philadelphia*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19

* No returns from this Lodge up to April 18.

RECAPITULATION.

279 Lodges; of which
10 Lodges have not made their annual returns; leaving

269 Lodges that have made their returns, and they show
30,488 Members on December 27th, 1869.
432 Admitted during the year, 1869.
3,005 Initiated " " " "
1,111 Resigned and Died during the year, 1869.
542 Suspended and Expelled during the year, 1869.
715 were Rejected during the year, 1869.

The 10 Lodges that have not made their returns have about 820 Members.

Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

F. A. M.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BEING EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF ITS
QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL GRAND
COMMUNICATIONS

DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1873.—A. L. 5873.



PHILADELPHIA:
A. C. BRYSON & CO., PRINTERS, 607 CHESTNUT STREET.
1874.


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GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

Held at Philadelphia, June 4, A. D. 1873, A. L. 5873.

Brother SAMUEL C. PERKINS, Right Worshipful Grand Master, in the Chair.

The Committee on Appeals made a report embodying the following, which was approved and the resolution appended thereto was adopted:

TO THE R. W. THE GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA:

In the matter of the appeal of J—— C. H——against Lodge No. ——, the following facts were presented:

Mr. J—— B——, a highly honorable and respectable citizen, made the usual application.

The petition took the course prescribed by the regulations of the Grand Lodge, and he was balloted for and approved, and was prepared for the first degree.

At this point Brother J—— C. H—— objected to further action, but the Worshipful Master, after hearing the objection, decided that, "as Mr. B—— was already prepared, he thought it would not be proper to stop in the midst of the ceremony of initiation and dismiss the candidate from that point—that he could not conscientiously do so. That if Brother H—— had made his objection before the degree was in part conferred, his objection would have been considered; that after conferring the degree was completed, he could prefer charges, if he had any, and they would be acted upon at the proper time, &c."

The arguments in support of this decision of the Worshipful Master are that the degree of preparation is one part, and the proceedings which follow chronologically are severally other parts, till the whole is consummated, and this constitutes the entirety of the degree. It is further argued that the decision of the Grand Lodge, that "no man can enter the Lodge who is not under the tongue of good masonic report, although they stand upon the very threshold and knock ever so loudly," does not apply to one who has passed the threshold into the preparing room, when the degree is begun, and it is too late to make an objection.

It is with deep regret your Committee cannot sustain this view of the case, &c.

This Grand Lodge has decided too often, to be now a subject of doubt, that the initiation makes the member of a Lodge, and initiation is conferred *in*, *by* and *through* that ceremony in which the candidate and the Worshipful Master only participate, and it is that ceremony alone, and distinct from all that precedes or follows which makes the degree, &c.

The preparing for an act is not a part of an act itself. The line that circumscribes preparation—separates it very widely from that threshold to which the Grand Lodge decision, already quoted, refers, for from the preparing room to that threshold there are many trials to be undergone before any candidate is in a condition to enter upon that ceremony which alone makes the degree, &c.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That the appeal of Brother J—— C. H—— against the action of Lodge No. —— in conferring on J—— B—— the rights and privileges of Freemasonry be sustained, and the case remitted to Lodge No. —— to be taken up again by said Lodge as of the time the said Lodge had balloted for and approved the said Mr. B—— as worthy of initiation and membership, and that all the proceedings heretofore had in said Lodge, in the case of said B——, from and after said ballot and approval are declared null and void.

JAMES PAGE,

Chairman Committee on Appeals.

GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

Held in the Masonic Temple, Broad Street, on September 26, A. D. 1873, A. L. 5873.

Brother SAMUEL C. PERKINS, Right Worshipful Grand Master, in the Chair.

This magnificent structure, situated on the northeast corner of Broad and Filbert streets, Philadelphia, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on this day.*

*Full particulars of these ceremonies will appear in a Memorial Volume now being published, by authority of the Grand Lodge.

GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

Held at Philadelphia, December 3, A. D. 1873, A. L. 5873.

PRESENT:—

Bro. SAMUEL C. PERKINS,	*R. W. Grand Master.*
" ALFRED R. POTTER,	" *Deputy Grand Master.*
" ROBERT CLARK,	" *Senior Grand Warden.*
" J. MADISON PORTER,	" *Junior Grand Warden.*
" HENDRICK B. WRIGHT,	" *Grand Treas., Pro Tem.*
" JOHN THOMPSON,	" *Grand Secretary.*
" J. ALEX. SIMPSON,	*Deputy Grand Secretary.*
" HENDERSON,	*District Deputy Grand Masters.*
" EARLY,	
" SNYDER,	
" HIMROD,	
" MCNAIR,	
" MCCLELLAN,	
" POLLOCK,	
" HERRICK,	
" DUSENBURY,	
" WHITTLESEY,	
" MEREDITH,	
" LLOYD,	
" MCCULLOUGH,	
" KNAPP,	
" MACKEY,	
" KINGSBURY,	
" LITTLE,	
" THOMAS,	
" GREENLEAF,	
" HOWELL,	
" ANCONA,	
" CHATLAND,	
" COULTER,	

Bros. MACLAUGHLIN and ALLEN, *Grand Chaplains.*
Bro. GEORGE B. COLE, - *Senior Grand Deacon.*
" R. L. PACKER, - - *Junior Grand Deacon.*
" GODFREY KEEBLER, - *Grand Steward,*
" ANDREW J. KAUFFMAN, - " "
" GEORGE W. WOOD, - " *Marshal.*
" WM. H. HOOPER, - - " *Sword Bearer.*
" HORACE FRITZ, - - " *Pursuivant.*
" CHARLES SCHNIDER, - " *Tyler.*
" PAGE, - - - } *Past Grand Masters.*
" VAUX, - - - -
" WILLIAMSON, - -
" FRITZ, - - - -
" SCOTT, - - -
" PHILLIPS, - - -
" RICHARD VAUX, - - *Representative of the Grand Lodges of New York, Illinois, South Carolina, Alabama, Texas, Minnesota, and Washington Territory.*
" SAMUEL C. PERKINS, - *Representative of the Grand Lodges of Louisiana and Canada.*
" E. HARPER JEFFRIES, - *Representative of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.*
" ALFRED R. POTTER, - *Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey.*
" JAMES PAGE, - - *Representative of the Grand Lodge of Oregon.*

Two hundred and twenty Lodges, represented by six hundred and eighty-three members.

Grand Lodge opened in ample form at 10¼ o'clock, A. M.

This being the time designated by the Ahiman Rezon for the election of officers, the Right Worshipful Grand Master appointed tellers to conduct the same, and, after receiving the votes, the Grand Master announced the following brethren as having been elected, to wit:

R. W. Grand Master,	Bro. ALFRED R. POTTER,
	(In place of Bro. SAMUEL C. PERKINS, who declined a re-election.)
R. W. Deputy Grand Master,	Bro. ROBERT CLARK.
" *Senior Grand Warden,*	" JAMES M. PORTER.
" *Junior Grand Warden,*	" MICHAEL NISBET.
" *Grand Treasurer,*	" THOMAS R. PATTON.
" *Grand Secretary,*	" JOHN THOMSON.
Trustees of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund.	" JOSEPH S. RILEY,
	" JACOB LAUDENSLAGER,
	" GEORGE GRISCOM,
	" DANIEL BRITTAIN,
	" JOHN HANOLD.
Trustees of the Girard Bequest.	" SAMUEL H. PERKINS,
	" GEORGE THOMSON,
	" CHARLES M. PREVOST,
	" HENRY C. HOWELL,
	" JACOB ROBERTS.

The Committee on Finance made the following report which was approved, and the resolutions attached thereto were adopted:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Finance Committee respectfully report:

That they have made an examination, in accordance with the requirements of the Ahiman Rezon, of the following accounts:

Grand Treasurer; Grand Secretary, for the Payment of Interest; Grand Secretary, for the Sale of Dispensations; Grand Secretary, as Treasurer Building Fund; Trustees Building Fund; Hall Committee; Building Committee; Trustees Girard Bequest; Grand Lodge Charity Fund; Library Committee; Transfer of Bonds, and find them correct and agreeing with their Vouchers, Bank Books, &c.

The accounts of the Grand Treasurer show:

RECEIPTS.

Balance November 15th, 1872, - - - - -	$ 6,640 86
Received for Dues, Masonic Rents, &c., - -	82,194 54
" " Dispensations, Certificates, Ahiman Rezons, - - - - -	12,478 25

Received for New Warrants, - - - -		$ 1,800 00
" " Rents of Stores, - - - -		12,850 00
" " Interest from Building Fund, - -		5,527 68
" " Interest from G. Secretary on deposits,		44 78
" " Aprons, - - - - - - -		7,427 60
" " Grand Chapter for stationery, - -		148 98
" " Amount Refunded by Lodge No. 216,		380 50
		$129,493 19

PAYMENTS.

Paid for Interest on Masonic Loans, -	$87,793 70	
" Sinking Fund, - - -	615 00	
" Expenses Grand Master, - -	300 00	
" " District Deputy G. Masters,	2,301 57	
" Salaries Grand Officers and Clerks as follows:		
Thomas Brown, Grand Treasurer for 1872, - -	200 00	
John Thomson, 1 year, -	2,000 00	
F. Blackburne, 1 year, -	1,200 00	
Jos. H. Boswell, 1 year, -	1,000 00	
Chas. H. Kingston, 6 months for 1872, $500; 9 months for 1873, $750, - -	1,250 00	
Chas. Schnider, - -	172 00	
Paid for Expenses G. Treasurer's Office for stamp check book and stationery, - - - -	54 25	
" Expenses G. Secretary's office,	320 30	
" Expenses Grand Lodge, - -	321 50	
" Printing Proceedings, &c., -	1,991 75	
" Funeral expenses of Past Grand Master Skerrett, - - -	188 30	
" Carriages for funeral of Past Grand Master Harper, -	50 00	
" Orders Hall Committee, Chestnut street, - - - -	7,999 83	
" Orders Library Committee, -	306 88	

Paid for Orders Finance Committee, advertising sale of Chestnut St. Hall, circulars and postage stamps, $500; Duval & Hunter for three books, certificates of loan, $250, - - -	$ 750 00		
" Orders for increase of insurance,	350 00		
" Orders for aprons, - - -	7,852 00		
" Orders for dedication, - -	8,540 29	$125,557 37	
Leaving balance in hands of Grand Treasurer,		$ 3,935 82	

The accounts of the Grand Secretary for sale of Dispensations, Certificates and Ahiman Rezons, show:

Balance on hand, November 15th, 1872, - - -		$ 605 00
Received during the year:		
For Dispensations, - - - - - -		4,720 00
For Certificates, - - - - - -		180 00
For Ahiman Rezons, - - - - -		127 00
		$5,632 00
He has paid the Grand Treasurer:		
For Dispensations, - - - -	$4,290 00	
For Certificates, - - - -	186 00	
For Ahiman Rezons, - - -	136 00	$4,612 00
Leaving in hands of the Grand Secretary, - - -		$1,020 00

The accounts of the Grand Secretary for interest on New Masonic Temple Loan, show:

Balance on hand, November 15th, 1872, - -		$ 1,078 56
Received from G. Lodge Funds during the year,		87,793 70
		$88,872 26
Amount of interest paid during the year, - - -		87,922 62
Leaving in hands of the Grand Secretary, - -		$ 949 64

The Grand Secretary, as Treasurer of the Building Fund, shows a balance of $7,119\frac{28}{100}$, which was found to be correct; and that of the Sinking Fund, amount in New Masonic Temple Loan, $95,250; and in Bank, $27.99; making a total of $95,277.99.

The operations of the Trustees of said Fund will be set out fully in their Reports.

The payments of the Building Committee, for the last fiscal year, were as follows:

From 15th to 30th November, 1872,	$29,413 94
December, 1872,	13,077 73
January, 1873,	22,381 77
February, "	16,441 18
March, "	57,105 15
April, "	52,392 55
May, "	39,635 15
June, "	38,061 06
July, "	53,477 95
August, "	34,761 13
September, "	32,947 53
October, "	7,823 22
	$397,518 36

The accounts of the Hall Committee on Chestnut street, for the fiscal year show they have drawn orders:

For Fuel,	$ 112 50
" Gas,	2,139 23
" Taxes,	3,977 50
" Water Rent and Sewerage,	71 00
" Labor and Tyler,	988 00
" Incidentals,	835 88
	$8,124 11

The accounts of the Trustees of the Girard Bequest show:

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last Report,	$ 1,333 52
Interest and Premiums,	3,988 52
Sale of Securities,	27,011 17
	$32,333 21

PAYMENTS.

Paid Orders of Stewards, - - -	$ 3,200 00	
Investment in New Masonic Temple Loan, - - - - - -	28,000 00	
Commissions on Sale of Securities, -	16 87	$31,216 87
Leaving Balance in hand November 25, 1873, - -		$ 1,116 34

The investments are:

New Masonic Temple Loan, - -	$49,000 00	
Bond and Mortgage Sunbury Masonic Hall Association, Balance due,	1,000 00	
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Gold Loan,	6,500 00	56,500 00

The accounts of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund show:

Balance on hand last report, - - - - -	$1,102 94
Amount received from "Masonic Relief Fund" of Chicago, - - - - - -	2,150 40
Received for Interest on New Masonic Temple Loan,	4,376 47
Received for Interest on Deposit, - - - -	25 19
	$7,655 00

PAYMENTS.

Paid Orders to Almoners, - - -	$3,000 00	
" Investment in New Masonic Temple Loan, - - - - - -	3,200 00	
" Expenses, - - - - -	12 00	6,212 00
Leaving a Balance in hands of - - - -		$1,443 00

Their investments are:

New Masonic Temple Loan, - - - - -	$61,400 00

The Grand Secretary has furnished the Committee with a Balance Sheet of the affairs of the Grand Lodge, on the 15th of November, 1873, being the close of the fiscal year, and which is affixed hereto; as also one for the commencement of the fiscal year of 1874.

From these various accounts and the data received from the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary, the Committee present the following estimate of the Receipts and Expenditures for the year 1874:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, - - - - - - - -	$ 3,935 82
Dues, Initiations, Ten Per Cents, &c., - -	75,000 00
Dispensations and Warrants, - - - -	15,000 00
Masonic Rents, - - - - - -	50,000 00
Rents of Stores, - - - - - - -	10,000 00
	$153,935 82

EXPENDITURES.

Interest on Masonic Loans, - -		$102,930 00
Sinking Fund, - - - -		15,000 00
Expenses Grand Master, - -		1,000 00
" D. D. Grand Masters, -		2,000 00
" Grand Secretary,	$2,000	
" Grand Treasurer,	200	
" Clerk to G. Secretary,	1,200	
" Clerk to G. Secretary,	1,000	
" Clerk to G. Master,	600	
" Clerk to Finance Com.,	400	
" Postage, stationery, &c.	450	
" Grand Tyler,	150	6,000 00
" Grand Lodge, - -		1,000 00
" Printing (including proceedings,) - - - -		1,000 00
" Library Committee, -		500 00
" Taxes, water rents, &c., Chestnut street hall, -		5,000 00
		$134,430 00

Expenses Temple Committee:

MASONIC TEMPLE.

Superintendent,	$1,500		
Night watchman,	624		
Engineer, superintendent of gas and water, &c.,	1,300		
One day fireman,	637		
One night fireman,	728		
Five laborers,	2,730	$7,519 00	
Gas,		7,000 00	
Fuel,		1,800 00	
Water rent,		500 00	
Ice,		300 00	
Contingencies,		700 00	
		$17,819 00	$152,249 00
Balance,			$1,686 82

CHESTNUT STREET HALL.

Your Committee indulged the hope that by this time we would have been able to report to you the sale of the old hall, and are of opinion that had it not been for the financial difficulties which prevailed throughout the country, we would by this time have effected a sale.

In order to facilitate the business of the Grand Lodge, we recommend that the rents of the several lodges and other Masonic bodies, be paid quarterly. It is not advisable to allow so large an amount of revenue to accumulate for a year, as was the case in times when the requirements of the Grand Lodge were not so pressing as at this time.

If this suggestion is not adopted, we will not be able to promptly pay the interest semi-annually as required on our bonded debt.

We offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Right Worshipful Grand Master be and is hereby authorized to draw his warrants on the Grand Treasurer for

such amounts as may be required to pay the interest on the Masonic Loans coming due on the first days of March and September, 1874.

Resolved, That the following appropriations be made for the year 1874:

For orders of the Temple Committee, - -		$17,819 00
" Ordinary expenses of the Grand Lodge, -		1,000 00
" Expenses of the Grand Master, - - -		1,000 00
" Expenses District Deputy Grand Masters,		2,000 00
Salaries and expenses of Grand Officers and their Officers, - - - - - - - -		$6,000 00
Printing, including annual proceedings, - -		1,000 00
Library Committee, - - - - - -		500 00
Taxes, water rent on old hall, - - -		5,000 00

Resolved, That all Masonic rents due the Grand Lodge shall be paid quarterly.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. YEAGER,
JAMES HERDMAN,
CONRAD B. DAY,
E. HARPER JEFFRIES,
W. H. EAGLE.

Balance Sheet Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

November 15, 1873.

Due from Lodge No. 70,	$ 134 00	
" " 153,	84 00	
" " 155,	2 00	
" " 156,	226 00	
" " 199,	237 00	
" " 218,	221 00	
" " 221,	2 00	
" " 246,	1,291 50	
" " 249,	4 34	
" " 251,	139 00	
" " 273,	189 50	
" " 277,	1 00	
" " 285,	128 00	
" " 287,	1 00	
" " 291,	12 00	
" " 296,	141 00	
" " 322,	122 00	
" " 331,	73 00	
" " 336,	86 00	
" " 338,	143 00	
" " 351,	73 00	
" " 361,	75 00	
" " 363,	235 00	
" " 374,	358 00	
" " 402,	1 00	
" " 407,	231 00	
" " 439,	63 00	
" " 446,	45 00	
" " 452,	75 00	
" " 463,	79 00	
" " 465,	51 00	
" " 472,	59 00	
" " 477,	99 00	
" " 478,	114 00	
" " 479,	1 00	
" " 487,	528 00	
" " 495,	97 00	
" " 514,	69 25	
	$5,490 59	
Real Estate,	$1,494,706 55	
Paid Orders of Building Committee	397,518 36	
Girard Charity Fund	54,100 73	
Grand Lodge Charity Fund	58,099 02	
Balance in Building Fund	7,119 28	
Amount of Sinking Fund	95,277 99	
Interest account	76,657 95	
Cash on hand	7,401 22	
Expenses of Grand Lodge	2,746 17	
" of Grand Master	300 00	
" of D.D.G. Masters	2,301 57	
" Hall Committee	7,999 83	
" Library "	306 88	
" and Salaries of Officers of Grand Lodge	6,196 55	
" of Dedication	8,540 29	
Balance of Apron account for Dedication	424 40	
Expenses of Finance Committee	750 00	
Brokerage paid	1,750 00	
Due by Grand Commandery	16 00	
" Commandery No. 36	6 00	
Profit and Loss account	2 33	
	$2,227,711 71	

Due to Lodge No. 21,	$ 50 00	
" " 61,	1 00	
" " 91,	1 00	
" " 135,	2 00	
" " 230,	4 00	
" " 233,	1 00	
" " 254,	9 50	
" " 224,	13 00	
" " 265,	29 50	
" " 282,	1 00	
" " 348,	2 00	
" " 350,	8 50	
" " 354,	1 00	
" " 359,	7 50	
" " 375,	2 00	
" " 377,	1 00	
" " 390,	6 00	
" " 408,	3 00	
" " 427,	1 00	
" " 428,	4 00	
" " 492,	1 00	
" " 502,	3 00	
" " 504,	7 33	
" " 508,	14 50	
" " 511,	24 75	
" " 513,	13 00	
" " 517,	11 67	
	$223 25	
Received for Old Material	$ 40 00	
Dues for 1872, received from City Lodges	22,581 50	
Dues for 1872, received from Country Lodges	24,806 41	
Initiations for 1872, received from Country Lodges	13,953 50	
Initiations for 1872, received from City Lodges	6,410 00	
10 per cents	5,013 50	
Masonic Rents received	12,674 00	
Store " "	12,880 00	
Received, for Dispensations	12,485 25	
" " New Warrants	1,800 00	
" " Sale of Tickets of admission to the New Temple	3,208 50	
Grand Lodge of Penn'a	655,715 80	
New Masonic Temple Loan issued	1,455,950 00	
	$2,227,711 71	

BALANCES NOV. 16TH, 1873, AFTER THE CLOSING ENTRIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1873 ARE MADE.

Due to Lodges as before stated....	$ 5,490 59	Balances due to Lodges as before stated.....	$ 223 25
Real Estate and Furniture.....	1,892,224 91	New Masonic Temple Loan.....	1,455,950 00
Girard Charity Fund.....	54,100 73	Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania....	663,556 49
Grand Lodge Charity Fund.....	58,099 02		
Sinking Fund.....	95,277 99		
Building Fund.....	7,119 28		
Cash on hand.....	7,401 22		
Due by Grand Commandery.....	16 00		
	$2,119,729 74		$2,119,729 74

The Trustees of the Building Fund made the following report which was approved, and the resolutions attached thereto were adopted, to go into effect on St. John's Day next, and on motion the thanks of the Grand Lodge were tendered to the Trustees for the ability and integrity displayed by them in the management of the Trust:

That the balance on hand in the Building Fund, August 15, 1873, was, - - - - - - -	$71,919 11
Received for railing sold, - - - - -	40 11
	$71,959 11
Paid various orders of Building Committee, - -	64,834 83
Leaving balance in Fidelity Company, Nov. 15, 1873,	$ 7,119 28

SINKING FUND.

Interest received since last report, - - - -	$3,436 98
Bought Masonic Loan, $1,100, and interest, -	1,104 44
	$2,332 54
From which deduct balance due G. Lodge at last report,	2,304 55
Leaving a balance on hand of - - - - -	$ 27 99

To give a comprehensive view of the extent of this trust, and how it has been managed, the following general statements are submitted:

The total receipts of Building Fund have been as follows:

From surplus fund of Grand Lodge,	$ 144,686 24
From Masonic Loans,	1,385,425 00
From interest on loans,	35,544 84
From old material,	1,256 74
Total,	$1,566,912 82

Not one penny of which has been lost to the Grand Lodge, but the whole proceeds (in which is included the sum of $35,544.84 earned by the Trustees as interest upon loans secured by collaterals, and all of which have been paid off) have passed into the possession of the Grand Lodge, or are subject to its control.

The total payments were:

For the lot,	$ 156,793 16
For the building,	1,390,018 14
For the interest to Grand Treasurer,	9,061 45
For the brokerage, by order of the Finance Com.,	3,750 00
For the expenses of Trust,	170 79
	$1,559,793 53
Which, deducted from the receipts, leaves as before stated a balance of,	$7,119 28

The total receipts and investments of the Sinking Fund have been:

RECEIPTS.

Five per cent. on receipts of Grand Lodge from Nov. 1869, to Nov. 1872,		$17,117 25
Assets of the Redemption Loan transferred to Sinking Fund by order of the Grand Lodge,		70,525 00
Interest on investments,		11,148 15
		$98,790 40
Paid interest on Redemption Loan up to the time of its transfer,	$ 3,512 41	
Bought Masonic Loan amounting to,	95,250 00	$98,762 41
Balance as before stated		$ 27 99

It will be observed that the duties of the Trustees of the Building Fund are at an end. A large amount has passed through their hands and the balance is in a safe depository. The expenses of the Trust amounted to the very small sum of $\$170\frac{79}{100}$. As such Trustees they have nothing more to do, and append a resolution discharging them from further duty in that capacity, which they respectfully ask the Grand Lodge to adopt, as also creating the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES PAGE,
Chairman of Trustees.

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Building Fund, as such, are hereby discharged from the same.

Resolved, That the Right Worshipful Grand Master appoint five brethren to act as Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

To the R. W. Grand Lodge of Free and
Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania:

Brethren:—The year which is now about closing may truly be said to be one of the most memorable to the craft, not only in this jurisdiction, but to the "craft universal." We have dedicated one of the most magnificent edifices in the world, reflecting credit and honor on the entire Masonic Brotherhood, and in which operative and speculative Masonry were united, thus making it in every sense of the word a truly Masonic building.

At such a period of congratulations and rejoicing, your Library Committee are called upon to report their labors during the Masonic year, and we do sincerely trust they may receive the approval of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge.

Knowing the value of the collection of books under our charge in the Chestnut Street Hall, and the necessity of procuring a secure place at as early a day as possible, application was made to the Building Committee of the New Temple, Broad street, for permission to remove the books and occupy the New Library Room. This was at once granted, and in July last possession was taken and active measures adopted to have all in readiness for the Dedication in September.

The cases prepared for the books are large and commodious, and are slowly, but surely filling up with works of a standard and useful character, both Masonic and miscellaneous. On the Reading Tables have been placed the leading magazines and weeklies of America and Europe; also, all the Masonic magazines and newspapers published in the world, as far as we can procure them.

The newspaper reading stands have on file the leading daily and weekly papers of this and other cities.

To the several Craft or Blue Lodges, Mark Lodges, Chapters, Commanderies and the Ancient Accepted Rite we are indebted for large and valuable donations in money and books. The amount received from fourteen Lodges &c., being $570, which amount has been expended in purchasing books to the value of over $700; this we have been enabled to do through the courtesies of the different booksellers and the great kindness of Worshipful Bro. William James Hughan, the distinguished Masonic historian, of Truro, England, who has kindly acted for this Committee in purchasing Masonic works in England, declining in all cases to receive any remuneration for his trouble. Among the valuable purchases he has made for us during the present year has been an original copy of Anderson's Constitution, published in 1723.

Herman Lodge, No. 125, of this city, has also by resolution, donated their entire Library, containing many volumes which cannot be replaced. The Committee acknowledge the receipt of a portion of this Library on Nov. 28, 1873.

From Bro. Samuel C. Perkins, Right Worshipful Grand Master, we have received according to promise, a large number of most valuable and rare Masonic works, among which is a copy of Anderson's Constitution, reprinted in Philadelphia 1734, by Bro. Benjamin Franklin; also, many French, German, Dutch and Spanish Masonic histories.

Numerous applications have been received for the earlier proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which we are unable to supply, as none were published. In our last report we suggested the publication of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge from the earliest date, but as yet nothing has been done in the matter. In order that there should be no expense entailed on the Grand Lodge by such a publication we have been requested to offer the annexed Resolution for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

There has also been a great demand for a memorial volume of the entire dedicatory ceremonies connected with the New Temple, from September 25, to September 30, 1873, inclusive. We feel satisfied that such a volume could be prepared and published as would be creditable to and not entail any expense whatever on the Grand Lodge.

In closing, we submit the following:

Resolved, that the Library Committee be authorized to publish by subscription, the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania from its earliest date, providing that the Grand Lodge be at no expense whatever for such publication.

Resolved, That the Library Committee be authorized to publish a memorial volume, commemorative of the Dedication of the New Temple and ceremonies attendant thereon, providing that the Grand Lodge be at no expense whatever for such publication.

Respectfully and Fraternally submitted

CHARLES E. MEYER,
M. R. MUCKLE,
JOHN HANOLD,
A. R. HALL,
ROBERT H. PATTISON,
W. H. EGLE,
SYDNEY HAYDEN,
} *Committee.*

GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ANNUAL GRAND COMMUNICATION.

Held at Philadelphia, December 27, A. D. 1873, A. L. 5873.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S DAY.

Brother SAMUEL C. PERKINS, Right Worshipful Grand Master, in the Chair.

The Finance Committee made the following report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Finance Committee respectfully report:

That they have examined the accounts of the acting Grand Treasurer, Bro. JOHN THOMSON, from November 15, 1873, to December 26, 1873, inclusive, and find them correct, and agreeing with his vouchers showing a balance on hand of $\$13,373\frac{24}{100}$.

Also, the books of the Trustees of Building Fund from November 15, 1873, to December 26, 1873, showing a balance of $\$173\frac{25}{100}$, which was found to be correct, and agreeing with their vouchers, and your Committee would suggest that this balance be passed to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Also, the accounts of the Building Committee, and find them correct, and agreeing with their vouchers. They have drawn orders, since our last report, for $\$26,867\frac{70}{100}$, which will complete their payments for the New Temple including the current expenses of the same in full to January 3, 1874.

As per resolution of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge, referring the matter of rents of the Chestnut St. stores to the Finance Com-

mittee, we have made arrangements with the tenants now occupying the same to continue therein as tenants at will, at a rental of $200 per month. In consideration of this reduction of rent they agree to vacate on sixty days notice.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. YEAGER,
CONRAD B. DAY,
E. HARPER JEFFRIES,
W. H. EAGLE,
} *Committee.*

DECEMBER 27, 1873.

The Almoners of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund made the following report, which was approved:

REPORT OF THE ALMONERS G. L. CHARITY FUND.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 27, A. D. 1873, A. L. 5873.

TO THE R. W. GRAND MASTER, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Board of Almoners of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund, respectfully beg leave to make the following report for the past Masonic year:

They have received from the Trustees of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund, -	$3,000 00	
Balance on hand as per last report, -	87 75	
Total amount, - - - - - - - - -		$3,087 75
They have donated to 170 applicants, -	$2,963 00	
Spent for books and stationery, - -	49 50	
		$3,012 50
Leaving balance on hand, - - - - - - -		$ 75 25

The recipients of the Charity of the Fund are classed as follows:

157 were widows of deceased brothers.
4 " mothers " "
2 " sisters " "
3 " daughters " "
4 " orphans " "

Of these 135 hailed from Pennsylvania.
" 10 " New York.
" 4 " Connecticut.
" 4 " South Carolina.
" 3 " New Jersey.
" 3 " Virginia.
" 1 " Mississippi.
" 1 " Maryland.
" 1 " Vermont.
" 1 " Louisiana.
" 1 " Washington Territory.
" 6 " Ireland.

The Board has nothing especial to report or recommend. They have spent a pleasant year together in dispensing the Charity of the Grand Lodge, they trust, in such a manner as has relieved much distress and caused much happiness to its recipients. Death has not entered our ranks, nor dissensions our counsels.

Fraternally,

HARMAN BAUGH,
President.

The Stewards of the Stephen Girard Charity Fund also made a report, which was adopted as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE "STEWARDS OF THE STEPHEN GIRARD CHARITY FUND."

The undersigned, on behalf of the "Stewards of the Stephen Girard Charity Fund," presents the following report of their proceedings, ending December 26, 1873. In the performance of their

official duty they have granted relief to one hundred and eleven (111) "poor and respectable Brethren," to wit:

To 93 applicants, hailing under this jurisdiction,		$2,755 00
To 18 applicants hailing from foreign jurisdictions, viz:		
To 3 hailing from England,	$80 00	
2 " Scotland,	45 00	
1 " Maryland,	30 00	
2 " Missouri,	60 00	
1 " Washington, D. C.,	30 00	
2 " Indiana,	60 00	
1 " Illinois,	20 00	
1 " Kentucky,	30 00	
1 " New York,	30 00	
2 " Ohio,	50 00	
1 " South Carolina,	15 00	
1 " Connecticut,	20 00	
		470 00
Total amount granted to 111 applicants,		$3,225 00
Paid to G. Sensenderfer, for hauling books, &c., from Chestnut St. Hall to New Temple,		2 00
		$3,227 00
Balance on hand December 26, 1873,		258 00
		$3,485 00

PER CONTRA.

Balance on hand December 26, 1872,	$455 00
Amount drawn for Class No. 1,	800 00
" " " 2,	700 00
" " " 3,	700 00
" " " 4,	800 00
Order No. 107 January 23d, cancelled,	30 00
	$3,485 00

Respectfully submitted by

E. P. LESCURE,

President of Stewards.

DECEMBER 26, 1873.

The Building Committee made the following as their final report, which was approved:

FINAL REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

To the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, the Building Committee of the New Masonic Temple respectfully present this their final Report:

The details respecting the management of the trust confided to their care have been so fully entered into in former reports rendered from time to time, that the Committee deem it unnecessary to make any lengthy statement. The result of their labors is best told by this magnificent Temple in which we are now assembled, and which was dedicated with such imposing ceremonies on the 26th of September last. All the accounts of the Committee have been closed and have been examined and approved by the Finance Committee. The books, vouchers and papers relating to the transactions of the Building Committee have been carefully arranged by Bro. Charles H. Kingston, who has so faithfully acted as Secretary of the Committee from the beginning; and they have been placed together in a convenient box, and deposited in one of the fire-proof safes in the building, so that, should occasion present, they may at any future time be referred to without difficulty. It appears from the books as closed that the total amount of money expended by the Committee has been $1,575,076.57. This includes $3,157.16 for expenses connected with laying the corner-stone, and $7,000 and upwards for the expenses of managing the building since its dedication; and the entire cost of the furniture and gas fixtures. There has been realized from the sale of old materials, &c., $5,983.96. A statement is annexed to this report showing an analysis under the several appropriate heads of the expenditures by the Committee. A small balance is left in the hands of the Trustees of the Building Fund, and it will be for the Grand Lodge to determine what disposition shall be made of this balance.

The management and care of the building will devolve in the future upon the Temple Committee, to be appointed by the Right Worshipful Grand Master elect, who enters upon his office this day. The accounts of the Building Committee necessarily included some estimated items connected with the management of the building up

to January 3, 1874, such as gas, incidentals, &c. It is not probable that these estimated amounts will be exceeded; should they prove to have been larger than required, the excess will increase the balance in the Building Fund.

The Committee regret that they have not been able to place a larger insurance upon the building upon policies satisfactory to them, and they have not thought it advisable to recommend any increase to the present amount upon building of $150,000, without an agreement could be made with some first-class companies that would cover what we wish insured from loss by fire, and protect the interests of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge. With that view we have had drawings and photographs prepared of the entire finish of the interior of the building with ground plans, &c., and the architect has promised to prepare a complete description of the building if required for said purpose, but want of time has prevented the accomplishment of our intentions. The Temple Committee, however, can take up the matter where it has been left off by us, if desired, should the Grand Lodge make the necessary appropriation, say for insurance upon building of $500,000, and upon furniture, gas fixtures, &c., $100,000.

The Committee would recommend to the consideration of the Temple Committee the expediency of providing an outside guard upon the top of the cornice, as a protection against accident to those who may have to be upon the roof for purposes of cleaning, &c., especially in the winter time, when snow and ice may accumulate.

The Committee deemed it but just that before their final discharge fitting mention should be made upon their records of the labors and services of their Architect, Superintendent and Secretary; and at the last meeting of the Committee, resolutions were adopted which are annexed to this report, and respectfully submitted as a part thereof.

Your Committee cannot but feel grateful for the confidence and support they have received from the Grand Lodge throughout the period covered by their labors, and for the unanimity which has marked the action of the Grand Lodge in respect to the thorough and vigorous prosecution of the work. Had a hesitating, or vacillating, or timid policy prevailed, this building would not have been completed at the time it was, and for every day's delay in its completion and occupancy, the Grand Lodge would have had to bear the loss of interest on the capital invested.

The earnest wish of the Committee is that the Temple may long stand as a monument of the strength, stability; prosperity and energy of the Craft in Pennsylvania; and that enriched, from time to time as opportunity and resources may allow, with decorative adornments and works of art, it may become more beautiful and attractive from year to year; and as a centre and home for the association of the Craft to cluster about with cheering memories of pleasure and profit had within its walls.

The Committee have now but to respectfully ask that they may be discharged.

SAMUEL C. PERKINS,

Chairman.

December 27, 1873.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Building Committee of the New Masonic Temple be and they are hereby tendered to our Bro. JAMES H. WINDRIM, architect, for the disposition he has manifested at all times to satisfy your Committee, and for his untiring zeal and watchfulness in protecting the interests of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we recognize in the history of Bro. JAMES H. WINDRIM, architect of the New Masonic Temple, a native of our city, and a pupil of Girard College—an educational home for orphans, founded by the munificence of our late Bro. STEPHEN GIRARD—who has, at the youthful age of 32 years, completed the same to our entire satisfaction, one of the wise dispensations of Divine Providence that doeth all things well and for His honor and glory. "Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days."

Resolved, That the thanks of the Building Committee of the New Masonic Temple are justly due, and they are hereby tendered, to our Bro. ALLEN BARD, for the faithful and satisfactory manner in which he discharged all of the responsible duties of his position as Superintendent of said building from November 7th, 1871, until its completion and dedication, September 26, 1873.

Resolved, That in closing our official connection with Bro. ALLEN BARD as Superintendent, it gives us much pleasure to testify

to his merits as a careful and skillful master mechanic; to his general good management; to the peace and harmony that has prevailed within the building during his superintendence; and express our best wishes for his future welfare.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Building Committee of the New Masonic Temple be, and they are hereby tendered to our Bro. CHARLES H. KINGSTON for the accurate, zealous and faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties of Secretary to said Committee, a position which he has held with great credit to himself and from the commencement to the close of its labors.

Resolved, That it is a subject of both pride and congratulation to the members of the Building Committee to be able to place within the Archives of the Grand Lodge a complete history of their proceedings from beginning unto the end of their existence carefully prepared and beautifully written by our talented Bro. CHARLES H. KINGSTON—and with their books of account kept by him, together with papers and vouchers, showing in detail the proper disposition of every dollar of the funds appropriated for the building, which accounts have been examined and approved by the Finance Committee of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be prepared in the handwriting of Bro. CHARLES H. KINGSTON, signed by the members of this Building Committee, and presented to Bros. JAMES H. WINDRIM, ALLEN BARD, and CHARLES H. KINGSTON, by the chairman of the Building Committee.

Summary of Expenditures by the Building Committee of New Masonic Temple to December 31, 1873.

Excavations,	$14,080 60
Foundation stone,	34,033 09
Laying foundation,	24,384 31
Granite,	502,072 00
Bricks,	83,748 65
Laying bricks,	67,968 43
Lumber,	13,221 43
Iron work, including iron frame for roof, galvanized iron turret, stairs, fireproof doors, &c.,	127,080 49

Slate for roof and flooring,	$ 5,334 97
Plumbing and gas fitting,	50,077 99
Glass, including stained glass window, glass for roof and skylight, &c.,	20,944 62
Plastering,	55,190 80
Ornamental plastering,	16,658 43
Marble tiling and wainscoating,	26,779 12
Copper and copper work on roof,	7,306 90
Carpenter work, carving, sash, doors and floors,	61,546 87
Painting,	6,846 69
Hardware,	4,837 99
Cabinet work for doors, shutters, blinds and sundries,	25,616 80
Measuring,	667 22
Engines,	1,549 18
Lightning rods,	645 40
Flag stones,	1,190 97
Outside lamps and lamp posts,	1,940 00
Heating and ventilating apparatus,	21,150 00
Ranges,	1,125 00
Sundry labor, digging, jobbing, &c.,	52,075 86
Sundry small bills,	9,234 68
Expenses, including salaries of Architect, Superintendent, &c., and maintaining and managing the building from dedication, Sept. 26 to Dec. 31, 1873,	61,460 40
Total expenses of building,	$1,298,768 89
Cost of lot,	158,061 64
	$1,456,830 53
Less received from rents, old material, &c.,	5,983 96
Net expenses of lot and building,	$1,450,846 57
Insurances,	4,351 00
Expenses of laying corner-stone,	3,157 16
Furniture, carpets, gas fixtures, organ, vails for Chapter, &c.,	110,737 88
Total net amount expended by Building Committee,	$1,569,092 61

REPORT OF TRUSTEES GRAND LODGE CHARITY FUND.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 11, 1873.

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE GRAND LODGE OF MASONS OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA:

BRETHREN:—The Trustees of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund respectfully submit the following report, showing the receipts and expenditures of the trust from November 19th, 1872, to November 11th, 1873, both inclusive, and the present condition of the Fund:

DEBTOR.

Nov. 19, 1872.—To cash balance in bank,		$1,102 94
Dec. 12, " To cash received from G. Secretary, amounts returned by Masonic Relief Fund of Chicago,		2,150 40
Mar. 1, 1873.—To cash, interest on Masonic Loan,		2,143 47
April 1, " To cash, interest on deposit,		25 19
Sept. 6, " To cash, interest on Masonic Loan,		2,233 00
		$7,655 00

CREDIT.

Dec. 23, 1872.—By cash invested in Masonic Loan,		$2,200 00
" " By cash paid for use of carriage at the funeral of Bro. JOHN WILSON, SR.,		6 00
Jan. 18, 1873.—By cash paid Almoners Grand Lodge Charity Fund,		1,000 00
April 2, " " " " " "		500 00
" " By cash invested in Masonic Loan,		1,000 00
June 30, " " Paid for use of carriage at funeral of Bro. JOHN WILSON, JR.,		6 00
July 10, " By cash paid Almoners Grand Lodge Charity Fund,		500 00
Oct. 7, " " " " " "		1,000 00
Nov. 11, " By cash balance in bank,		1,443 00
		$7,655 00

Amount invested at this date in $7\frac{3}{10}$ Masonic Loan as per certificates,	$61,400 00
Balance in bank,	1,443 00
Showing the value of trust at date to be,	$62,843 00

The invested capital of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund consists in eight certificates of $7\frac{3}{10}$ Masonic Loan as per number and amounts:

Certificate No.	4,	$41,500 00
" "	27,	2,200 00
" "	43,	1,000 00
" "	60,	1,000 00
" "	101,	11,000 00
" "	113,	500 00
" "	161,	3,700 00
" "	192,	500 00
		$61,400 00

The foregoing is respectively submitted by the Trustees.

JACOB LAUDENSLAGER,
President.

REPORT OF THE HALL COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18, 1873.

TO THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SIRS AND BRETHREN:—The Hall Committee respectfully beg leave to report, that during the three months, ending November 15, they have expended the following sums:

For Gas,	$353 02
" Tyler,	117 00
" Labor,	130 00
" Incidentals,	26 10
Total,	$626 12

The amounts appropriated to your Committee for the year, and their disbursements therefrom, have been as follows, the annexed amounts to revert to the Grand Treasurer:

	APPROPRIATIONS.	DISBURSEMENTS.	MERGED
Fuel, - -	$ 500 00	$ 112 50	387 50
Gas, - -	2,100 00	2,139 23	
Taxes, - -	4,300 00	3,977 50	322 50
Water rent, -	71 00	71 00	
Tyler, - -	468 00	468 00	
Labor, - -	520 00	520 00	
Incidentals, -	1,500 00	835 88	664 12
	$9,459 00	$8,124 11	$1,374 12
Disbursement for gas in excess of appropriation, -			39 23
Total amount to revert to Grand Treasurer, -			$1,334 89

In obedience to the resolution passed by the Grand Lodge at the last Quarterly Communication, your Committee notified the occupants of the stores in Chestnut Street Hall to quit the premises at the expiration of the current term, December 31, 1873. Your Committee have since ascertained that the building is not sold, and presuming the Grand Lodge would not desire to have the stores vacant, your Committee waited upon the occupants of said stores to ascertain their views in reference to the same.

Three of the four tenants would be willing to remain in the stores, to quit at short notice, say sixty or ninety days, at the pleasure of the Grand Lodge. But at the same time they do think that under those circumstances, of having to leave upon so short a notice, that the Grand Lodge should reduce their rents.

Your Committee would therefore ask instructions in the matter, so as to make proper arrangements with the tenants as soon as possible, they stating that they must have definite answers soon to enable them to arrange their business accordingly. One of the tenants we could come to no definite understanding with, for they do not appear to know what they would be willing to do themselves.

Your Committee have no suggestions to make to the Grand Lodge in reference to the subject. But whatever the Grand Lodge may direct in the matter, your Committee will very cheerfully comply with.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Fraternally, &c.,

EDWARD MATTHEWS,

Chairman.

The Right Worshipful Grand Master, SAMUEL C. PERKINS, Esq., then delivered the following interesting address:

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

The year past has been a marked one in the history of the Craft in this jurisdiction. The magnificent and unsurpassed Temple which we now occupy, and the corner-stone of which was laid in June, 1868, has been completed and solemnly dedicated under the most propitious auspices. The duties and responsibilities resting upon the Grand Master as the head of the Craft in connection with this dedication, added to those devolving upon him as Chairman of the Building Committee in the closing up of their affairs, have prevented him from devoting as much time as he could have wished to the supervision of the matters which concern the ordinary and general interests of the fraternity. Yet so carefully had these interests been looked after and attended to by preceding Grand Masters, and so numerous were the visitations which I was able to make to the various Lodges throughout the jurisdiction during the first year of my office, that it is believed that no appreciable injury has been suffered; but that the Masonic fraternity in this state to-day stands in an advanced position as regards prosperity, stability and usefulness.

The dedication of this Temple took place on the 26th of September, being the eighty-seventh Anniversary of the Grand Lodge as an independent body. An attendance of upwards of 15,000 brethren from all parts of this state, and including many from other states, bore witness to the general interest of the craftsmen. Invitations were extended to the Grand Officers of all our Sister Grand Lodges in the United States, and to others in various parts of the world. The most cordial and fraternal replies were received to these invitations, and the occasion was graced and honored by the presence and assistance of many of the distinguished brethren, while the regret expressed on the part of those whom distance and other circumstances prevented from attending, was marked and sincere. The original correspondence is carefully preserved in the

archives of the Grand Lodge, and copies of it are submitted with this address. The Grand Master cordially commends the proposal of the Library Committee to publish by subscription a memorial volume of the entire transactions attending and connected with the dedication, and would recommend to the consideration of the Grand Lodge the propriety of subscribing for a sufficient number of copies to afford a substantial encouragement to the undertaking, and to send to Sister Grand Lodges, and distinguished brethren. It is not deemed necessary to dwell further upon this subject; but it is believed that a most favorable and lasting impression as to the high position of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has been made upon the fraternity throughout the world.

It has not been in my power to visit the Lodges beyond the limits of this city, and my visits to those in the city have necessarily been few. But the District Deputy Grand Masters have been generally faithful in watching over the Lodges entrusted to their respective supervision; and I have reason to believe that the Lodges in this city are in a flourishing and prosperous condition.

Nine new Lodges have been constituted during the past year, one in this city, and eight in other parts of the state; all of which, with the exception of the one in this city, have been constituted by the District Deputy Grand Masters of the proper district. There are now in this jurisdiction three hundred and fifty-three Lodges, of which sixty-one are located in this city, fifty of them meeting in this Temple. Applications are still pending for a warrant for a new Lodge in this city.

In accordance with the resolution of the Grand Lodge at the Quarterly Communication in March last, an appropriate jewel has been designed and adopted by the Grand Officers as the jewel of Past Grand Masters, and will be henceforth worn as such. In the preparation of the design for this jewel, the Grand Officers are under special obligations to R. W. P. G. Master Vaux, who had given the matter much thought, and whose Masonic taste and knowledge rendered his aid of peculiar value.

During the past year we have been called upon to mourn the loss of three Past Grand Masters, Bros. David C. Skerrett, James Harper and James Hutchinson. Appropriate action was taken by the Grand Lodge in reference to each of these distinguished brethren at the Quarterly Communications immediately succeeding their respective deaths, which renders it unnecessary for me at this time to do more than mention their decease.

The Grand Lodge has also been called upon to mourn, during the past year, the death of Brother John Wilson, Jr., who had served, since the death of his father, Brother John Wilson, Sr., as one of the Trustees of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund.

Since the Grand Communication held on the first Wednesday of the present month, Brother Charles Schnider, Grand Tyler, has been removed by death. He succeeded to the place which had been filled by his father, grandfather and great-grandfather before him; and it had been hoped that he would have long been spared to discharge the important and responsible duties of this office; but these hopes have been disappointed. The Grand Lodge will no doubt take suitable action in respect to his memory.

It is a matter of gratification to me, as I look back over the time of my connection with the administration of the affairs of this Grand Lodge as one of the Grand Officers, and especially during the past two years that I have been Grand Master, to feel the inward consciousness that no unkind or harsh thought exists on my part towards or in relation to any brother. The responsibilities have been heavy and the labors not light, and there has been in general, on the part of the fraternity, a generous confidence and support. That there have been differences of opinion in regard to the expediency, propriety and wisdom of specific measures adopted in the course of my administration was but natural. The Board of Grand Officers and the several Committees of the Grand Lodge, while their discussions in respect to matters concerning the interests of the Craft, general and particular, have been thorough and candid, have had a harmony and unanimity in their conclusions and action which have been

gratifying and assuring. And it is but justice to the brethren who have been entrusted with the care of the interests of the Grand Lodge, that I should bear open and unqualified testimony to their singleness of purpose, untiring devotion, and unremitting zeal and labor in behalf of the important trusts reposed in them.

I can hardly trust myself, Brethren of the Grand Lodge, as I am about to transfer the Gavel to my successor, to speak of my emotions. No shadow of a fear as to the future of this Grand Lodge, or as to the administration of its affairs by those who are to follow me, causes me anxiety. Too long have I been associated with him whom your votes have so justly and unanimously called to the East of this jurisdiction, and too thoroughly do I know his deep love and earnest devotion to the Craft, to have any fear but that wise and prudent, yet firm and decided and disinterested action, with singleness of purpose for the welfare of the Grand Lodge and the interests of the Craft, shall mark his career as Grand Master. And I know he will have able and efficient counsellors and co-workers in his efforts. But I should be heartless and cold beyond expression, should I, with all my long and intimate connection with the fraternity in so many varied forms, and especially in view of the extraordinary and continued confidence which has been manifested by the Craft, and markedly and emphatically and repeatedly by this Grand Lodge, in all my connection with the enterprise of this great and magnificent Temple in which we to-day worship, and with every fibre of whose fabric my thoughts and labors have been so deeply woven, did I not feel, and feel with unusual uprising of precious memories connected with all the events of the past six years, this occasion.

But I rejoice, my Brethren, that with eyes undimmed by a single mist, I can look outward and forward and onward, down through the extending ages, with a firm, unwavering faith in the purposes, aims and workings of our noble Craft, and a deep-rooted, may I not say even hereditary, love for the fraternity and its principles, which lights up the present moment, and shall continue to ever cheer and encourage me through coming years.

That the Great Architect of the Universe, who has so mercifully guided and watched over and prospered and blessed us in all our ways, may continue, to the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, His favor and His presence, and that her altars may ever burn with the illuminating and healing truths of His Holy Word, manifested and exemplified in the conduct and life of the individual members of the fraternity, is my earnest prayer.

Brethren, farewell!

The following-named Brethren, elected at the Quarterly Grand Communication, held on December 3d, A. D. 1873, A. L. 5873, for the ensuing Masonic year, were then duly installed in their respective stations in ancient and solemn form, as follows:—

Bro. ALFRED R. POTTER, - - - - - R. W. GRAND MASTER.
In place of R. W. Bro. SAMUEL C. PERKINS, who declined a Re-Election.
" ROBERT CLARK, - - - - - R. W. DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.
" J. MADISON PORTER, - - - - R. W. SENIOR GRAND WARDEN.
" MICHAEL NISBET, - - - - R. W. JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN.
" THOMAS R. PATTON, - - - - R. W. GRAND TREASURER,
" JOHN THOMSON, - - - - R. W. GRAND SECRETARY.

The following Brethren were also elected on the 3d of December, 1873:

Trustees of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund.

Bro. JOSEPH S. RILEY, Bro. GEORGE GRISCOM,
" J. LAUDENSLAGER, " DANIEL BRITTAIN,
Bro. JOHN HANOLD.

Trustees of the Girard Bequest.

Bro. SAMUEL H. PERKINS, Bro. GEORGE THOMSON,
" CHAS. M. PREVOST, " HENRY C. HOWELL,
Bro. JACOB ROBERTS.

The Right Worshipful Grand Master, Brother ALFRED R. POTTER, Esq., then delivered the following address:

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

Called by your generous confidence to the highest office in the Grand Lodge, I enter upon the duties of my station with, I trust, a just appreciation of the great responsibility you have placed on me, and with an earnest desire and purpose to discharge the duties you have committed to me, faithfully and impartially, and with a oneness of purpose to promote the best interest of the Craft, and do all that in my power lies to keep and preserve intact the harmony and fraternal spirit so happily now prevailing, and which has for so many years past been vouchsafed us.

We have, at a large outlay, completed and dedicated ,and are now enjoying the comforts and conveniences of our New Temple. It stands in all its magnificent architectural beauty a monument to the liberality of the Craft in this jurisdiction—like "a city that is set on an hill" it sends forth its rays of light to guide the Mason from afar and welcome from all quarters of the globe our brethren of the "mystic tie."

We have entered on a year which is to test the strength of the pecuniary resources of the Grand Lodge. For the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds issued under and by authority of this Grand Lodge, its faith and credit are pledged. To enable us to meet these obligations rigid economy in all its details must be observed, and in view of this large indebtedness let me urge on you, my brethren, the importance of advocating in the Lodges you represent economy, in regard to your finances, so that by your promptness in payment the Grand Lodge may be able to discharge the general obligations she has incurred in the erection of this magnificent temple.

My attention has been repeatedly called to an innovation which seems to be increasing with the growth of time.

The Ahiman Rezon plainly declares that "no Lodge or Brother is" "permitted to print or publish, or cause to be printed or published,"

"the whole or any part of the proceedings of any Lodge without" "previously obtaining the consent of the Grand Lodge."

And yet we find at least once a year printed in the daily press some portion of the proceedings of the several Lodges, and at times matters of business which the outside world had no interest in whatever. The Worshipful Master should, in the exercise of his authority, prohibit this—as one of my distinguished predecessors rightly observed, "whatever is not permitted is prohibited."

Another subject to which I desire to call your serious attention is the admission of visitors—strict examination as to their right to be admitted *must be* observed.

It has come to my notice, quite recently, that applicants for admission have been vouched for and admitted without that strict conformity to the usages, customs and landmarks of the order requisite to prevent imposition upon the Craft. *No one* can be admitted unless properly vouched for to the Worshipful Master, the Brother so vouching must have sat with the applicant in a Lodge or have received from another with whom he has sat in a Lodge, and with whom the Brother so applying has sat that he is entitled to admission—otherwise the usual custom must be complied with, and the applicant passed into the examination room if he desires admission.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge, I again wish to express my hearty thanks for the honor you have bestowed on me. Conscious of my own imperfections, I indulge the hope that, with your assistance, the labors of this Grand Lodge may be one of peace and harmony. *Laboring together* for the best interests of the Craft, let us exercise the blessed gift of charity, and in the spirit of fraternal affection, and with an abiding sense of our obligation endeavor to discharge the duties assigned to us.

And above all let us invoke the aid of the Great Architect of the Universe, that by His Spirit dwelling in us we may be able to demonstrate in our lives and conduct. "How good and how pleasant it is for Brethren to dwell together in unity."

The Right Worshipful Grand Master then announced the following appointments:

Grand Chaplains.

Rev. Bro. JOHN CHAMBERS, Of Philadelphia.

" " WM. SUDDARDS, D.D. Of Philadelphia.

" " ROBERT H. PATTISON, D.D. Of Philadelphia.

" " RICHARD H. ALLEN, D.D. Of Philadelphia.

" " JOSEPH S. EVANS, Of West Chester.

" " J. W. CUSTIS, Of Philadelphia.

Rev. Bro. J. J. MCILYAR, Of Pittsburg.

" " LEIGHTON COLEMAN, Of Mauch Chunk.

" " ROBERT M. WALLACE, Of Altoona.

" " HENRY S. GETZ, Of Warren.

" " WM. SMITH HEATON, Of Columbia.

" " EDGAR M. LEVY, Of Philadelphia.

Senior Grand Deacon, ... Bro. ISAAC VANDUSEN, Lodge No. 441, Philadelphia.

Junior Grand Deacon, ... " ALFRED SLACK, Lodge No. 318, Allegheny City.

Grand Stewards, ... " GEORGE B. COLE, Lodge No. 315, Shippensburg.

" JAMES MORRELL, Lodge No. 114, Philadelphia.

Grand Marshal, ... " GEORGE W. WOOD, Lodge No. 67, Philadelphia.

Grand Sword Bearer, ... " A. I. KAUFFMAN, Lodge No. 286, Columbia.

Grand Pursuivant, ... " S. KINGSTON MCCAY, Lodge No. 72, Philadelphia.

Grand Tyler, ... " HARRISON G. CLARK, Lodge No. 158, Philadelphia.

Committee on Finance.

Bro. JOHN C. YEAGER, Lodge No. 158, Philadelphia.

" JAMES HERDMAN, Lodge No. 287, Pittsburg.

" CONRAD B. DAY, Lodge No. 52, Philadelphia.

Bro. E. HARPER JEFFRIES, Lodge No. 186, Philadelphia.

" WILLIAM H. EAGLE, Lodge No. 398, Marietta.

Committee on Appeals.

Bro. JAMES PAGE,
R. W. P. G. M.

" RICHARD VAUX,
R. W. P. G. M.

" HENRY M. PHILLIPS,
R. W. P. G. M.

Bro. HENRY M. DECHERT,
Lodge No. 274, Philadelphia.

" HENDRICKS B. WRIGHT,
Lodge No. 61, Wilkesbarre.

Committee on Correspondence.

Bro. E. COPPEE MITCHELL,
Lodge No. 126, Philadelphia.

" JAMES HOUSTON,
Lodge No. 242, Mauch Chunk.

" JOHN C. UHLE,
Lodge No. 246, Philadelphia.

Bro. PRICE I. PATTON,
Lodge No. 59, Philadelphia.

" J. J. WADSWORTH,
Lodge No. 455, Erie.

Committee on By-Laws.

Bro. J. ALEXANDER SIMPSON,
Lodge No. 385, Philadelphia.

" WM. B. HACKENBURG,
Lodge No. 246, Philadelphia.

" SAMUEL WHITTLE,
Lodge No. 9, Philadelphia.

Bro. SAMUEL W. WRAY,
Lodge No. 121, Philadelphia.

" T. J. KERR,
Lodge No. 302, Mechanicsburg.

Committee on Landmarks.

Bro. PETER WILLIAMSON,
R. W. P. G. M.

" JOHN THOMSON,
R. W. P. G. M.

" ROBERT A. LAMBERTON,
R. W. P. G. M.

With the Right Worshipful Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master.

Committee on Printing and Publishing.

Bro. WILLIAM BRADLEY,
Lodge No. 432, Philadelphia.

" JOEL THOMAS,
Lodge No. 72, Philadelphia.

J. W. NEAL,
Lodge No. 271, Philadelphia.

Bro. C. N. HICKOK,
Lodge No. 320, Bedford.

" S. W. BROADBENT,
Lodge No. 400, Jenkintown.

Temple Committee.

Bro. W. J. KELLY,
Lodge No. 59, Philadelphia.

" HIBBERT P. JOHN,
Lodge No. 369, Philadelphia.

" SAMUEL W. WRAY,
Lodge No. 121, Philadelphia.

Bro. H. K. SMITH,
Lodge No. 81, Philadelphia.

" GODFREY KEEBLER,
Lodge No. 487, Philadelphia.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

Bro. JAMES PAGE,
R. W. P. G. M.

" JOHN THOMSON,
R. W. P. G. M.

" SAMUEL C. PERKINS,
R. W. P. G. M.

Bro. GEORGE W. ZEIGLER,
Lodge No. 125, Philadelphia.

" HENRY J. WHITE,
Lodge No. 72, Philadelphia.

Library Committee.

Bro. CHARLES E. MEYER,
Lodge No. 295, Philadelphia.

" M. RICHARD MUCKLE,
Lodge No. 125, Philadelphia.

" ROBERT H. PATTISON,
Lodge No. 295, Philadelphia.

" W. H. BURKHARDT,
Lodge No. 456, Philadelphia

Bro. CHARLES K. IDE,
Lodge No. 51, Philadelphia.

" JOHN L. YOUNG,
Lodge No. 130, Philadelphia.

" PHINEAS GARRETT,
Lodge No. 340, Garrett's Siding.

Almoners of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund.

	Lodge No.
Bro. Edward Wiler	2
" A. Nelson Batten	3
" S. M. Duffield	9
" W. A. Sinn	19
" Charles Hart	51
" W. H. Dickson	52
" W. B. Reed	59
" Harman Baugh	67
" W. B. Landon	71
" James C. Wray	72
" W. L. Drane	91
" Harry R. Clark	114
" Jos. K. R. Parker	115
" C. Oakford Klett	121
" Fred. Phillip	125
" James Laning	126
" George Lescure	130
" John T. Tagg	131
" Jas. Kirkpatrick	134
" J. T. Henderson	155
" C. C. Douglass	158
" Chas. S. Ulrich	186
" Alfred C. Stulb	187
" Alfred Clegg	211
" J. E. Christian	230
" Andrew T. Gayley	246
" Henry C. Young	271

	Lodge No.
Bro. Samuel P. Pedrick	274
" George Howard Griffith	289
" Robert B. Salter	295
" Victor Kalck	359
" Charles Laing	368
" J. Milton Raab	369
" George C. Ewing, Jr	380
" John Halliwell	385
" Thomas S. Ross	386
" A. W. Gayley	393
" R. H. Watson	402
" L. W. Wallazz	419
" John R. Tobin	432
" Wm. Steffe	436
" S. Griffiths	441
" John W. Hampton, Jr	444
" George Burwell	449
" Joshua K. Hughes	450
" C. K. Bonnet	453
" Charles W. Carns	456
" J. David Miller	482
" Jas. E. Kryder	487
" Wm. R. Nichols	491
" R. Lloyd Lee	493
" Peter E. Weiser	500
" Jas. Owen	519

Stewards of the Stephen Girard Charity Fund.

	Lodge No.		Lodge No.
Bro. R. C. Floyd	2	Bro. Samuel Davis	271
" H. Ingram	3	" H. K. Leech	274
" J. Emsley	9	" Gabriel Phillips	289
" Charles Tiel	19	" D. F. Deály	295
" W. L. Barr	51	" J. P. Trau	359
" Louis Wagner	52	" Alfred Smith	368
" J. M. Davenport	59	" H. S. Keller	369
" Robert Hutchinson	67	" P. B. Calvert	380
" D. P. Jones	71	" B. Frank Pierson	385
" C. W. Packer	72	" E. S. Rowand	386
" R. B. Connolly	91	" William Patterson	393
" Thomas Jacobs	114	" S. McCambridge	402
" S. P. Mervine	115	" Samuel F. Mitchell	419
" John Stewart	121	" George C. Walters	432
" Charles Peeler	125	" S. Warner Young	436
" James Bleloch	126	" John Reed	441
" E. P. Lescure	130	" A. Lowden Snowden	444
" John E. Squires	131	" George Bennett	449
" Chas. M. Ghriskey	134	" Henry H. Kirk	450
" James Welsh	135	" William Cariss, Jr	453
" John Martin	155	" F. C. Garrigues	456
" Thos. R. Davis	158	" William Brown	482
" W. P. Buzby	186	" H. R. Coloumb	487
" E. Matthews	187	" John W. Koons	491
" Wm. Godshall	211	" R. G. Oellers	493
" Geo. A. Jones	230	" William Mann	500
" A. H. Newitt	246	" W. R. Scott	519

District Deputy Grand Masters.

1.—Brother CHARLES M. HOWELL, of Lancaster, for the Counties of Lancaster and York.

2.—Brother ROBERT L. MUENCH, of Harrisburg, for the Counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, Northumberland and Snyder.

3.—Brother ROBERT H. THOMAS, of Mechanicsburg, for the Counties of Cumberland, Franklin, Adams and Fulton.

4.—Brother S. E. ANCONA, of Reading, for the County of Berks.

5.—Brother CHRISTOPHER LITTLE, of Pottsville, for the County of Schuylkill.

6.—Brother EDWARD P. KINGSBURY, of Scranton, for the County of Luzerne.

7.—Brother URIAH SANDT, of Easton, for the Counties of Northampton and Monroe.

8.—Brother ROBERT C. SIMPSON, of Wellsboro', for the County of Tioga.

9.—Brother EDWARD HERRICK, Jr., of Athens, for the Counties of Bradford and Sullivan.

10.—Brother GEORGE S. SNYDER, of Williamsport, for the Counties of Lycoming and Union.

11.—Brother PETER L. GREENLEAF, M. D., of Thompsontown, for the Counties of Perry, Mifflin and Juniata.

12.—Brother ALEXANDER M. LLOYD, of Hollidaysburg, for the Counties of Cambria, Huntingdon, Blair and Bedford.

13.—Brother S. MARTIN SMITH, of Smethport, for the Counties of Elk, Cameron, McKean and Potter.

14.—Brother WILLIAM M. McCULLOUGH, of Clearfield, for the Counties of Centre, Clearfield and Clinton.

15.—Brother CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, of Bloomsburg, for the Counties of Montour, Columbia and Wyoming.

16.—Brother BRANTON H. HENDERSON, of Newcastle, for the Counties of Butler, Lawrence, Mercer and Beaver.

17.—Brother RICHARD COULTER, of Greensburg, for the Counties of Westmoreland and Indiana.

18.—Brother A. M. POLLOCK, M. D., of Pittsburg, for the County of Allegheny.

9.—Brother W. B. MEREDITH, of Kittanning, for the Counties of Clarion, Armstrong and Jefferson.

20.—Brother FREDERICK WHITTLESEY, of Washington, for the Counties of Washington and Greene.

21.—Brother CHARLES W. MACKEY, of Franklin, for the Counties of Warren, Venango and Forrest.

22.—Brother PEARSON CHURCH, of Meadville, for the County of Crawford.

23.—Brother SAMUEL BROWN, Jr., of Norristown, for the Counties of Bucks and Montgomery.

24.—Brother ROBERT L. McCLELLAN, of Cochransville, for the Counties of Chester and Delaware.

25.—Brother THOMAS S. McNAIR, of Hazleton, for the Counties of Carbon and Lehigh.

26.—Brother WILLIAM CHATLAND, of Brownsville, for the Counties of Fayette and Somerset.

27.—Brother WILLIAM HIMROD, Jr., of Erie, for the County of Erie.

28.—Brother JOHN H. DUSENBURY, of Great Bend, for the Counties of Susquehanna, Wayne and Pike.

The Right Worshipful Grand Secretary appointed J. Alexander Simpson, as his Deputy Grand Secretary which was confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

Extracts from the Minutes.

JOHN THOMSON, *Grand Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

The Committee of Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, composed of Bros. Henry M. Dechert, D. M. Van Auken, C. N. Hickok, Lemuel Todd, and John Funkey, by its Chairman, respectfully reports:

The published proceedings of the numerous Grand Lodges have been carefully examined for the purpose of presenting to our Grand Lodge the most striking and important occurrences in the Masonic world during the past year. As the several volumes can be examined in our Masonic Library, we will yield the space in our published proceedings to matters of more pressing importance. We take pleasure in announcing that all of the Grand Lodges in the United States are in harmony, enjoying pleasant relations with each other, and also with their Subordinate Lodges. The published proceedings, without exception, exhibited the wonderful degree of

prosperity of the Fraternity, in the several jurisdictions. The elevated tone of the transactions is noted in the addresses of the Grand Masters, the reports of the Committees upon Landmarks and Jurisprudence, and in the votes and resolutions of the Brethren. The Grand Lodges in the Southern States are rapidly recovering their former good condition; the pages of their proceedings convince the reader that Masonic ties bind them gently but firmly in the great circle of national and universal Brotherhood.

A perusal of the proceedings of the Grand Lodges in the Western States and Territories furnishes a vivid picture of American progress. In our Eastern jurisdictions the proceedings fall into an established *routine*, fixed by the practices of years and centuries, but in these newer Grand Lodges the presence of our venerable institutions, among the novelties and the vices of border life, sometimes leads to quick and sharp decisions, which among us would seem to be unmasonic. But it must be remembered that in many instances these decisions have been made in the interest of good order, virtue and morality, and in a hand-to-hand struggle with rough, brawling immorality. These Grand Lodges sometimes startle us by innovations which press hard upon the letter of the law, but they convince us that they understand its spirit, by making every Lodgeroom the safe shelter of morality, charity and Brotherly love.

Our Grand Lodge is always spoken of in terms of high regard, and as a Masonic *exemplar*. Our Temple is admitted to be the grandest Masonic edifice of modern times. Thousands of our Brethren from other jurisdictions have already done us the honor to visit our new home, and we will gladly welcome within its portals all who look to the East for Light and Wisdom.

The reading-room will hereafter contain all of the published proceedings referred to in these reports; we can assure the Brethren that a perusal of those volumes will enlarge their Masonic horizon, and will convince the reader of the sincerity, devotion, skill and learning of the Fraternity throughout the world.

Recent intelligence convinces us that the difference between the Grand Lodges of Canada and of Quebec will, at an early day, be adjusted upon an honorable basis.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

HENRY M. DECHERT,
Chairman.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

It is much to be regretted that the Annual Proceedings of the Right Worshipful the Grand Lodge, for the past year, have been so long delayed in their publication.

It is due to the brethren, members of the Grand Lodge, that an explanation should be made for this delay.

Circumstances over which the Right Worshipful Grand Master, Brother Alfred R. Potter, had no control, combined, at a time most unexpected and unfortunate, to prevent the preparation in full, of all the material usually inserted in the printed Proceedings.

The Right Worshipful Grand Secretary, Brother John Thomson, felt the effect of this untoward state of things, but it was beyond his power to mitigate what was inexorable.

The brethren will observe that very much has been omitted in these Proceedings which has heretofore been published. It is the hope of the Right Worshipful Grand Master that the published Proceedings for the current year, will, when presented to the Craft, in some degree supply present deficiencies.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodges of other Jurisdictions it is eminently proper to make a word of explanation for the absence of the full text of the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

The copies of the proceedings of all the Most Worshipful Grand Bodies with which this Grand Lodge is in correspondence have been received, and placed in the Temple Library for the use of the brethren.

The report of this Committee for the year 1874, A.L. 5874, will prove, when published if any assurances on the part of this Grand Lodge are necessary, how much true Masonic satisfaction is felt on the reception of these annual tributes of their fraternal regard and esteem.

It was the expectation up to a late moment, that the report of the Committee of Correspondence would be printed, but in this too disappointment subordinated both hopes and wishes. The Chairman of the Committee deeply regrets the omission of his salutations to the Grand Lodges of other Jurisdictions.

Masonic Temple,
Philadelphia, July 25, 1874, A.L. 5874.